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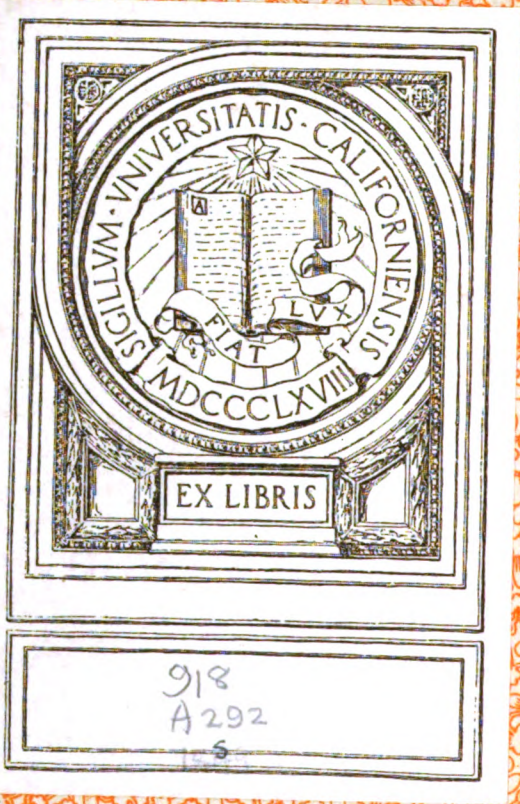
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SELECT  
WORKS  
OF THE  
BRITISH POETS.  
WITH  
BIOGRAPHICAL and CRITICAL PREFACES.

BY  
D<sup>R</sup> AIKIN.



Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown,  
PATERNOSTER ROW.

LONDON,

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## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE object of this Work, which is entirely new, is to comprise, within a single volume, a chronological series of our classical Poets, from Ben Jonson to Beattie, without mutilation or abridgement, with Biographical and Critical notices of their Authors. The contents of this volume are so comprehensive, that few poems, it is believed, are omitted, except such as are of secondary merit, or unsuited to the perusal of youth. The Work, within these bounds, may be termed a “Library of Classical English Poetry,” and may safely be recommended to the heads of Schools in general, and to the libraries of Young Persons.



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## BENJAMIN JONSON.

**B**ENJAMIN JONSON, (or Johnson,) a poet, who, during life, attained a distinguished character, was the posthumous son of a clergyman in Westminster, where he was born in 1574, about a month after his father's decease. His family was originally from Scotland, whence his grandfather removed to Carlisle, in the reign of Henry VIII.

Benjamin received his education under the learned Camden, at Westminster school; and had made extraordinary progress in his studies, when his mother, who had married a bricklayer for her second husband, took him away to work under his stepfather. From this humble employment he escaped, by enlisting as a soldier in the army, then serving in the Netherlands against the Spaniards. An exploit which he here performed, of killing an enemy in single combat, gave him room to boast ever after of a degree of courage which has not often been found in alliance with poetical distinction.

On his return, Jonson entered himself at St. John's College, Cambridge, which he was shortly obliged to quit from the scanty state of his finances. He then turned his thoughts to the stage, and applied for employment at the theatres; but his talents, as an actor, could only procure for him admission at an obscure playhouse in the suburbs. Here he had the misfortune to kill a fellow-actor in a duel, for which he was thrown into prison. The state of mind to which he was here brought, gave the advantage to a Popish priest in converting him to the Catholic faith, under which religion he continued for twelve years.

After his liberation from prison, he married, and applied in earnest to writing for the stage, in which he appears to have already made several attempts. His comedy of "Every Man in his Humour," the first of his acknowledged pieces, was performed with applause in 1596; and henceforth he continued to furnish a play yearly, till his time was occupied by the composition of the masques and other entertainments, by which the accession of James was celebrated. Dryden, in his *Essay on Dramatic Poetry*, speaks of him as the "most learned and judicious writer which any theatre ever had," and

gives a particular examination of his "Silent Woman," as a model of perfection. He afterwards, however, seems to make large deductions from this commendation. "You seldom (says Dryden) find him making love in any of his scenes, or endeavouring to move the passions; his genius was too sullen and saturnine to do it gracefully. Humour was his proper sphere; and in that he delighted most to represent mechanics." Besides his comedies, Jonson composed two tragedies, *Sejanus* and *Catiline*, both formed upon ancient models, and full of translations; and neither of them successful. His dramatic compositions, however, do not come within the scope of the present publication.

In 1616, he published a folio volume of his works, which procured for him a grant from his majesty of the salary of poet-laureat for life, though he did not take possession of the post till three years after. With high intellectual endowments, he had many unamiable traits in his character, having a high degree of pride and self-conceit, with a disposition to abuse and disparage every one who incurred his jealousy or displeasure. Jonson was reduced to necessitous circumstances in the latter part of his life, though he obtained from Charles I. an advance of his salary as laureat. He died in 1637, at the age of 63, being at that time considered as at the head of English poetry. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, where an inscription was placed over his grave, familiarly expressive of the reputation he had acquired among his countrymen: it was, "O rare Ben Jonson." Six months after his death, a collection of poems to his honour, by a number of the most eminent writers and scholars in the nation, was published, with the title of "*Jonsonius Virbius*; or the memory of Ben Jonson, revived by the Friends of the Muses."

Although, as a general poet, Jonson for the most part merits the character of harsh, frigid, and tedious; there are, however, some strains in which he appears with singular elegance, and may be placed in competition with some of the most favoured writers of that class.

## TO WILLIAM CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, most reverend head, to whom I owe  
 All that I am in arts, all that I know.  
 (How nothing 's that!) to whom my country owes  
 The great renown, and name wherewith she goes.  
 Than thee the age sees not that thing more grave,  
 More high, more holy, that she more would crave.  
 What name, what skill, what faith hast thou in  
 things!

What sight in searching the most antique springs!  
 What weight, and what authority in thy speech!  
 Man scarce can make that doubt, but thou canst  
 teach.

Pardon free truth, and let thy modesty,  
 Which conquers all, be once o'er-come by thee.  
 Many of thine this better could, than I,  
 But for their powers, accept my piety.

## FROM CYNTHIA'S REVELS.

QUEEN and huntress, chaste and fair,  
 Now the Sun is laid to sleep;  
 Seated in thy silver chair,  
 State in wonted manner keep:  
 Hesperus intreats thy light,  
 Goddess excellently bright.

Earth, let not thy envious shade  
 Dare itself to interpose;  
 Cynthia's shining orb was made  
 Heaven to clear, when day did close;  
 Bless us then with wished sight,  
 Goddess excellently bright.

Lay thy bow of pearl apart,  
 And thy crystal-shining quiver;  
 Give unto the flying heart  
 Space to breathe, how short soever:  
 Thou that mak'st a day of night,  
 Goddess excellently bright.

## FROM THE SILENT WOMAN.

STILL to be neat, still to be drest,  
 As you were going to a feast;  
 Still to be powdered, still perfum'd:  
 Lady, it is to be presum'd,  
 Though art's hid causes are not found,  
 All is not sweet, all is not sound.  
 Give me a look, give me a face,  
 That makes simplicity a grace;  
 Robes loosely flowing, hair as free:  
 Such sweet neglect more taketh me,  
 Than all th' adulteries of art;  
 They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.

## HAGS.

1. I HAVE been, all day, looking after  
 A raven, feeding upon a quarter;  
 And, soon as she turn'd her beak to the south,  
 I snatch'd this morsel out of her mouth.

2. I have been gathering wolves' hairs,  
 The mad-dogs' foam, and the adders' ears;  
 The spurgings of a dead-man's eyes,  
 And all since the evening-star did rise.

3. I, last night, lay all alone  
 O' the ground, to hear the mandrake groan;  
 And pluck'd him up, though he grew full low;  
 And, as I had done, the cock did crow.

4. And I ha' been choosing out this skull,  
 From charnel-houses, that were full;  
 From private grots, and public pits,  
 And frighted a sexton out of his wits.

5. Under a cradle I did creep,  
 By day; and, when the child was asleep,  
 At night, I suck'd the breath; and rose,  
 And pluck'd the nodding nurse by the nose.

7. A murderer, yonder, was hung in chains,  
 The sun and the wind had shrunk his veins;  
 I bit off a sinew, I clipp'd his hair,  
 I brought off his rags, that danc'd i' the air.

8. The screech-owls' eggs, and the feathers black,  
 The blood of the frog, and the bone in his back,  
 I have been getting; and made of his skin  
 A purset, to keep sir Cranion in.

9. And I ha' been plucking (plants among)  
 Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,  
 Night-shade, moon-wort, libbard's bane;  
 And twice by the dogs, was like to be ta'en.

10. I, from the jaws of a gardener's bitch,  
 Did snatch these bones, and then leap'd the ditch;  
 Yet went I back to the house again,  
 Kill'd the black cat, and here 's the brain.

11. I went to the toad breeds under the wall,  
 I charm'd him out, and he came at my call;  
 I scratch'd out the eyes of the owl before,  
 I tore the bat's wing: what would you have more?

## DAME.

Yes, I have brought (to help our vows)  
 Horned poppy, cypress boughs,  
 The fig-tree wild, that grows on tombs,  
 And juice, that from the larch-tree comes,  
 The basilisk's blood, and the viper's skin:  
 And, now, our orgies let 's begin.

## EPITAPH

ON THE COUNTESS OF PEMBROKE, SISTER TO SIR PHILIP  
 SIDNEY.

UNDERNEATH this marble herse  
 Lies the subject of all verse,  
 Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;  
 Death, ere thou hast slain another,  
 Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,  
 Time shall throw his dart at thee.

ON LUCY COUNTERS OF BEDFORD.

This morning, timely rapt with holy fire,  
 I thought to form unto my zealous Muse,  
 What kind of creature I could most desire,  
 To honour, serve, and love; as poets use.  
 I meant to make her fair, and free, and wise,  
 Of greatest blood, and yet more good than great;  
 I meant the day-star should not brighter rise,  
 Nor lend like influence from his lucent seat.  
 I meant she should be courteous, facile, sweet,  
 Hating that solemn vice of greatness, pride;  
 I meant each softest virtue there should meet,  
 Fit in that softer bosom to reside.  
 Only a learned, and a manly soul  
 I purpos'd her; that should, with even pow'rs,  
 The rock, the spindle, and the sheers controul  
 Of Destiny, and spin her own free hours.  
 Such when I meant to feign, and wish'd to see,  
 My Muse bade, Bedford write, and that was she.

SONG.

TO CELIA.

Kiss me, sweet: the wary lover  
 Can your favours keep, and cover,  
 When the common courting jay  
 All your boundties will betray.  
 Kiss again: no creature comes.  
 Kiss, and score up wealthy sums  
 On my lips, thus hardly sun'd red,  
 While you breathe. First give a hundred,  
 Then a thousand, then another  
 Hundred, then unto the tother  
 Add a thousand, and so more:  
 Till you equal with the store,  
 All the grass that Romney yields,  
 Or the sands in Chelsea fields,  
 Or the drops in silver Thames,  
 Or the stars, that gild his streams,  
 In the silent summer nights,  
 When youths ply their stol'n delights.  
 That the curious may not know  
 How to tell 'em as they flow,  
 And the envious, when they find  
 What their number is, be pin'd.

TO THE SAME.

DRINK to me only with thine eyes,  
 And I will pledge with mine;  
 Or leave a kiss but in the cup,  
 And I'll not look for wine.  
 The thirst, that from the soul doth rise,  
 Doth ask a drink divine:  
 But might I of Jove's nectar sup,  
 I would not change for thine.

I sent thee, late, a rosy wreath,  
 Not so much honouring thee,  
 As giving it a hope, that there  
 It could not withered be.  
 But thou thereon did'st only breathe,  
 And sent'st it back to me:  
 Since when, it grows, and smells, I swear,  
 Not of itself, but thee.

FROM THE SHEPHERD'S HOLIDAY.

NYMPH I.

Thus, thus, begin the yearly rites  
 Are due to Pan on these bright nights;  
 His morn now riseth, and invites  
 To sports, to dances, and delights:  
 All envious, and prophane away,  
 This is the shepherd's holiday.

NYMPH II.

Strew, strew, the glad and smiling ground,  
 With every flower, yet not confound  
 The primrose drop, the spring's own spouse,  
 Bright daisies, and the lips of cows,  
 The garden-star, the queen of May,  
 The rose, to crown the holiday.

NYMPH III.

Drop, drop you violets, change your hues,  
 Now red, now pale, as lovers use,  
 And in your death go out as well  
 As when you lived unto the smell:  
 That from your odour all may say,  
 This is the shepherd's holiday.

LOVE, A LITTLE BOY.

FROM THE

MASQUE ON LORD HADDINGTON'S MARRIAGE.

FIRST GRACE.

BEAUTIES, have ye seen this toy,  
 Called Love, a little boy,  
 Almost naked, wanton, blind,  
 Cruel now; and then as kind?  
 If he be amongst ye, say;  
 He is Venus' run-away.

SECOND GRACE.

She, that will but now discover  
 Where the winged wag doth hover,  
 Shall, to-night, receive a kiss,  
 How, or where herself would wish:  
 But, who brings him to his mother,  
 Shall have that kiss, and another.

THIRD GRACE.

He hath of marks about him plenty:  
 You shall know him among twenty.  
 All his body is a fire,  
 And his breath a flame entire,  
 That being shot, like lightning, in,  
 Wounds the heart, but not the skin.

FIRST GRACE.

At his sight, the Sun hath turned,  
 Neptune in the waters, burned;  
 Hell hath felt a greater heat:  
 Jove himself forsook his seat:  
 From the centre, to the sky,  
 Are his trophies reared high.

SECOND GRACE.

Wings he hath, which though ye clip,  
 He will leap from lip to lip,

Over liver, lights, and heart,  
But not stay in any part ;  
And, if chance his arrow misses,  
He will shoot himself, in kisses.

## THIRD GRACE.

He doth bear a golden bow,  
And a quiver, hanging low,  
Full of arrows, that out-brave  
Dian's shafts : where, if he have  
Any head more sharp than other,  
With that first he strikes his mother

## FIRST GRACE.

Still the fairest are his fuel.  
When his days are to be cruel,  
Lovers' hearts are all his food ;  
And his baths their warmest blood :  
Nought but wounds his hand doth season ;  
And he hates none like to Reason.

## SECOND GRACE.

Trust him not : his words, though sweet,  
Seldom with his heart do meet.  
All his practice is deceit ;  
Every gift it is a bait ;  
Not a kiss, but poison bears ;  
And most treason in his tears.

## THIRD GRACE.

Idle minutes are his reign ;  
Then, the straggler makes his gain,  
By presenting maids with toys,  
And would have ye think them joys :  
'Tis the ambition of the elf,  
To have all childish, as himself.

## FIRST GRACE.

If by these ye please to know him,  
Beauties, be not nice, but show him.

## SECOND GRACE.

Though ye had a will to hide him,  
Now, we hope, you'll not abide him.

## THIRD GRACE.

Since ye hear his falser play ;  
And that he is Venus' run-away.

## EPITAPH

ON ELIZABETH L. H.

UNDERNEATH this stone doth lie  
As much beauty as could die :  
Which in life did harbour give  
To more virtue than doth live.

## ABRAHAM COWLEY.

ABRAHAM COWLEY, a poet of considerable distinction, was born at London, in 1618. His father, who was a grocer by trade, died before his birth; but his mother, through the interest of her friends, procured his admission into Westminster school, as a king's scholar. He has represented himself as so deficient in memory, as to have been unable to retain the common rules of grammar: it is, however, certain that, by some process, he became an elegant and correct classical scholar. He early imbibed a taste for poetry; and so soon did it germinate in his youthful mind, that, while yet at school, in his fifteenth or sixteenth year, he published a collection of verses, under the appropriate title of *Poetical Blossoms*.

In 1636 he was elected a scholar of Trinity college, Cambridge. In this favourable situation he obtained much praise for his academical exercises; and he again appeared as an author, in a pastoral comedy, called *Love's Riddle*, and a Latin comedy, entitled, *Naufragium Jocularé*; the last of which was acted before the university, by the members of Trinity college. He continued to reside at Cambridge till 1643, and was a Master of Arts when he was ejected from the university by the puritanical visiters. He thence removed to Oxford, and fixed himself in St. John's college. It was here that he engaged actively in the royal cause, and was present in several of the king's journeys and expeditions, but in what quality, does not appear. He ingratiated himself, however, with the principal persons about the court, and was particularly honoured with the friendship of Lord Falkland.

When the events of the war obliged the queen-mother to quit the kingdom, Cowley accompanied her to France, and obtained a settlement at Paris, in the family of the Earl of St. Alban's. During an absence of nearly ten years from his native country, he took various journeys into Jersey, Scotland, Holland, and Flanders; and it was principally through his instrumentality that a correspondence was maintained between the king and his consort. The business of cyphering and decyphering their letters was entrusted to his care, and often occupied his nights, as well as his days. It is no wonder that, after the Restoration, he long complained of the neglect with which he was treated. In 1656, having no longer any affairs to transact abroad, he returned to England; still, it is supposed, engaged in the service of his party, as a medium of secret intelligence. Soon after his arrival, he published an edition of his poems, containing most of those which now appear in his works. In a search for another person, he was apprehended by the messengers of the ruling powers, and committed to custody; from which he was liberated, by that generous and learned physician, Dr. Scarborough, who bailed him in the sum of a thousand pounds. This, however, was possibly the sum at which he was rated as a physician, a character he assumed by

virtue of a degree which he obtained, by mandamus, from Oxford, in December, 1657.

After the death of Cromwell, Cowley returned to France, and resumed his station as an agent in the royal cause, the hopes of which now began to revive. The Restoration reinstated him, with other royalists, in his own country; and he naturally expected a reward for his long services. He had been promised, both by Charles I. and Charles II., the Mastership of the Savoy, but was unsuccessful in both his applications. He had also the misfortune of displeasing his party, by his revived comedy of "The Cutter of Coleman-street," which was construed as a satire on the cavaliers. At length, through the interest of the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of St. Alban's, he obtained a lease of a farm at Chertsey, held under the queen, by which his income was raised to about 300*l.* per annum. From early youth a country retirement had been a real or imaginary object of his wishes; and, though a late eminent critic and moralist, who had himself no sensibility to rural pleasures, treats this taste with severity and ridicule, there seems little reason to decry a propensity, nourished by the favourite strains of poets, and natural to a mind long tossed by the anxieties of business, and the vicissitudes of an unsettled condition.

Cowley took up his abode first at Barn-elms, on the banks of the Thames; but this place not agreeing with his health, he removed to Chertsey. Here his life was soon brought to a close. According to his biographer, Dr. Sprat, the fatal disease was an affection of the lungs, the consequence of staying too late in the fields among his labourers. Dr. Warton, however, from the authority of Mr. Spence, gives a different account of the matter. He says, that Cowley, with his friend Sprat, paid a visit on foot to a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chertsey, which they prolonged, in free conviviality, till midnight; and that missing their way on their return, they were obliged to pass the night under a hedge, which gave to the poet a severe cold and fever, which terminated in his death. He died on July 28. 1667, and was interred, with a most honourable attendance of persons of distinction, in Westminster-abbey, near the remains of Chaucer and Spenser. King Charles II. pronounced his eulogy, by declaring, "that Mr. Cowley had not left a better man behind him in England."

At the time of his death, Cowley certainly ranked as the first poet in England; for Milton lay under a cloud, nor was the age qualified to taste him. And although a large portion of Cowley's celebrity has since vanished, there still remains enough to raise him to a considerable rank among the British poets. It may be proper here to add, that as a prose-writer, particularly in the department of essays, there are few who can compare with him in elegant simplicity.



## THE MOTTO.

TENTANDA VIA EST, &amp;c.

WHAT shall I do to be for ever known,  
 And make the age to come my own?  
 I shall, like beasts or common people, die,  
 Unless you write my elegy;  
 Whilst others great, by being born, are grown;  
 Their mothers' labour, not their own.  
 In this scale gold, in th' other fame does lie,  
 The weight of that mounts this so high.  
 These men are Fortune's jewels, moulded bright;  
 Brought forth with their own fire and light:  
 If I, her vulgar stone, for either look,  
 Out of myself it must be strook.  
 Yet I must on. What sound is't strikes mine ear?  
 Sure I Fame's trumpet hear:  
 It sounds like the last trumpet; for it can  
 Raise up the buried man.  
 Unpast Alps stop me; but I'll cut them all,  
 And march, the Muses' Hannibal.  
 Hence, all the flattering vanities that lay  
 Nets of roses in the way!  
 Hence, the desire of honours or estate,  
 And all that is not above Fate!  
 Hence, Love himself, that tyrant of my days!  
 Which intercepts my coming praise.  
 Come, my best friends, my books! and lead me on;  
 'Tis time that I were gone.  
 Welcome, great Stagyrte! and teach me now  
 All I was born to know:  
 Thy scholar's victories thou dost far out-do;  
 He conquer'd th' earth, the whole world you.  
 Welcome, learn'd Cicero! whose blest tongue and  
 wit  
 Preserves Rome's greatness yet:  
 Thou art the first of orators; only he  
 Whobest can praise thee, next must be.  
 Welcome the Mantuan swan, Virgil the wise!  
 Whose verse walks highest, but not flies;  
 Who brought green Poesy to her perfect age,  
 And made that art which was a rage.  
 Tell me, ye mighty Three! what shall I do  
 To be like one of you?  
 But you have climb'd the mountain's top, there sit  
 On the calm flourishing head of it,  
 And, whilst with wearied steps we upwards go,  
 See us, and clouds, below.

## HONOUR.

SHE loves, and she confesses too;  
 There's then, at last, no more to do;  
 The happy work's entirely done;  
 Enter the town which thou hast won;  
 The fruits of conquest now begin;  
 IO, triumph! enter in.

What's this, ye gods! what can it be?  
 Remains there still an enemy?  
 Bold Honour stands up in the gate,  
 And would yet capitulate;  
 Have I o'ercome all real foes,  
 And shall this phantom me oppose?

Noisy nothing! stalking shade!  
 By what witchcraft wert thou made?  
 Empty cause of solid harms!  
 But I shall find out counter-charms  
 Thy airy devilship to remove  
 From this circle here of love.

Sure I shall rid myself of thee  
 By the night's obscurity,  
 And obscurer secrecy!  
 Unlike to every other sprite,  
 Thou attempt'st not men to fright,  
 Nor appear'st but in the light.

## OF MYSELF.

THIS only grant me, that my means may lie  
 Too low for envy, for contempt too high.  
 Some honour I would have,  
 Not from great deeds, but good alone;  
 Th' unknown are better than ill known:  
 Rumour can ope the grave.  
 Acquaintance I would have, but when't depends  
 Not on the number, but the choice, of friends.

Books should, not business, entertain the light,  
 And sleep, as undisturb'd as death, the night.  
 My house a cottage more  
 Than palace; and should fitting be  
 For all my use, no luxury:  
 My garden painted o'er  
 With Nature's hand, not Art's; and pleasures yield,  
 Horace might envy in his Sabin field.

Thus would I double my life's fading space;  
 For he, that runs it well, twice runs his race.  
 And in this true delight,  
 These unbought sports, this happy state,  
 I would not fear, nor wish, my fate;  
 But boldly say each night,  
 To-morrow let my sun his beams display,  
 Or in clouds hide them; I have liv'd to-day.

## THE CHRONICLE.

A BALLAD.

MARGARITA first possest,  
 If I remember well, my breast,  
 Margarita first of all;  
 But when awhile the wanton maid  
 With my restless heart had play'd,  
 Martha took the flying ball.

Martha soon did it resign  
 To the beauteous Catharine.  
 Beauteous Catharine gave place  
 (Though loth and angry she to part  
 With the possession of my heart)  
 To Eliza's conquering face.

Eliza till this hour might reign,  
 Had she not evil counsels ta'en.  
 Fundamental laws she broke,

And still new favourites she chose,  
Till up in arms my passions rose,  
And cast away her yoke.

Mary, then, and gentle Anne,  
Both to reign at once began ;  
Alternately they sway'd,  
And sometimes Mary was the fair,  
And sometimes Anne the crown did wear,  
And sometimes both I obey'd.

Another Mary then arose,  
And did rigorous laws impose ;  
A mighty tyrant she !  
Long, alas ! should I have been  
Under that iron-scepter'd queen,  
Had not Rebecca set me free.

When fair Rebecca set me free,  
'Twas then a golden time with me :  
But soon those pleasures fled ;  
For the gracious princess dy'd,  
In her youth and beauty's pride,  
And Judith reign'd in her stead.

One month, three days, and half an hour,  
Judith held the sovereign power :  
Wondrous beautiful her face !  
But so weak and small her wit,  
That she to govern was unfit,  
And so Susanna took her place.

But when Isabella came,  
Arm'd with a resistless flame,  
And th' artillery of her eye ;  
Whilst she proudly march'd about,  
Greater conquests to find out,  
She beat out Susan by the by.

But in her place I then obey'd  
Black-ey'd Bess, her viceroy-maid ;  
To whom ensued a vacancy :  
Thousand worse passions then possess'd  
The interregnum of my breast ;  
Bless me from such an anarchy !

Gentle Henrietta then,  
And a third Mary, next began ;  
Then Joan, and Jane, and Audria ;  
And then a pretty Thomasine,  
And then another Catharine,  
And then a long *et cætera*.

But should I now to you relate  
The strength and riches of their state ;  
The powder, patches, and the pins,  
The ribbons, jewels, and the rings,  
The lace, the paint, and warlike things,  
That make up all their magazines ;

If I should tell the politic arts  
To take and keep men's hearts ;  
The letters, embassies, and spies,  
The frowns, and smiles, and flatteries  
The quarrels, tears, and perjuries,  
(Numberless, nameless, mysteries !)

And all the little lime-twigs laid,  
By Machiavel the waiting maid ;  
I more voluminous should grow

(Chiefly if I like them should tell  
All change of weathers that befall.)  
Than Holinshed or Stow.

But I will briefer with them be,  
Since few of them were long with me.  
An higher and a nobler strain  
My present empress does claim,  
Heleonora, first o' th' name ;  
Whom God grant long to reign !

## ANACREONTICS

OR,

## SOME COPIES OF VERSES,

TRANSLATED PARAPHRASTICALLY OUT OF ANACRON.

## I. LOVE

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,  
In mighty numbers, mighty things.  
Begin, my Muse ! but lo ! the strings  
To my great song rebellious prove ;  
The strings will sound of nought but love.  
I broke them all, and put on new ;  
'Tis this or nothing sure will do.  
These, sure, (said I) will me obey ;  
These, sure, heroic notes will play.  
Straight I began with thundering Jove,  
And all th' immortal powers ; but Love,  
Love smil'd, and from m' enfeebled lyre  
Came gentle airs, such as inspire  
Melting love and soft desire.  
Farewell, then, heroes ! farewell, kings  
And mighty numbers, mighty things !  
Love tunes my heart just to my strings.

## II. DRINKING.

THE thirsty earth soaks up the rain,  
And drinks, and gapes for drink again,  
The plants suck-in the earth, and are  
With constant drinking fresh and fair ;  
The sea itself (which one would think  
Should have but little need of drink)  
Drinks twice ten thousand rivers up,  
So fill'd that they o'erflow the cup.  
The busy Sun (and one would guess  
By's drunken fiery face no less)  
Drinks up the sea, and, when he 'as done,  
The Moon and Stars drink up the Sun :  
They drink and dance by their own light ;  
They drink and revel all the night.  
Nothing in nature 's sober found,  
But an eternal health goes round.  
Fill up the bowl, then, fill it high,  
Fill all the glasses there ; for why  
Should every creature drink but I ;  
Why, man of morals, tell me why ?

## III. BEAUTY.

LIBERAL Nature did dispense  
To all things arms for their defence ;  
And some she arms with sinewy force,  
And some with swiftness in the course ;  
Some with hard hoofs or forked claws,  
And some with horns or tusked jaws :

And some with scales, and some with wings,  
 And some with teeth, and some with stings.  
 Wisdom to man she did afford,  
 Wisdom for shield, and wit for sword.  
 What to beauteous womankind,  
 What arms, what armour, has she assign'd?  
 Beauty is both; for with the fair  
 What arms, what armour, can compare?  
 What steel, what gold, or diamond,  
 More impossible is found?  
 And yet what flame, what lightning, e'er  
 So great an active force did bear?  
 They are all weapon, and they dart  
 Like porcupines from every part.  
 Who can, alas! their strength express,  
 Arm'd, when they themselves undress,  
 Cap-a-pie with nakedness?

## V. AGE.

Orr am I by the women told,  
 Poor Anacreon! thou grow'st old;  
 Look how thy hairs are falling all;  
 Poor Anacreon, how they fall!  
 Whether I grow old or no,  
 By th' effects, I do not know;  
 This, I know, without being told,  
 'Tis time to live, if I grow old;  
 'Tis time short pleasures now to take,  
 Of little life the best to make,  
 And manage wisely the last stake.

## VII. GOLD.

A MIGHTY pain to love it is,  
 And 'tis a pain that pain to miss;  
 But, of all pains, the greatest pain  
 It is to love, but love in vain.  
 Virtue now, nor noble blood,  
 Nor wit by love is understood;  
 Gold alone does passion move,  
 Gold monopolizes love.  
 A curse on her, and on the man  
 Who this traffic first began!  
 A curse on him who found the ore!  
 A curse on him who digg'd the store!  
 A curse on him who did refine it!  
 A curse on him who first did coin it!  
 A curse, all curses else above,  
 On him who us'd it first in love!  
 Gold begets in brethren hate;  
 Gold in families debate;  
 Gold does friendships separate;  
 Gold does civil wars create.  
 These the smallest harms of it!  
 Gold, alas! does love beget.

## VIII. THE EPICURE.

FILL the bowl with rosy wine!  
 Around our temples roses twine!  
 And let us cheerfully awhile,  
 Like the wine and roses, smile.  
 Crown'd with roses, we contemn  
 Gyges' wealthy diadem.  
 To day is ours, what do we fear?  
 To day is ours; we have it here:  
 Let's treat it kindly, that it may  
 Wish at least, with us to stay.  
 Let's banish business, banish sorrow;  
 To the gods belongs to-morrow.

## IX. ANOTHER.

UNDERNEATH this myrtle shade,  
 On flowery beds supinely laid,  
 With odorous oils my head o'er-flowing,  
 And around it roses growing,  
 What should I do but drink away  
 The heat and troubles of the day?  
 In this more than kingly state  
 Love himself shall on me wait.  
 Fill to me, Love; nay fill it up;  
 And mingled cast into the cup  
 Wit, and mirth, and noble fires,  
 Vigorous health and gay desires.  
 The wheel of life no less will stay  
 In a smooth than rugged way:  
 Since it equally doth flee,  
 Let the motion pleasant be.  
 Why do we precious ointments show'r?  
 Nobler wines why do we pour?  
 Beauteous flowers why do we spread,  
 Upon the monuments of the dead?  
 Nothing they but dust can show,  
 Or bones that hasten to be so.  
 Crown me with roses whilst I live,  
 Now your wines and ointments give;  
 After death I nothing crave,  
 Let me alive my pleasures have,  
 All are Stoics in the grave.

## X. THE GRASSHOPPER.

HAPPY Insect! what can be  
 In happiness compar'd to thee?  
 Fed with nourishment divine,  
 The dewy Morning's gentle wine!  
 Nature waits upon thee still,  
 And thy verdant cup does fill;  
 'Tis fill'd wherever thou dost tread,  
 Nature's self's thy Ganymede.  
 Thou dost drink, and dance, and sing;  
 Happier than the happiest king!  
 All the fields which thou dost see,  
 All the plants, belong to thee;  
 All that summer-hours produce,  
 Fertile made with early juice.  
 Man for thee does sow and plow;  
 Farmer he, and landlord thou!  
 Thou dost innocently joy;  
 Nor does thy luxury destroy;  
 The shepherd gladly heareth thee,  
 More harmonious than he.  
 Thee country hinds with gladness hear,  
 Prophet of the ripen'd year!  
 Thee Phœbus loves, and does inspire;  
 Phœbus is himself thy sire.  
 To thee, of all things upon earth,  
 Life is no longer than thy mirth.  
 Happy insect, happy thou!  
 Dost neither age nor winter know;  
 But, when thou'st drunk, and danc'd, and sung  
 Thy fill, the flow'ry leaves among,  
 (Volutuous, and wise withal,  
 Epicurean animal!)  
 Sated with thy summer feast,  
 Thou retir'st to endless rest.

## XI. THE SWALLOW.

FOOLISH Prater, what dost thou  
 So early at my window do,

With thy tuneless serenade?  
Well 't had been had Tereus made  
Thee as dumb as Philomel;  
There his knife had done but well.  
In thy undiscovered nest  
Thou dost all the winter rest,  
And dreamest o'er thy summer joys,  
Free from the stormy seasons' noise,  
Free from th' ill thou'st done to me;  
Who disturbs or seeks-out thee?  
Hadst thou all the charming notes  
Of the wood's poetic throats,  
All thy art could never pay  
What thou hast ta'en from me away.  
Cruel bird! thou'st ta'en away  
A dream out of my arms to-day;  
A dream, that ne'er must equall'd be  
By all that waking eyes may see.  
Thou, this damage to repair,  
Nothing half so sweet or fair,  
Nothing half so good, canst bring,  
Though men say thou bring'st the Spring.

ELEGY UPON ANACREON;

WHO WAS CHOAKED BY A GRAPE-STONE.

*Spoken by the God of Love.*

How shall I lament thine end,  
My best servant and my friend?  
Nay, and, if from a deity  
So much deified as I,  
It sound not too profane and odd,  
Oh, my master and my god!  
For 'tis true, most mighty poet!  
(Though I like not men should know it)  
I am in naked Nature less,  
Less by much, than in thy dress.  
All thy verse is softer far  
Than the downy feathers are  
Of my wings, or of my arrows,  
Of my mother's doves or sparrows,  
Sweet as lovers' freshest kisses,  
Or their riper following blisses,  
Graceful, cleanly, smooth, and round,  
All with Venus' girdle bound;  
And thy life was all the while  
Kind and gentle as thy style,  
The smooth-pac'd hours of every day  
Glided numerously away.  
Like thy verse each hour did pass;  
Sweet and short, like that, it was.

Some do but their youth allow me,  
Just what they by Nature owe me,  
The time that's mine, and not their own,  
The certain tribute of my crown:  
When they grow old, they grow to be  
Too busy, or too wise, for me.  
Thou wert wiser, and didst know  
None too wise for love can grow;  
Love was with thy life entwin'd,  
Close as heat with fire is join'd;  
A powerful brand prescrib'd the date  
Of thine, like Meleager's, fate.  
Th' antiperistasis of age  
More inflam'd thy amorous rage;  
Thy silver hairs yielded me more  
Than even golden curls before.

Had I the power of creation,  
As I have of generation,  
Where I the matter must obey.  
And cannot work plate out of clay,  
My creatures should be all like thee,  
'Tis thou should'st their idea be:  
They, like thee, should thoroughly hate  
Business, honour, title, state;  
Other wealth they should not know,  
But what my living mines bestow;  
The pomp of kings, they should confess,  
At their crownings, to be less  
Than a lover's humblest guise,  
When at his mistress' feet he lies.  
Rumour they no more should mind  
Than men safe landed do the wind;  
Wisdom itself they should not hear,  
When it presumes to be severe;  
Beauty alone they should admire,  
Nor look at Fortune's vain attire.  
Nor ask what parents it can shew;  
With dead or old 't has nought to do.  
They should not love yet all, or any,  
But very much and very many:  
All their life should gilded be  
With mirth, and wit, and gaiety;  
Well remembering and applying  
The necessity of dying.

Their cheerful heads should always wear  
All that crowns the flowery year:  
They should always laugh, and sing,  
And dance, and strike th' harmonious string;  
Verse should from their tongue so flow,  
As if it in the mouth did grow,  
As swiftly answering their command,  
As tunes obey the artful hand.  
And whilst I do thus discover  
Th' ingredients of a happy lover,  
'Tis, my Anacreon! for thy sake  
I of the Grape no mention make.

Till my Anacreon by thee fell,  
Cursed Plant! I lov'd thee well;  
And 'twas oft my wanton use  
To dip my arrows in thy juice.  
Cursed Plant! 'tis true, I see,  
The old report that goes of thee —  
That with giants' blood the Earth  
Stain'd and poison'd gave thee birth;  
And now thou wreak'st thy ancient spite  
On men in whom the gods delight.  
Thy patron, Bacchus, 'tis no wonder,  
Was brought forth in flames and thunder;  
In rage, in quarrels, and in fights,  
Worse than his tigers, he delights;  
In all our Heaven I think there be  
No such ill-natur'd god as he.  
Thou pretendest, traitorous Wine!  
To be the Muses' friend and mine:  
With love and wit thou dost begin,  
False fires, alas! to draw us in;  
Which, if our course we by them keep,  
Misguide to madness or to sleep:  
Sleep were well, thou'st learnt a way  
To death itself now to betray.

It grieves me when I see what fate  
Does on the best of mankind wait.  
Poets or lovers let them be,  
'Tis neither love nor poesy  
Can arm, against Death's smallest dart,  
The poet's head or lover's heart;

But when their life, in its decline,  
Touches th' inevitable line,  
All the world's mortal to them then,  
And wine is aconite to men ;  
Nay, in Death's hand, the grape-stone proves  
As strong as thunder is in Jove's.

## ODE, FROM CATULLUS.

ACME AND SEPTIMIUS.

WHILST on Septimius' panting breast  
(Meaning nothing less than rest)  
Acme lean'd her loving head,  
Thus the pleas'd Septimius said :

" My dearest Acme, if I be  
Once alive, and love not thee  
With a passion far above  
All that e'er was called love ;  
In a Libyan desert may  
I become some lion's prey ;  
Let him, Acme, let him tear  
My breast, when Acme is not there."

The god of love, who stood to hear him  
(The god of love was always near him)  
Pleas'd and tickled with the sound,  
Sneez'd aloud ; and all around  
The little Loves, that waited by,  
Bow'd, and blest the augury.  
Acme, inflam'd with what he said,  
Rear'd her gently-bending head ;  
And, her purple mouth with joy  
Stretching to the delicious boy,  
Twice (and twice could scarce suffice)  
She kist his drunken rolling eyes.

" My little life, my all !" (said she)  
So may we ever servants be  
To this best god, and ne'er retain  
Our hated liberty again !  
So may thy passion last for me,  
As I a passion have for thee,  
Greater and fiercer much than can  
Be conceiv'd by thee a man !  
Into my marrow is it gone,  
Fixt and settled in the bone ;  
It reigns not only in my heart,  
But runs, like life, through every part."  
She spoke ; the god of love aloud  
Sneez'd again ; and all the crowd  
Of little Loves, that waited by,  
Bow'd, and blest'd the augury.

This good omen thus from Heaven  
Like a happy signal given,  
Their loves and lives (all four) embrace,  
And hand in hand run all the race.  
To poor Septimius (who did now  
Nothing else but Acme grow)  
Acme's bosom was alone  
The whole world's imperial throne ;  
And to faithful Acme's mind  
Septimius was all human-kind.

If the gods would please to be  
But advis'd for once by me,

I'd advise them, when they spy  
Any illustrious piety,  
To reward her, if it be she —  
To reward him, if it be he —  
With such a husband, such a wife ;  
With Acme's and Septimius' life.

## THE COMPLAINT.

In a deep vision's intellectual scene,  
Beneath a bower for sorrow made,  
Th' uncomfortable shade  
Of the black yew's unlucky green,  
Mixt with the mourning willow's careful grey,  
Where reverend Cham cuts out his famous way,

The melancholy Cowley lay :  
And lo ! a Muse appear'd to's closed sight,  
(The Muses oft in lands of vision play,)  
Body'd, array'd, and seen, by an internal light.  
A golden harp with silver strings she bore ;  
A wondrous hieroglyphic robe she wore,  
In which all colours and all figures were,  
That Nature or that Fancy can create,

That Art can never imitate ;  
And with loose pride it wanton'd in the air.  
In such a dress, in such a well-cloth'd dream,  
She us'd, of old, near fair Ismenus' stream,  
Pindar, her Theban favourite, to meet ;  
A crown was on her head, and wings were on her feet.

She touch'd him with her harp, and rais'd him from  
the ground ;

The shaken strings melodiously resound.

" Art thou return'd at last," said she,

" To this forsaken place and me ?

Thou prodigal ! who didst so loosely waste  
Of all thy youthful years the good estate ;  
Art thou return'd here, to repent too late,  
And gather husks of learning up at last,  
Now the rich harvest-time of life is past,

And Winter marches on so fast ?

But, when I meant t'adopt thee for my son,  
And did as learn'd a portion assign,  
As ever any of the mighty Nine

Had to their dearest children done ;

When I resolv'd t'exalt thy anointed name,  
Among the spiritual lords of peaceful fame ;  
Thou, changeling ! thou, bewitch'd with noise and  
show,

Would'st into courts and cities from me go ;  
Would'st see the world abroad, and have a share  
In all the follies and the tumults there :  
Thou would'st, forsooth, be something in a state,  
And business thou would'st find, and would'st  
create ;

Business ! the frivolous pretence  
Of human lusts, to shake off innocence ;

Business ! the grave impertinence ;

Business ! the thing which I of all things hate ;

Business ! the contradiction of thy fate.

" Go, renegade ! cast up thy account,  
And see to what amount

Thy foolish gains by quitting me :

The sale of knowledge, fame, and liberty,

The fruits of thy unlearn'd apostacy.

Thou thought'st, if once the public storm were  
past,

All thy remaining life should sunshine be ;  
Behold ! the public storm is spent at last,  
The sovereign's toot at sea no more,  
And thou, with all the noble company,  
Art got at last to shore.

But, whilst thy fellow-voyagers I see  
All march'd up to possess the promis'd land,  
Thou, still alone, alas ! dost gaping stand  
Upon the naked beach, upon the barren sand !

" As a fair morning of the blessed spring,  
After a tedious stormy night,  
Such was the glorious entry of our king ;  
Enriching moisture drop'd on every thing :  
Plenty he sow'd below, and cast about him light !

But then, alas ! to thee alone,  
One of old Gideon's miracles was shown ;  
For every tree and every herb around  
With pearly dew was crown'd,  
And upon all the quicken'd ground  
The fruitful seed of Heaven did brooding lie,  
And nothing but the Muse's fleece was dry.

It did all other threats surpass,  
When God to his own people said  
(The men whom through long wanderings he had led)  
That he would give them ev'n a heaven of  
brass :

They look'd up to that Heaven in vain,  
That bounteous Heaven, which God did not re-  
strain

Upon the most unjust to shine and rain.

" The Rachel, for which twice seven years and more  
Thou didst with faith and labour serve,  
And didst (if faith and labour can) deserve,  
Though she contracted was to thee,  
Given to another thou didst see  
Given to another, who had store

Of fairer and of richer wives before,  
And not a Leah left, thy recompense to be !  
Go on ; twice seven years more thy fortune try ;  
Twice seven years more God in his bounty may  
Give thee, to fling away

Into the court's deceitful lottery :

But think how likely 'tis that thou,  
With the dull work of thy unwieldy plough,  
Should'st in a hard and barren season thrive,  
Should'st even able be to live ;  
Thou, to whose share so little bread did fall,  
In that miraculous year, when manna rain'd on all."

Thus spake the Muse, and spake it with a smile,  
That seem'd at once to pity and revile.

And to her thus, raising his thoughtful head,  
The melancholy Cowley said —

" Ah, wanton foe ! dost thou upbraid  
The ills which thou thyself hast made ?

When in the cradle innocent I lay,  
Thou, wicked spirit ! stolest me away,

And my abused soul didst bear,  
Into thy new-found worlds, I know not where,  
Thy golden Indies in the air ;  
And ever since I strive in vain  
My ravish'd freedom to regain ;

Still I rebel, still thou dost reign ;  
Lo ! still in verse against thee I complain.

There is a sort of stubborn weeds,  
Which, if the earth but once, it ever, breeds ;  
No wholesome herb can near them thrive,  
No useful plant can keep alive :

The foolish sports I did on thee bestow,  
Make all my art and labour fruitless now ;  
Where once such fairies dance, no grass doth ever  
grow.

" When my new mind had no infusion known,  
Thou gav'st so deep a tincture of thine own,  
That ever since I vainly try  
To wash away th' inherent dye :  
Long work perhaps may spoil thy colours quite ;  
But never will reduce the native white :

To all the ports of honour and of gain,  
I often steer my course in vain ;  
Thy gale comes cross, and drives me back again.  
Thou slack'nest all my nerves of industry,  
By making them so oft to be

The tinkling strings of thy loose minstrelsy.  
Whoever this world's happiness would see,  
Must as entirely cast off thee,  
As they who only Heaven desire  
Do from the world retire.

This was my error, this my gross mistake.  
Myself a demi-votary to make.  
Thus, with Sapphira and her husband's fate,  
(A fault which I, like them, am taught too late,)  
For all that I gave up I nothing gain,  
And perish for the part which I retain.

" Teach me not then, O thou fallacious Muse !

The court, and better king, t'accuse :  
The heaven under which I live is fair,  
The fertile soil will a full harvest bear :  
Thine, thine is all the barrenness ; if thou  
Mak'st me sit still and sing, when I should plough.  
When I but think how many a tedious year

Our patient sovereign did attend  
His long misfortunes' fatal end ;  
How cheerfully, and how exempt from fear,  
On the Great Sovereign's will he did depend ;  
I ought to be accurst, if I refuse  
To wait on his, O thou fallacious Muse !  
Kings have long hands, they say ; and, though I be  
So distant, they may reach at length to me.

However, of all the princes, thou  
Should'st not reproach rewards for being small or  
slow ;

Thou ! who rewardest but with popular breath,  
And that too after death."

## HYMN TO LIGHT.

FIRST-BORN of Chaos, who so fair didst come  
From the old Negro's darksome womb !  
Which, when it saw the lovely child,  
The melancholy mass put on kind looks and  
smil'd ;

Thou tide of glory, which no rest dost know,  
But ever ebb and ever flow !  
Thou golden shower of a true Jove !  
Who does in thee descend, and Heaven to Earth  
make love !

Hail, active Nature's watchful life and health !  
Her joy, her ornament, and wealth !  
Hail to thy husband, Heat, and thee !  
Thou the world's beauteous bride, the lusty bride-  
groom he !



Say, from what golden quivers of the sky  
Do all thy winged arrows fly?  
Swiftness and Power by birth are thine:  
From thy great sire they came, thy sire, the Word  
Divine,

'Tis, I believe, this archery to show,  
That so much cost in colours thou,  
And skill in painting, dost bestow,  
Upon thy ancient arms, the gaudy heavenly bow.

Swift as light thoughts their empty career run,  
Thy race is finish'd when begun;  
Let a post-angel start with thee,  
And thou the goal of Earth shalt reach as soon as he.

Thou in the Moon's bright chariot, proud and gay,  
Dost thy bright wood of stars survey!  
And all the year dost with thee bring  
Of thousand flowery lights thine own nocturnal  
spring.

Thou, Scythian-like, dost round thy lands above  
The Sun's gilt tents for ever move,  
And still, as thou in pomp dost go,  
The shining pageants of the world attend thy  
show.

Nor amidst all these triumphs dost thou scorn  
The humble glow-worms to adorn,  
And with those living spangles gild  
(O greatness without pride!) the bushes of the  
field.

Night, and her ugly subjects, thou dost fright,  
And Sleep, the lazy owl of night;  
Asham'd, and fearful to appear,  
They screen their horrid shapes with the black  
hemisphere.

With them there hastes, and wildly takes th' alarm,  
Of painted dreams a busy swarm:  
At the first opening of thine eye  
The various clusters break, the antic atoms fly

The guilty serpents, and obscener beasts,  
Creep, conscious, to their secret rests:  
Nature to thee does reverence pay,  
Ill omens and ill sights removes out of thy way.

At thy appearance, Grief itself is said  
To shake his wings, and rouse his head:  
And cloudy Care has often took  
A gentle beamy smile, reflected from thy look.

At thy appearance, Fear itself grows bold;  
Thy sun-shine melts away his cold.  
Encouraged at the sight of thee,  
To the cheek colour comes, and firmness to the  
knee.

Ev'n Lust, the master of a harden'd face,  
Blushes, if thou be'st in the place,  
To Darkness' curtains he retires;  
In sympathising night he rolls his smoky fires.

When, goddess! thou lift'st up thy waken'd head,  
Out of the morning's purple bed,  
Thy quire of birds about thee play  
And all the joyful world salutes the rising day.

The ghosts, and monster-spirits, that did presume  
A body's privilege to assume,  
Vanish again invisibly,  
And bodies gain again their visibility.

All the world's bravery, that delights our eyes,  
Is but thy several liveries;  
Thou the rich dye on them bestow'st,  
Thy nimble pencil paints this landscape as thou  
go'st.

A crimson garment in the rose thou wear'st;  
A crown of studded gold thou bear'st;  
The virgin-lilies, in their white,  
Are clad but with the lawn of almost naked light.

The violet, Spring's little infant, stands  
Girt in thy purple swaddling-bands  
On the fair tulip thou dost doat;  
Thou cloth'st it in a gay and party-colour'd coat.

With flame condens'd thou do'st thy jewels fix,  
And solid colours in it mix:  
Flora herself envies to see  
Flowers fairer than her own, and durable as she.

Ah, goddess! would thou could'st thy hand withhold,  
And be less liberal to gold!  
Did'st thou less value to it give,  
Of how much care, alas! might'st thou a poor man  
relieve!

To me the Sun is more delightful far,  
And all fair days much fairer are.  
But few, ah! wondrous few, there be,  
Who do not gold prefer, O goddess! ev'n to thee.

Through the soft ways of Heaven, and air, and sea,  
Which open all their pores to thee,  
Like a clear river thou dost glide,  
And with thy living stream through the close chan-  
nels slide.

But, where firm bodies thy free course oppose,  
Gently thy source the land o'erflows;  
Takes there possession, and does make,  
Of colours mingled light, a thick and standing lake.

But the vast ocean of unbounded day,  
In th' empyrean Heaven does stay.  
Thy rivers, lakes, and springs, below,  
From thence took first their rise, thither at last  
must flow.

### AGAINST HOPE.

Horz! whose weak being ruin'd is,  
Alize, if it succeed, and if it miss;  
Whom good or ill does equally confound,  
And both the horns of Fate's dilemma wound:  
Vain shadow! which does vanish quite,  
Both at full noon and perfect night!  
The stars have not a possibility  
Of blessing thee;  
If things then from their end we happy call,  
'Tis hope is the most hopeless thing of all.

Hope! thou bold taster of delight, [quite!  
Who, whilst thou should'st but taste, devour'st it

Thou bring'st us an estate, yet leav'st us poor,  
 By clogging it with legacies before!  
 The joys which we entire should wed,  
 Come deflower'd virgins to our bed;  
 Good fortunes without gain imported be,  
 Such mighty custom's paid to thee.  
 For joy, like wine, kept close does better taste;  
 If it take air before, its spirits waste.

Hope! Fortune's cheating lottery!  
 Where for one prize an hundred blanks there be;  
 Fond archer, Hope! who tak'st thy aim so far,  
 That still or short or wide thine arrows are!  
 Thin, empty cloud, which th' eye deceives  
 With shapes that our own fancy gives!  
 A cloud, which gilt and painted now appears,  
 But must drop presently in tears!  
 When thy false beams o'er Reason's light prevail,  
 By ignes fatui for north-stars we sail.

Brother of Fear, more gayly clad!  
 The merrier fool o' th' two, yet quite as mad:  
 Sire of Repentance! child of fond Desire!  
 That blow'st the chymics', and the lovers', fire,  
 Leading them still insensibly on  
 By the strange witchcraft of "anon!"  
 By thee the one does changing Nature, through  
 Her endless labyrinth, pursue;  
 And th' other chases woman, whilst she goes  
 More ways and turns than hunted Nature knows.

#### FOR HOPE.

Horz! of all ills that men endure,  
 The only cheap and universal cure!  
 Thou captive's freedom, and thou sick man's health!  
 Thou loser's victory, and thou beggar's wealth!  
 Thou manna, which from Heaven we eat,  
 To every taste a several meat!  
 Thou strong retreat! thou sure-entail'd estate,  
 Which nought has power to alienate!  
 Thou pleasant, honest flatterer! for none  
 Flatter unhappy men, but thou alone!

Hope! thou first-fruits of happiness!  
 Thou gentle dawning of a bright success!  
 Thou good preparative, without which our joy  
 Does work too strong, and, whilst it cures, destroy!  
 Who out of Fortune's reach dost stand,  
 And art a blessing still in hand!  
 Whilst thee, her earnest-money, we retain,  
 We certain are to gain,  
 Whether she her bargain break or else fulfil;  
 Thou only good, not worse for ending ill!

Brother of Faith! 'twixt whom and thee  
 The joys of Heaven and Earth divided be!  
 Though Faith be heir, and have the first estate,  
 Thy portion yet in moveables is great.  
 Happiness itself's all one  
 In thee, or in possession!  
 Only the future's thine, the present his!  
 Thine's the more hard and noble bliss:  
 Best apprehender of our joys! which hast  
 So long a reach, and yet canst hold so fast!

Hope! thou sad lovers' only friend!  
 Thou Way, that may'st dispute it with the End!  
 For love, I fear, 's a fruit that does delight  
 The taste itself less than the smell and sight.

Fruition more deceitful is  
 Than thou canst be, when thou dost miss;  
 Men leave thee by obtaining, and straight flee  
 Some other way again to thee;  
 And that's a pleasant country, without doubt,  
 To which all soon return that travel out.

#### CLAUDIAN'S OLD MAN OF VERONA.

DE SENE VERONENSE, QUI SUBURNUM NUNQUAM  
 EGRESSUS EST.

FELIX, qui patriis, &c.

HAPPY the man, who his whole time doth bound  
 Within th' enclosure of his little ground.  
 Happy the man, whom the same humble place  
 (Th' hereditary cottage of his race)  
 From his first rising infancy has known,  
 And by degrees sees gently bending down,  
 With natural propension, to that earth  
 Which both preserv'd his life, and gave him birth.  
 Him no false distant lights, by fortune set,  
 Could ever into foolish wanderings get.  
 He never dangers either saw or fear'd:  
 The dreadful storms at sea he never heard.  
 He never heard the shrill alarms of war,  
 Or the worse noises of the lawyers' bar.  
 No change of consuls marks to him the year,  
 The change of seasons is his calendar.  
 The cold and heat, winter and summer shows;  
 Autumn by fruits, and spring by flowers, he knows;  
 He measures time by land-marks, and has found  
 For the whole day the dial of his ground.  
 A neighbouring wood, born with himself, he sees,  
 And loves his old contemporary trees.  
 He 'as only heard of near Verona's name,  
 And knows it, like the Indies, but by fame.  
 Does with a like concernment notice take  
 Of the Red-sea, and of Benacus' lake.  
 Thus health and strength he to a third age enjoys,  
 And sees a long posterity of boys.  
 About the spacious world let others roam,  
 The voyage, life, is longest made at home.

#### THE WISH.

WELL, then; I now do plainly see  
 This busy world and I shall ne'er agree;  
 The very honey of all earthly joy  
 Does of all meats the soonest cloy;  
 And they, methinks, deserve my pity,  
 Who for it can endure the stings,  
 The crowd, and buzz, and murmurings,  
 Of this great hive, the city.

Ah, yet, ere I descend to th' grave,  
 May I a small house and large garden have!  
 And a few friends, and many books, both true,  
 Both wise, and both delightful too!  
 And, since love ne'er will from me flee,  
 A mistress moderately fair,  
 And good as guardian-angels are  
 Only belov'd, and loving me!

Oh, fountains! when in you shall I  
 Myself, eas'd of unpeaceful thoughts, espy?  
 Oh fields! oh woods! when, when shall I be made  
 The happy tenant of your shade?

Here's the spring-head of Pleasure's flood ;  
Where all the riches lie, that she  
Has coin'd and stamp'd for good.

Pride and ambition here  
Only in far-fetch'd metaphors appear ;  
Here nought but winds can hurtful murmurs scatter,  
And nought but Echo flatter.  
The gods, when they descended, hither  
From Heaven did always chuse their way ;  
And therefore we may boldly say,  
That 'tis the way too thither.

How happy here should I,  
And one dear she, live, and embracing die !  
She, who is all the world, and can exclude  
In deserts solitude.

I should have then this only fear —  
Lest men, when they my pleasures see,  
Should hither throng to live like me,  
And so make a city here.

---

FROM THE DAVIDES.

AWAKE, awake, my Lyre !  
And tell thy silent master's humble tale  
In sounds that may prevail ;  
Sounds that gentle thoughts inspire :

Though so exalted she,  
And I so lowly be,  
Tell her, such different notes make all thy harmony.

Hark ! how the strings awake :  
And, though the moving hand approach not near,  
Themselves with awful fear,  
A kind of numerous trembling make.  
Now all thy forces try,  
Now all thy charms apply,  
Revenge upon her ear the conquests of her eye.

Weak Lyre ! thy virtue sure  
Is useless here, since thou art only found  
To cure, but not to wound,  
And she to wound, but not to cure.  
Too weak too wilt thou prove  
My passion to remove,  
Physic to other ills, thou'rt nourishment to love.

Sleep, sleep again, my Lyre !  
For thou canst never tell my humble tale  
In sounds that will prevail ;  
Nor gentle thoughts in her inspire :  
All thy vain mirth lay by,  
Bid thy strings silent lie,  
Sleep, sleep again, my Lyre ; and let thy master die.

## JOHN MILTON.

JOHN MILTON, a poet of the first rank in eminence, was descended from an ancient family, settled at Milton, in Oxfordshire. His father, whose desertion of the Roman Catholic faith was the cause of his disinheritor, settled in London as a scrivener, and marrying a woman of good family, had two sons and a daughter. John, the eldest son, was born in Bread-street, on December 9. 1608. He received the rudiments of learning from a domestic tutor, Thomas Young, afterwards chaplain to the English merchants at Hamburg, whose merits are gratefully commemorated by his pupil, in a Latin elegy. At a proper age he was sent to St. Paul's school, and there began to distinguish himself by his intense application to study, as well as by his poetical talents. In his sixteenth year he was removed to Christ's college, Cambridge, where he was admitted a pensioner, under the tuition of Mr. W. Chappel.

Of his course of studies in the university little is known; but it appears, from several exercises preserved in his works, that he had acquired extraordinary skill in writing Latin verses, which are of a purer taste than any preceding compositions of the kind by English scholars. He took the degrees both of Bachelor and Master of Arts; the latter in 1632, when he left Cambridge. He renounced his original intention of entering the church, for which he has given as a reason, that, "coming to some maturity of years, he had perceived what tyranny had invaded it;" which denotes a man early habituated to think and act for himself.

He now returned to his father, who had retired from business to a residence at Horton, in Buckinghamshire; and he there passed five years in the study of the best Roman and Grecian authors, and in the composition of some of his finest miscellaneous poems. This was the period of his *Allegro* and *Penseroso*, his *Comus* and *Lycidas*. That his learning and talents had at this time attracted considerable notice, appears from an application made to him from the Bridgewater family, which produced his admirable masque of "*Comus*," performed in 1634, at Ludlow Castle, before the Earl of Bridgewater, then Lord President of Wales; and also by his "*Arcades*," part of an entertainment presented to the Countess Dowager of Derby, at Harefield, by some of her family.

In 1638, he obtained his father's leave to improve himself by foreign travel, and set out for the continent. Passing through France, he proceeded to Italy, and spent a considerable time in that seat of the arts and of literature. At Naples he was kindly received by Manso, Marquis of Villa, who had long before deserved the gratitude of poets by his patronage of Tasso; and, in return for a laudatory distich of Manso, Milton addressed to him a Latin

poem, of great elegance. He left Italy by the way of Geneva, where he contracted an acquaintance with two learned divines, John Diodati and Frederic Spanheim; and he returned through France, having been absent about a year and three months.

On his arrival, Milton found the nation agitated by civil and religious disputes, which threatened a crisis; and as he had expressed himself impatient to be present on the theatre of contention, it has been thought extraordinary that he did not immediately place himself in some active station. But his turn was not military; his fortune precluded a seat in parliament; the pulpit he had declined; and for the bar he had made no preparation. His taste and habits were altogether literary; for the present, therefore, he fixed himself in the metropolis, and undertook the education of his sister's two sons, of the name of Philips. Soon after, he was applied to by several parents to admit their children to the benefit of his tuition. He therefore took a commodious house in Aldersgate-street, and opened an academy. Disapproving the plan of education in the public schools and universities, he deviated from it as widely as possible. He put into the hands of his scholars, instead of the common classics, such Greek and Latin authors as treated on the arts and sciences, and on philosophy; thus expecting to instil the knowledge of things with that of words. We are not informed of the result of his plan; but it will appear singular that one who had himself drunk so deeply at the muse's fount, should withhold the draught from others. We learn, however, that he performed the task of instruction with great assiduity.

Milton did not long suffer himself to lie under the reproach of having neglected the public cause in his private pursuits; and, in 1641, he published four treatises relative to church-government, in which he gave the preponderance to the presbyterian form above the episcopalian. Resuming the same controversy in the following year, he numbered among his antagonists such men as Bishop Hall and Archbishop Usher. His father, who had been disturbed by the king's troops, now came to live with him; and the necessity of a female head of such a house, caused Milton, in 1643, to form a connection with the daughter of Richard Powell, Esq., a magistrate of Oxfordshire. This was, in several respects, an unhappy marriage; for his father-in-law was a zealous royalist, and his wife had accustomed herself to the jovial hospitality of that party. She had not, therefore, passed above a month in her husband's house, when, having procured an invitation from her father, she went to pass the summer in his mansion. Milton's invitations for her return were treated with contempt; upon which, regarding her conduct as a desertion which broke the nuptial contract, he determined to punish

it by repudiation. In 1644 he published a work on "The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce;" and, in the next year, it was followed by "Tetrachordon, or Expositions upon the four chief Places in Scripture which treat of Marriage." He further reduced his doctrine into practice, by paying his addresses to a young lady of great accomplishments; but, as he was paying a visit to a neighbour and kinsman, he was surprised with the sudden entrance of his wife, who threw herself at his feet, and implored forgiveness. After a short struggle of resentment, he took her to his bosom; and he sealed the reconciliation by opening his house to her father and brothers, when they had been driven from home by the triumph of the republican arms.

In the progress of Milton's prose works, it will be right to mention his "Areopagitica; a Speech of Mr. John Milton, for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing,"—a work, published in 1644, written with equal spirit and ability, and which, when reprinted in 1738, was affirmed by the editor to be the best defence that had ever then appeared of that essential article of public liberty. In the following year he took care that his poetical character should not be lost to the world, and published his juvenile poems, Latin and English.

Milton's principles of the origin and end of government carried him to a full approbation of the trial and execution of the king; and, in order to conciliate the minds of the people to that act, he published, early in 1649, a work entitled, "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates; proving that it is lawful, and hath been so held through all ages, for any who have the power, to call to account a tyrant or wicked king; and, after due conviction, to depose and put him to death, if the ordinary magistrate have neglected or denied to do it." Certainly, it would not be easy to express, in stronger terms, an author's resolution to leave no doubts concerning his opinion on this important topic. His appointment to the Latin Secretaryship to the Council of State was, probably, the consequence of his decision.

The learned Frenchman, Salmasius, or Saumaise, having been hired by Charles II., while in Holland, to write a work in favour of the royal cause, which he entitled, "Defensio Regia," Milton was employed to answer it; which he did in 1651, by his celebrated "Defensio pro Populo Anglicano," in which he exercised all his powers of Latin rhetoric, both to justify the republican party, and to confound and vilify the famous scholar against whom he took up the pen. By this piece he acquired a high reputation, both at home and abroad; and he received a present of a thousand pounds from the English government. His book went through several editions; while, on the other hand, the work of Salmasius was suppressed by the States of Holland, in whose service he lived as a professor at Leyden.

Milton's intense application to study had, for some years preceding, brought on an affection of the eyes, which gradually impaired his sight; and, before he wrote his "Defensio," he was warned by his physicians that the effort would probably end in total blindness. This opinion was soon after justified by a gutta serena, which seized both his eyes, and subjected the remainder of his life to those privations which he has so feelingly described in some passages of his poems. His intellectual powers,

however, suffered no eclipse from this loss of his sensitive faculties; and he pursued, without intermission, both his official and his controversial occupations. Cromwell, about this time, having assumed the supreme power, with the title of Protector, Milton acted with a subservience towards this usurper which is the part of his conduct that it is the most difficult to justify. It might have been expected, that when the wisest and most conscientious of the republicans had become sensible of his arts, and opposed his ambitious projects, the mind of Milton would neither have been blinded by his hypocrisy, nor overawed by his power. Possibly the real cause of his predilection for Cromwell, was that he saw no refuge from the intolerance of the Presbyterians, but in the moderation of the Protector. And, in fact, the very passage in which he addresses him with the loftiest encomium, contains a free and noble exhortation to him to respect that public liberty, of which he appeared to be the guardian.

Cromwell at length died; and so zealous and sanguine was Milton, to the very last, that one of his latest political productions was, "A ready and easy Way to establish a free Commonwealth." It was in vain, however, to contend, by pamphlets, with the national inclination; and Charles II. returned in triumph. Milton was discharged from his office, and lay for some time concealed in the house of a friend. The House of Commons desired that his Majesty would issue a proclamation to call in Milton's Defences of the People, and Iconoclastes, together with a book of Goodwyn's. The books were accordingly burnt by the common hangman; but the authors were returned as having absconded; nor, in the act of indemnity, did the name of Milton appear among those of the excepted persons.

He now, in reduced circumstances, and under the discountenance of power, removed to a private habitation near his former residence. He had buried his first wife; and a second, the daughter of a Captain Woodcock, in Hackney, died in childbed. To solace his forlorn condition, he desired his friend, Dr. Paget, to look out a third wife for him, who recommended a relation of his own, named Elizabeth Minshull, of a good family in Cheshire. His powerful mind, now centered in itself, and undisturbed by contentions and temporary topics, opened to those great ideas which were continually filling it, and the result was, *Paradise Lost*. Much discussion has taken place concerning the original conception of this grand performance; but whatever hint may have suggested the rude outline, it is certain that all the creative powers of a strong imagination, and all the accumulated stores of a life devoted to learning, were expended in its completion. Though he appears, at an early age, to have thought of some subject in the heroic times of English history, as peculiarly calculated for English verse, yet his religious turn, and assiduous study of the Hebrew Scriptures, produced a final preference of a story derived from the Sacred Writings, and giving scope to the introduction of his theological system. It would be superfluous, at this time, to weigh the merits of Milton's great work, which stands so much beyond competition; but it may be affirmed, that whatever his other poems can exhibit of beauty in some parts, or of grandeur in others, may all be referred to *Paradise Lost* as the most perfect model of both.

Milton, not exhausted by this great effort, followed it in 1670 by "Paradise Regained," written upon a suggestion of the Quaker Elwood's, and apparently regarded as the theological completion of the *Paradise Lost*. Although, in point of invention, its inferiority is plainly apparent, yet modern criticism has pronounced that there are passages in it by no means unworthy of the genius of Milton, allowance being made for the small compass of the subject, and his purpose in writing it. Together with it appeared his tragedy of "Sampson Agonistes," composed upon the model of antiquity, and never intended for the stage.

With this work his poetical account closes; and a few pieces in prose can scarcely claim particular notice. He sunk tranquilly under an exhaustion of the vital powers in November, 1674, when he had nearly completed his 66th year. His remains were carried from his house in Bunhill-Fields to the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate, with a numerous and splendid attendance. No monument marked the tomb of this great man, but his memory was honoured with a tomb in 1737, in Westminster Abbey, at the expense of Auditor Benson. The only family whom he left were daughters.

## L'ALLEGRO.

HENCE, loathed Melancholy,  
Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born,  
In Stygian cave forlorn, [holy !  
'Mongst horrid shapes, and shrieks, and sights un-  
Find out some uncouth cell, [wings,  
Where brooding Darkness spreads his jealous  
And the night-raven sings;  
There under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,  
As ragged as thy locks,  
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell.  
But come, thou goddess fair and free,  
In Heaven yclep'd Euphrosyne,  
And by men, heart-easing Mirth;  
Whom lovely Venus, at a birth,  
With two sister Graces more,  
To ivy-crowned Bacchus bore:  
Or whether (as some sager sing)  
The frolic wind, that breathes the spring,  
Zephyr, with Aurora playing,  
As he met her once a-maying;  
There on beds of violets blue,  
And fresh-blown roses wash'd in dew,  
Fill'd her with thee a daughter fair,  
So buxom, blithe, and debonair.

Haste thee, Nymph, and bring with thee  
Jest and youthful Jollity,  
Quips, and Cranks, and wanton Wiles,  
Nods, and Becks, and wreathed Smiles,  
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,  
And love to live in dimple sleek;  
Sport that wrinkled Care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides.  
Come, and trip it, as you go,  
On the light fantastic toe;  
And in thy right hand lead with thee  
The mountain-nymph, sweet Liberty;  
And, if I give thee honour due,  
Mirth, admit me of thy crew,  
To live with her, and live with thee,  
In unprovoked pleasures free.  
To hear the lark begin his flight,  
And singing startle the dull Night,  
From his watch-tower in the skies,  
Till the dappled Dawn doth rise;

Then to come, in spite of sorrow,  
And at my window bid good morrow,  
Through the sweet-brier, or the vine,  
Or the twisted eglantine:  
While the cock, with lively din,  
Scatters the rear of Darkness thin.  
And to the stack, or the barn-door,  
Stoutly struts his dames before:  
Oft listening how the hounds and horn  
Cheerly rouse the slumbering Morn,  
From the side of some hoar hill,  
Through the high wood echoing shrill:  
Some time walking, not unseen,  
By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green,  
Right against the eastern-gate  
Where the great Sun begins his state,  
Rob'd in flames, and amber light,  
The clouds in thousand liveries dight;  
While the ploughman, near at hand,  
Whistles o'er the furrow'd land,  
And the milkmaid singeth blithe,  
And the mower whets his sithe,  
And every shepherd tells his tale  
Under the hawthorn in the dale.  
Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,  
Whilst the landscape round it measures;  
Russet lawns, and fallows gray,  
Where the nibbling flocks do stray;  
Mountains, on whose barren breast,  
The labouring clouds do often rest;  
Meadows trim with daisies pide,  
Shallow brooks, and rivers wide:  
Towers and battlements it sees  
Bosom'd high in tufted trees,  
Where perhaps some beauty lies,  
The Cynosure of neighbouring eyes.  
Hard by, a cottage chimney smokes,  
From betwixt two aged oaks,  
Where Corydon and Thyrsis met,  
Are at their savoury dinner set  
Of herbs and other country messes,  
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses;  
And then in haste her bower she leaves,  
With Thestylis to bind the sheaves;  
Or, if the earlier season lead,  
To the tann'd haycock in the mead.

Sometimes with secure delight  
 The upland hamlets will invite,  
 When the merry bells ring round,  
 And the jocund rebecks sound  
 To many a youth, and many a maid.  
 Dancing in the chequer'd shade;  
 And young and old come forth to play  
 On a sun-shine holiday,  
 Till the live-long day-light fail:  
 Then to the spicy nut-brown ale,  
 With stories told of many a feat,  
 How faery Mab the junkets eat;  
 She was pinch'd, and pull'd, she sed;  
 And he, by friars lantern led,  
 Tells how the drudging goblin swet,  
 To earn his cream-bowl duly set,  
 When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,  
 His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,  
 That ten day-labourers could not end;  
 Then lies him down the lubber fiend,  
 And, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,  
 Basks at the fire his hairy strength;  
 And crop-full out of doors he flings,  
 Ere the first cock his matin rings.  
 Thus done the tales, to bed they creep,  
 By whispering winds soon lull'd asleep.  
 Tower'd cities please us then,  
 And the busy hum of men,  
 Where throngs of knights and barons bold,  
 In weeds of peace, high triumphs hold,  
 With store of ladies, whose bright eyes  
 Rain influence, and judge the prize  
 Of wit, or arms, while both contend  
 To win her grace, whom all commend.  
 There let Hymen oft appear  
 In saffron robe, with taper clear,  
 And pomp, and feast, and revelry,  
 With mask, and antique pageantry;  
 Such sights as youthful poets dream  
 On summer eves by haunted stream.  
 Then to the well-trod stage anon,  
 If Jonson's learned sock be on,  
 Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,  
 Warble his native wood-notes wild.

And ever, against eating cares,  
 Lap me in soft Lydian airs,  
 Married to immortal verse;  
 Such as the meeting soul may pierce,  
 In notes, with many a winding bout  
 Of linked sweetness long drawn out,  
 With wanton heed and giddy cunning;  
 The melting voice through mazes running,  
 Untwisting all the chains that tie  
 The hidden soul of harmony;  
 That Orpheus' self may heave his head  
 From golden slumber on a bed  
 Of heap'd Elysian flowers, and hear  
 Such strains as would have won the ear  
 Of Pluto, to have quite set free  
 His half-regain'd Eurydice.

These delights if thou canst give,  
 Mirth, with thee I mean to live.

#### IL PENNEROSO.

Hæc, vain deluding Joys,  
 The brood of Folly, without father bred!  
 How little you bested,  
 Or fill the fixed mind with all your toys!

Dwell in some idle brain,  
 And fancies fond with gaudy shapes possess,  
 As thick and numberless  
 As the gay motes that people the sun-beams;  
 Or likest hovering dreams,

The fickle pensioners of Morpheus' train.

But hail, thou goddess, sage and holy,  
 Hail, divinest Melancholy!  
 Whose saintly visage is too bright  
 To hit the sense of human sight,  
 And therefore to our weaker view  
 O'erlaid with black, staid Wisdom's hue;  
 Black, but such as in esteem

Prince Memnon's sister might beseech,  
 Or that star'd Ethiop queen that strove  
 To set her beauty's praise above  
 The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended:  
 Yet thou art higher far descended:

Thee bright-hair'd Vesta, long of yore,  
 To solitary Saturn bore;

His daughter she; in Saturn's reign,  
 Such mixture was not held a stain:  
 Oft in glimmering bowers and glades  
 He met her, and in secret shades

Of woody Ida's inmost grove,  
 Whilst yet there was no fear of Jove.

Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure,  
 Sober, stedfast, and demure,

All in a robe of darkest grain,  
 Flowing with majestic train,

And sable stole of Cyprus lawn,  
 Over thy decent shoulders drawn.

Come, but keep thy wonted state,  
 With even step, and musing gait;

And looks commercing with the skies,  
 Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes:

There, held in holy passion still,  
 Forget thyself to marble, till

With a sad leaden downward cast  
 Thou fix them on the earth as fast:

And join with thee calm Peace, and Quiet,  
 Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth diet,

And hears the Muses in a ring  
 Aye round about Jove's altar sing:

And add to these retired Leisure,  
 That in trim gardens takes his pleasure:

But first, and chiefest, with thee bring,  
 Him that yon soars on golden wing,

Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,  
 The cherub Contemplation;

And the mute Silence hist along,  
 'Less Philomel will deign a song,

In her sweetest saddest plight,  
 Smoothing the rugged brow of Night,

While Cynthia checks her dragon yoke,  
 Gently o'er the accustom'd oak:

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,  
 Most musical, most melancholy!

Thee, chantress, oft, the woods among,  
 I woo, to hear thy even-song;

And, missing thee, I walk unseen  
 On the dry smooth-shaven green,

To behold the wandering Moon,  
 Riding near her highest noon,

Like one that had been led astray  
 Through the Heaven's wide pathless way;

And oft, as if her head she bow'd,  
 Stoopt through a fleecy cloud.

Oft, on a plat of rising ground,  
 I hear the far-off Curfew sound,

Over some wide-water'd shore,  
Swinging slow with sullen roar :  
Or, if the air will not permit,  
Some still removed place will fit,  
Where glowing embers through the room  
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom ;  
Far from all resort of mirth,  
Save the cricket on the hearth,  
Or the belman's drowsy charm,  
To bless the doors from nightly harm.  
Or let my lamp at midnight hour,  
Be seen in some high lonely tower,  
Where I may oft out-watch the Bear,  
With thrice-great Hermes, or unsphere  
The spirit of Plato, to unfold  
What worlds or what vast regions hold  
The immortal mind, that hath forsook  
Her mansion in this fleshly nook :  
And of those demons that are found  
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,  
Whose power hath a true consent  
With planet, or with element.

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy  
In scepter'd pall come sweeping by,  
Presenting Thebes, or Pelops' line,  
Or the tale of Troy divine ;  
Or what (though rare) of later age  
Ennobled hath the buskin'd stage.

But, O sad virgin, that thy power  
Might raise *Museus* from his bower !  
Or bid the soul of *Orpheus* sing :  
Such notes, as, warbled to the string,  
Drew iron tears down *Pluto's* cheek,  
And made *Hell* grant what love did seek !  
Or call up him that left half-told  
The story of *Cambuscan* bold,  
Of *Camball*, and of *Algarisfe*,  
And who had *Canace* to wife,  
That own'd the virtuous ring and glass ;  
And of the wondrous horse of brass.  
On which the *Tartar* king did ride :  
And if aught else great bards beside  
In sage and solemn tunes have sung,  
Of turneys, and of trophies hung,  
Of forests, and enchantments drear,  
Where more is meant than meets the ear.

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career,  
Till civil-suited *Morn* appear,  
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont  
With the *Attic* boy to hunt,  
But kerchief'd in a comely cloud,  
While rocking winds are piping loud,  
Or ushered with a shower still  
When the gust hath blown his fill,  
Ending on the rustling leaves,  
With minute drops from off the eaves.  
And, when the Sun begins to fling  
His flaming beams, me, goddess, bring  
To arched walks of twilight groves,  
And shadows brown, that *Sylvan* loves,  
Of pine, or monumental oak,  
Where the rude axe, with heaved stroke,  
Was never heard the nymphs to daunt,  
Or fright them from their hallow'd haunt.  
There in close covert by some brook,  
Where no profaner eye may look,  
Hide me from day's garish eye,  
While the bee with honied thigh,  
That at her flowery work doth sing,  
And the waters murmuring,

With such consort as they keep,  
Entice the dewy feather'd *Sleep* ;  
And let some strange mysterious dream  
Wave at his wings in aery stream  
Of lively portraiture display'd,  
Softly on my eye-lids laid.

And, as I wake, sweet music breathe  
Above, about, or underneath,  
Sent by some spirit to mortal good,  
Or the unseen genius of the wood.

But let my due feet never fail  
To walk the studious cloysters pale,  
And love the high-embowed roof,  
With antic pillars massy proof,  
And storied windows richly dight,  
Casting a dim religious light :  
There let the pealing organ blow,  
To the full-voic'd quire below,  
In service high and anthems clear,  
As may with sweetness, through mine ear,  
Dissolve me into ecstasies,  
And bring all Heaven before mine eyes.

And may at last my weary age  
Find out the peaceful hermitage,  
The hairy gown and mossy cell,  
Where I may sit and rightly spell  
Of every star that Heaven doth shew,  
And every herb that sips the dew ;  
Till old experience do attain  
To something like prophetic strain.

These pleasures, *Melancholy*, give,  
And I with thee will choose to live.

## LYCIDAS.

Yet once more, O ye laurels, and once more,  
Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never-sere,  
I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude :  
And, with forc'd fingers rude,  
Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year :  
Bitter constraint, and sad occasion dear,  
Compels me to disturb your season due :  
For *Lycidas* is dead, dead ere his prime,  
Young *Lycidas*, and hath not left his peer :  
Who would not sing for *Lycidas* ? he knew  
Himself to sing, and build the lofty rhyme.  
He must not float upon his watery bier  
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,  
Without the meed of some melodious tear.

Begin then, Sisters of the sacred well,  
That from beneath the seat of *Jove* doth spring ;  
Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string.  
Hence with denial vain, and coy excuse :  
So may some gentle Muse  
With lucky words favour my destin'd urn ;  
And, as he passes, turn  
And bid fair peace be to my sable shroud.

For we were nurs'd upon the self-same hill,  
Fed the same flock, by fountain, shade, and rill.  
Together both, ere the high lawns appear'd  
Under the opening eye-lids of the *Morn*,  
We drove afield, and both together heard  
What time the gray-fly winds her sultry horn,  
Battening our flocks with the fresh dews of night,  
Oft till the star, that rose, at evening bright,  
Toward Heaven's descent had slop'd his westerling wheel.



Meanwhile the rural ditties were not mute,  
Temper'd to the oaten flute;  
Rough Satyrs danc'd, and Fawns with cloven heel  
From the glad sound would not be absent long;  
And old Damoetas lov'd to hear our song.

But, O the heavy change, now thou art gone,  
Now thou art gone, and never must return!  
Thee, shepherd, thee the woods, and desert caves  
With wild thyme and the gadding vine o'ergrown,  
And all their echoes, mourn : 40

The willows, and the hazel copses green,  
Shall now no more be seen  
Fanning their joyous leaves to thy soft lays.  
As killing as the canker to the rose,  
Or taint-worm to the weanling herds that graze,  
Or frost to flowers, that their gay wardrobe wear,  
When first the white-thorn blows ;  
Such, Lycidas, thy loss to shepherds' ear.

Where were ye, Nymphs, when the remorseless deep

Clos'd o'er the head of your lov'd Lycidas ? 51  
For neither were ye playing on the steep,  
Where your old bards, the famous Druids, lie,  
Nor on the slaggish top of Mona high,  
Nor yet where Deva spreads her wizard stream :  
Ay me ! I fondly dream!  
Had ye been there — for what could that have done ?

What could the Muse herself that Orpheus bore,  
The Muse herself, for her enchanting son,  
Whom universal Nature did lament, 60  
When, by the rout that made the hideous roar,  
His gory visage down the stream was sent,  
Down the swift Hebrus to the Lesbian shore ?

Alas ! what boots it with incessant care  
To tend the homely, slighted, shepherd's trade,  
And strictly meditate the thankless Muse ?  
Were it not better done, as others use,  
To sport with Amarylhis in the shade,  
Or with the tangles of Næara's hair ?  
Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise  
(That last infirmity of noble mind) 71

To scorn delights and live laborious days ;  
But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,  
And think to burst out into sudden blaze,  
Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,  
And slits the thin-spun life. " But not the praise,"  
Phœbus replied, and touch'd my trembling ears ;  
" Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,  
Nor in the glittering foil

Set off to the world, nor in broad rumour lies :  
But lives and spreads aloft by those pure eyes,  
And perfect witness of all-judging Jove ; 81  
As he pronounces lastly on each deed,  
Of so much fame in Heaven expect thy meed."  
O fountain Arethuse, and thou honour'd flood,  
Smooth-sliding Mincius, crown'd with vocal reeds !  
That strain I heard was of a higher mood :

But now my oat proceeds,  
And listens to the herald of the sea  
That came in Neptune's plea ; 90  
He ask'd the waves, and ask'd the felon winds,  
What hard mishap hath doom'd this gentle swain ?  
And question'd every gust of rugged wings  
That blows from off each beaked promontory :  
They knew not of his story ;  
And sage Hippotades their answer brings,  
That not a blast was from his dungeon stray'd ;  
The air was calm, and on the level brine  
Sleek Panope with all her sisters play'd.

It was that fatal and perfidious bark, 100  
Built in the eclipse, and rigg'd with curses dark,  
That sunk so low that sacred head of thine.

Next Camus, reverend sire, went footing slow,  
His mantle hairy, and his bonnet sedge,  
Inwrought with figures dim, and on the edge  
Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with woe.  
" Ah ! who hath reft " (quoth he) " my dearest  
pledge ? "

Last came, and last did go,  
The pilot of the Galilean lake ;  
Two massy keys he bore of metals twain, 110  
(The golden opes, the iron shuts amain,)  
He shook his miter'd locks, and stern bespake :  
" How well could I have spared for thee, young  
swain,

Enow of such, as for their bellies' sake  
Creep, and intrude, and climb into the fold ?  
Of other care they little reckoning make,  
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,  
And shove away the worthy bidden guest ;  
Blind mouths ! that scarce themselves know how to  
hold

A sheep-hook, or have learn'd aught else the least  
That to the faithful herdman's art belongs ! 121  
What recks it them ? What need they ? They  
are sped ;

And, when they list, their lean and flashy songs  
Grate on their serannell pipes of wretched straw ;  
The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed,  
But, swoln with wind and the rank mist they  
draw,

Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread :  
Besides what the grim wolf with privy paw  
Daily devours apace, and nothing sed :  
But that two-handed engine at the door 130  
Stands ready to smite once, and smite no more."

Return, Alpheus, the dread voice is past,  
That shrunk thy streams ; return, Sicilian Muse,  
And call the vales, and bid them hither cast  
Their bells, and flowerets of a thousand hues.  
Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers use  
Of shades, and wanton winds, and gushing brooks,  
On whose fresh lap the swart-star sparesly looks ;  
Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,  
That on the green turf suck the honied showers,  
And purple all the ground with vernal flowers.  
Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies, 142  
The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine,  
The white pink, and the pansy freak'd with jet,  
The glowing violet,

The musk-rose, and the well-attired wood-bine,  
With cowslips wan that hang the pensive head,  
And every flower that sad embroidery wears :  
Bid Amaranthus all his beauty shed,  
And daffadillies fill their cups with tears, 150  
To strew the laureat herse where Lycid lies.

For, so to interpose a little ease,  
Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise ;  
Ay me ! whilst thee the shores and sounding seas  
Wash far away, where'er thy bones are hurl'd,  
Whether beyond the stormy Hebrides,  
Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,  
Visit'st the bottom of the monstrous world ;  
Or whether thou, to our moist vows denied,  
Sleep'st by the fable of Bellerus old, 160  
Where the great vision of the guarded mount  
Looks toward Namancos and Bayona's hold ;  
Look homeward, angel, now, and melt with ruth :  
And, O ye dolphins, waft the hapless youth.

Weep no more, woful shepherds, weep no more,  
 For Lycidas your sorrow is not dead,  
 Sunk though he be beneath the watery floor ;  
 So sinks the day-star in the ocean bed,  
 And yet anon repairs his drooping head, 169  
 And tricks his beams, and with new-spangled ore  
 Flames in the forehead of the morning sky :  
 So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high,  
 Through the dear might of him that walk'd the  
 waves ;

Where, other groves and other streams along,  
 With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,  
 And hears the unexpressive nuptial song,  
 In the blest kingdoms meek of joy and love.  
 There entertain him all the saints above,  
 In solemn troops, and sweet societies,  
 That sing, and, singing in their glory, move,  
 And wipe the tears for ever from his eyes.  
 Now, Lycidas, the shepherds weep no more ; 180  
 Henceforth thou art the genius of the shore,  
 In thy large recompense, and shalt be good  
 To all that wander in that perilous flood.

Thus sang the uncouth swain to the oaks and  
 rills,

While the still Morn went out with sandals gray ;  
 He touch'd the tender stops of various quills,  
 With eager thought warbling his Doric lay ;  
 And now the Sun had stretch'd out all the hills,  
 And now was dropt into the western bay : 191  
 At last he rose, and twitch'd his mantle blue :  
 To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new.

## COMUS.

## THE PERSONS.

THE ATTENDANT SPIRIT, afterwards in the habit of  
 THYRIS.

COMUS, with his crew.

THE LADY.

FIRST BROTHER.

SECOND BROTHER.

SABRINA, the Nymph.

The chief persons, who presented, were

The lord Brackley.

Mr. Thomas Egerton his brother.

The lady Alice Egerton.

The first Scene discovers a wild wood.

THE ATTENDANT SPIRIT descends or enters.

BEFORE the starry threshold of Jove's court  
 My mansion is, where those immortal shapes  
 Of bright æreal spirits live inspherd  
 In regions mild of calm and serene air,  
 Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,  
 Which men call earth ; and, with low-thoughted care  
 Confin'd and pester'd in this pin-fold here,  
 Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being,  
 Unmindful of the crown that Virtue gives,  
 After this mortal change, to her true servants, 10  
 Amongst the enthron'd gods on sainted seats.  
 Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire

To lay their just hands on that golden key,  
 That opes the palace of Eternity :  
 To such my errand is ; and, but for such,  
 I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds  
 With the rank vapours of this sin-worn mould.

But to my task. Neptune, besides the sway  
 Of every salt flood, and each ebbing stream,  
 Took in by lot 'twixt high and nether Jove 20  
 Imperial rule of all the sea-girt isles,  
 That, like to rich and various gems, inlay  
 The unadorned bosom of the deep :  
 Which he, to grace his tributary gods,  
 By course commits to several government,  
 And gives them leave to wear their sapphire crowns,  
 And wield their little tridents : but this isle,  
 The greatest and the best of all the main,  
 He quarters to his blue-hair'd deities ;  
 And all this tract that fronts the falling Sun 30  
 A noble peer of mickle trust and power  
 Has in his charge, with temper'd awe to guide  
 An old and haughty nation, proud in arms :  
 Where his fair offspring, nurs'd in princely lore,  
 Are coming to attend their father's state,  
 And new-entrusted sceptre : but their way  
 Lies through the perplex'd paths of this drear wood,  
 The nodding horror of whose shady brows  
 Threats the forlorn and wandering passenger ;  
 And here their tender age might suffer peril, 40  
 But that by quick command from sovran Jove  
 I was dispatch'd for their defence and guard :  
 And listen why ; for I will tell you now  
 What never yet was heard in tale or song,  
 From old or modern bard, in hall or bower.

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape  
 Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine,  
 After the Tuscan mariners transform'd,  
 Coasting the Tyrrhene shore, as the winds listed,  
 On Circe's island fell : (Who knows not Circe, 50  
 The daughter of the Sun, whose charmed cup  
 Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape,  
 And downward fell into a grovelling swine ?)  
 This nymph, that gaz'd upon his clustering locks  
 With ivy berries wreath'd, and his blithe youth,  
 Had by him, ere he parted thence, a son  
 Much like his father, but his mother more,  
 Whom therefore she brought up, and Comus nam'd :  
 Who, ripe and frolic of his full grown age,  
 Roving the Celtic and Iberian fields  
 At last betakes him to this ominous wood ;  
 And, in thick shelter of black shades imbower'd,  
 Excels his mother at her mighty art,  
 Offering to every weary traveller  
 His orient liquor in a crystal glass,  
 To quench the drought of Phœbus ; which as they  
 taste

(For most do taste through fond intemperate thirst :)  
 Soon as the potion works, their human countenance,  
 The express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd  
 Into some brutish form of wolf, or bear, 70  
 Or ounce, or tiger, hog, or bearded goat,  
 All other parts remaining as they were ;  
 And they, so perfect is their misery,  
 Not once perceive their foul disfigurement,  
 But boast themselves more comely than before ;  
 And all their friends and native home forget,  
 To roll with pleasure in a sensual sty.  
 Therefore when any, favour'd of high Jove,  
 Chances to pass through this adventurous glade,  
 Swift as the sparkle of a glancing star 80  
 I shoot from Heaven, to give him safe convoy,

As now I do : but first I must put off  
 These my sky-ropes spun out of Iris' woof,  
 And take the weeds and likeness of a swain  
 That to the service of this house belongs,  
 Who with his soft pipe, and smooth-dittied song,  
 Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar,  
 And hush the waving woods ; nor of less faith,  
 And in this office of his mountain watch  
 Likeliest, and nearest to the present aid  
 Of this occasion. But I hear the tread  
 Of hateful steps ; I must be viewless now.

*Comus enters with a charming-rod in one hand, his glass in the other ; with him a rout of monsters, headed like sundry sorts of wild beasts, but otherwise like men and women, their apparel glistening ; they come in making a riotous and unruly noise, with torches in their hands.*

## COMUS.

The star, that bids the shepherd fold,  
 Now the top of Heaven doth hold ;  
 And the gilded car of day  
 His glowing axle doth allay  
 In the steep Atlantic stream ;  
 And the slope Sun his upward beam  
 Shoots against the dusky pole,  
 Pacing towards the other goal  
 Of his chamber in the east.  
 100  
 Meanwhile welcome Joy, and Feast,  
 Midnight Shout, and Revelry,  
 Topsy Dance, and Jollity.  
 Braid your locks with rosy twine,  
 Dropping odours, dropping wine.  
 Rigour now is gone to bed,  
 And advice with scrupulous head.  
 Strict Age and sour Severity,  
 With their grave saws, in slumber lie.  
 110  
 We, that are of purer fire,  
 Imitate the starry quire,  
 Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,  
 Lead in swift round the months and years.  
 The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,  
 Now to the Moon in wavering morrice move ;  
 119  
 And, on the tawny sands and shelves,  
 Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves,  
 By dimpled brook and fountain brim,  
 The wood-nymphs, deck'd with daisies trim,  
 Their merry wakes and pastimes keep ;  
 What hath night to do with sleep ?  
 Night hath better sweets to prove,  
 Venus now wakes, and wakens love.  
 Come, let us our rites begin :  
 'Tis only day-light that makes sin,  
 Which these dun shades will ne'er report : —  
 128  
 Hail, goddess of nocturnal sport,  
 Dark-veil'd Cotytto ! to whom the secret flame  
 Of midnight torches burns ; mysterious dame,  
 That ne'er art call'd, but when the dragon woom  
 Of Stygian darkness spets her thickest gloom,  
 And makes one blot of all the air ;  
 Stay the cloudy ebon chair,  
 Wherein thou rid'st with Hecat', and befriend  
 Us thy vow'd priests, till utmost end  
 Of all thy dues be done, and none left out ;  
 Ere the babbling eastern scout,  
 The nice Morn, on the Indian steep  
 From her cabin'd loop-hole peep,  
 140  
 And to the tell-tale Sun descry  
 conceal'd solemnity.—

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground  
 In a light fantastic round.

## THE MEASURE.

Break off, break off, I feel the different pace  
 Of some chaste footing near about this ground.  
 Run to your shrouds, within these brakes and trees ;  
 Our number may affright : some virgin sure  
 (For so I can distinguish by mine art) 149  
 Benighted in these woods Now to my charms,  
 And to my wily trains : I shall ere long  
 Be well-stocked with as fair a herd as graz'd  
 About my mother Circe. Thus I hurl  
 My dazzling spells into the spongy air,  
 Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,  
 And give it false presentments, lest the place  
 And my quaint habits breed astonishment,  
 And put the damsel to suspicious flight ;  
 Which must not be, for that's against my course :  
 I, under fair pretence of friendly ends, 160  
 And well-plac'd words of glozing courtesy  
 Baited with reasons not unplausible,  
 Wind me into the easy-hearted man,  
 And hug him into snares. When once her eye  
 Hath met the virtue of this magic dust,  
 I shall appear some harmless villager,  
 Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear.  
 But here she comes ; I fairly step aside,  
 And hearken, if I may, her business here.

## THE LADY enters.

This way the noise was, if mine ear be true, 170  
 My best guide now ; methought it was the sound  
 Of riot and ill-manag'd merriment,  
 Such as the jocund flute, or gamesome pipe,  
 Stirs up among the loose unletter'd hinds ;  
 When for their teeming flocks, and granges full,  
 In wanton dance they praise the bounteous Pan,  
 And thank the gods amiss. I should be loth  
 To meet the rudeness, and swill'd insolence,  
 Of such late wassailers ; yet, O ! where else  
 Shall I inform my unacquainted feet 180  
 In the blind mazes of this tangled wood ?  
 My brothers, when they saw me wearied out  
 With this long way, resolving here to lodge  
 Under the spreading favour of these pines,  
 Stept, as they said, to the next thicket side,  
 To bring me berries, or such cooling fruit  
 As the kind hospitable woods provide.  
 They left me then, when the gray-hooded Even,  
 Like a sad votarist in palmer's weed, 189  
 Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus' wain.  
 But where they are, and why they came not back,  
 Is now the labour of my thoughts ; 'tis likeliest  
 They had engag'd their wandering steps too far ;  
 And envious darkness, ere they could return,  
 Had stole them from me : else, O thievish Night,  
 Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,  
 In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars,  
 That Nature hung in Heaven, and fill'd their  
 lamps  
 With everlasting oil, to give due light  
 To the misled and lonely traveller ? 200  
 This is the place, as well as I may guess,  
 Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth  
 Was rife, and perfect in my listening ear ;  
 Yet nought but single darkness do I find.  
 What this might be ? A thousand fantasie.  
 Begin to throng into my memory,

Of calling shapes, and beckoning shadows dire,  
And æery tongues, that syllable men's names 208  
(On sands, and shores, and desert wildernesses.  
These thoughts may startle well, but not astound,  
The virtuous mind, that ever walks attended  
By a strong siding champion, Conscience. —  
O welcome pure-ey'd Faith, white-handed Hope,  
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings,  
And thou, unblemish'd form of Chastity!  
I see ye visibly, and now believe  
That he, the Supreme Good, to whom all things  
ill

Are but as slavish officers of vengeance,  
Would send a glistening guardian, if need were,  
To keep my life and honour unassail'd. 220  
Was I deceiv'd, or did a sable cloud  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?  
I did not err, there does a sable cloud  
Turn forth her silver lining on the night,  
And casts a gleam over this tufted grove:  
I cannot halloo to my brothers, but  
Such noise as I can make to be heard farthest  
I'll venture; for my new-enliven'd spirits  
Prompt me; and they perhaps are not far off.

## SONG.

SWEET Echo, sweetest nymph, that liv'st unseen  
Within thy æery shell, 231  
By slow Meander's margent green,  
And in the violet-embroider'd vale,  
Where the love-lorn nightingale  
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well;  
Canst thou not tell me of a gentle pair  
That liketh thy Narcissus are?  
O, if thou have  
Hid them in some flowery cave,  
Tell me but where, 240  
Sweet queen of parley, daughter of the sphere!  
So may'st thou be translated to the skies,  
And give resounding grace to all Heaven's har-  
monies.

## Enter COMUS.

COMUS. Can any mortal mixture of earth's  
mould  
Breathe such divine enchanting ravishment? 245  
Sure something holy lodges in that breast,  
And with these raptures moves the vocal air  
To testify his hidden residence.  
How sweetly did they float upon the wings  
Of silence, through the empty vaulted night,  
At every fall smoothing the raven-down  
Of darkness, till it smil'd! I have oft heard 251  
My mother Circe with the Syrens three,  
Amidst the flowery-kirtled Naiades,  
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs;  
Who, as they sung, would take the prison'd soul,  
And lap it in Elysium: Scylla wept,  
And child her barking waves into attention,  
And fell Charybdis murmur'd soft applause:  
Yet they in pleasing slumber lull'd the sense,  
And in sweet madness robb'd it of itself; 261  
But such a sacred and home-felt delight,  
Such sober certainty of waking bliss,  
I never heard till now. — I'll speak to her,  
And she shall be my queen. — Hail, foreign wonder!  
Whom certain these rough shades did never breed,  
Unless the goddess that in rural shrine  
Dwell'st here with Pan, or Sylvan; by blest song

Forbidding every bleak unkindly fog  
To touch the prosperous growth of this tall wood.

LAD. Nay, gentle shepherd, ill is lost that praise  
That is address'd to unattending ears;  
Not any boast of skill, but extreme shift  
How to regain my sever'd company,  
Compell'd me to awake the courteous Echo 275  
To give me answer from her mossy couch.

COM. What chance, good lady, hath bereft you  
thus?

LAD. Dim darkness, and this leafy labyrinth.

COM. Could that divide you from near-ushering  
guides?

LAD. They left me weary on a grassy turf. 280

COM. By falsehood, or discourtesy, or why?

LAD. To seek i' the valley some cool friendly  
spring.

COM. And left your fair side all unguarded, lady?

LAD. They were but twain, and purpos'd quick  
return.

COM. Perhaps forestalling night prevented them.

LAD. How easy my misfortune is to hit!

COM. Imports their loss, beside the present need?

LAD. No less than if I should my brothers lose.

COM. Were they of manly prime, or youthful  
bloom? 289

LAD. As smooth as Hebe's their unrazor'd lips.

COM. Two such I saw, what time the labour'd ox

In his loose traces from the furrow came,  
And the swink'd hedger at his supper sat;  
I saw them under a green mantling vine,  
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,  
Plucking ripe clusters from the tender shoots;  
Their port was more than human, as they stood:  
I took it for a faery vision  
Of some gay creatures of the element, 300  
That in the colours of the rainbow live,  
And play i' the plighted clouds. I was aw-struck,  
And, as I past, I worshipt; if those you seek,  
It were a journey like the path to Heaven,  
To help you find them.

LAD. Gentle villager,  
What readiest way would bring me to that place?

COM. Due west it rises from this shrubby point.

LAD. To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,  
In such a scant allowance of star-light,  
Would overtake the best land-pilot's art,  
Without the sure guess of well-practis'd feet. 310

COM. I know each lane, and every alley green,  
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood,  
And every bosky bourn from side to side,  
My daily walks and ancient neighbourhood;  
And if your stray attendants be yet lodg'd, 315  
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know  
Ere morrow wake, or the low roosted lark  
From her thatch'd pallet rouse; if otherwise  
I can conduct you, lady, to a low,  
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe  
Till further quest.

LAD. Shepherd, I take thy word  
And trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,  
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds  
With smoky rafters, than in tap'stry halls  
In courts of princes, where it first was nam'd 325  
And yet is most pretended: in a place  
Less warrant'd than this, or less secure,  
I cannot be, that I should fear to change it. —  
Eye me, blest Providence, and square my trial  
To my proportion'd strength. — Shepherd, lead on.

[Exit.]

*Enter The Two BROTHERS.*

*El. Br.* Unmuffle, ye faint stars; and thou, fair Moon,

That won't st to love the traveller's benison,  
Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud,  
And disinherit Chaos, that reigns here  
In double night of darkness and of shades; 335  
Or, if your influence be quite damm'd up  
With black usurping mists, some gentle taper,  
Though a rush-candle from the wicker hole  
Of some clay habitation, visit us  
With thy long-levell'd rule of streaming light;  
And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,  
Or Tyrian Cynosure.

*Sec. Br.* Or, if our eyes  
Be barr'd that happiness, might we but hear  
The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled cotes,  
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops, 345  
Or whistle from the lodge, or village cock  
Count the night watches to his feathery dames,  
'Twould be some solace yet, some little cheering,  
In this close dungeon of innumerable boughs.  
But, O that hapless virgin, our lost sister!  
Where may she wander now, whither betake her  
From the chill dew, among rude burs and thistles?  
Perhaps some cold bank is her bolster now,  
Or 'gainst the rugged bark of some broad elm  
Leans her unpillow'd head, fraught with sad  
fears. 355

What, if in wild amazement and affright?  
Or, while we speak, within the direful grasp  
Of savage hunger, or of savage heat?  
*El. Br.* Peace, brother: be not over-exquisite  
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils:  
For grant they be so, while they rest unknown,  
What need a man forestall his date of grief,  
And run to meet what he would most avoid?  
Or, if they be but false alarms of fear, 365  
How bitter is such self-delusion!  
I do not think my sister so to seek,  
Or so unprincipled in Virtue's book,  
And the sweet peace that goodness bosoms ever,  
As that the single want of light and noise  
(Not being in danger, as I trust she is not,)  
Could stir the constant mood of her calm thoughts,  
And put them into misbecoming plight.  
Virtue could see to do what virtue would  
By her own radiant light, though Sun and Moon  
Were in the flat sea sunk. And Wisdom's self  
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude; 376  
Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,  
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings,  
That in the various bustle of resort  
Were all-to ruffled, and sometimes impair'd.  
He that has light within his own clear breast,  
May sit i' the centre, and enjoy bright day:  
But he, that hides a dark soul and foul thoughts,  
Benighted walks under the mid-day Sun;  
Himself is his own dungeon. 385

*Sec. Br.* 'Tis most true,  
That musing Meditation most affects  
The pensive secrecy of desert cell,  
Far from the cheerful haunt of men and herds,  
And sits as safe as in a senate-house;  
For who would rob a hermit of his weeds,  
His few books, or his beads, or maple dish,  
Or do his gray hairs any violence?  
But Beauty, like the fair Hesperian tree  
Laden with blooming gold, had need the guard

Of dragon-watch, with unenchanted eye, 395  
To save her blossoms, and defend her fruit,  
From the rash hand of bold Incontinence.  
You may as well spread out the unsunn'd heaps  
Of misers' treasure by an outlaw's den,  
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope  
Danger will wink on Opportunity,  
And let a single helpless maiden pass  
Uninjur'd in this wild surrounding waste.  
Of night, or loneliness, it recks me not;  
I fear the dread events that dog them both, 405  
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the person  
Of our unowned sister.

*El. Br.* I do not, brother,  
Infer, as if I thought my sister's state  
Secure, without all doubt or controversy;  
Yet, where an equal poise of hope and fear  
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is  
That I incline to hope, rather than fear,  
And gladly banish squint suspicion.  
My sister is not so defenceless left  
As you imagine; she has a hidden strength, 415  
Which you remember not.

*Sec. Br.* What hidden strength,  
Unless the strength of Heaven, if you mean  
that?

*El. Br.* I mean that too, but yet a hidden strength,  
Which, if Heaven gave it, may be term'd her  
own;

'Tis Chastity, my brother, Chastity:  
She, that has that, is clad in complete steel;  
And, like a quivered nymph with arrows keen,  
May trace huge forests, and unharbour'd heaths,  
Infamous hills, and sandy perilous wilds;  
Where, through the sacred rays of Chastity, 425  
No savage fierce, bandite, or mountaineer,  
Will dare to soil her virgin purity:  
Yea there, where very Desolation dwells,  
By grots and caverns shagg'd with horrid shades,  
She may pass on with unblench'd majesty,  
Be it not done in pride, or in presumption.  
Some say, no evil thing that walks by night  
In fog or fire, by lake or moorish fen,  
Blue meager hag, or stubborn unlaid ghost  
That breaks his magic chains at Curfeu time,  
No goblin, or swart fiery of the mine, 436  
Hath hurtful power o'er true virginity.  
Do ye believe me yet, or shall I call  
Antiquity from the old schools of Greece  
To testify the arms of Chastity?  
Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,  
Fair silver-shafted queen, for ever chaste,  
Wherewith she tam'd the brindled lioness  
And spotted mountain-pard, but set at nought  
The frivolous bolt of Cupid; gods and men  
Fear'd her stern frown, and she was queen o' the  
woods.

What was that snaky-headed Gorgon shield,  
That wise Minerva wore, unconquer'd virgin,  
Wherewith she freez'd her foes to congeal'd stone,  
But rigid looks of chaste austerity, 450  
And noble grace, that dash'd brute violence  
With sudden adoration and blank awe?  
So dear to Heaven is saintly Chastity,  
That, when a soul is found sincerely so,  
A thousand liveried angels lackey her,  
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt;  
And, in clear dream and solemn vision,  
Tell her of things that no gross ear can hear;  
Till oft converse with heavenly habitants

Begin to cast a beam on the outward shape,  
 The unpolluted temple of the mind,  
 And turns it by degrees to the soul's essence, 460  
 Till all be made immortal : but when Lust,  
 By unchaste looks, loose gestures, and foul talk,  
 But most by lewd and lavish act of sin,  
 Sets in defilement to the inward parts,  
 The soul grows clotted by contagion,  
 Embodies, and imbrutes, till she quite lose  
 The divine property of her first being,  
 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp,  
 Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres 471  
 Linger, and sitting by a new made grave,  
 Is loth to leave the body that it lov'd,  
 And link'd itself by carnal sensuality  
 To a degenerate and degraded state.  
*ec. Br.* How charming is divine philosophy !  
 Yet harsh, and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,  
 But musical as is Apollo's lute,  
 And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,  
 Where no crude surfeit reigns.

*% Br.* List, list ; I hear  
 some far off halloo break the silent air. 481

*ec. Br.* Methought so too ; what should it be ?

*% Br.* For certain  
 Either some one like us night-founder'd here,  
 Or else some neighbour woodman, or, at worst,  
 Some roving robber, calling to his fellows.  
*ec. B.* Heaven keep my sister. Again, again, and  
 near !

Best draw, and stand upon our guard.

*% B.* I'll halloo :  
 If he be friendly, he comes well ; if not,  
 Defence is a good cause, and Heaven be for us.

*Enter the Attendant Spirit, habited like a shepherd.]*

That halloo I should know ; what are you ? speak ;  
 Come not too near, you fall on iron stakes else.

*pir.* What voice is that ? my young lord ? speak  
 again. 492

*ec. B.* O brother, 'tis my father's shepherd, sure.

*% B.* Thyrsis ? Whose artful strains have oft  
 delay'd

The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,  
 And sweeten'd every muskrose of the dale ?  
 How cam'st thou here, good swain ? hath any ram  
 Slipped from the fold, or young kid lost his dam,  
 Or straggling wether the pent flock forsook ?  
 How could'st thou find this dark sequester'd nook ?

*pir.* O my lov'd master's heir, and his next joy,  
 Came not here on such a trivial toy 502

Is a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth  
 Of pilfering wolf ; not all the fleecy wealth,  
 That doth enrich these downs, is worth a thought  
 To this my errand, and the care it brought.  
 But, O my virgin lady, where is she ?

How chance she is not in your company ?  
*% B.* To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame,  
 Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. 510

*pir.* Ay me unhappy ! then my fears are true.

*% B.* What fears, good Thyrsis ? Pr'ythee briefly  
 show.

*pir.* I'll tell ye ; 'tis not vain or fabulous,  
 Though so esteem'd by shallow ignorance,  
 What the sage poets, taught by the heavenly Muse,  
 Storied of old in high immortal verse,  
 Of dire chimeras, and enchanted isles,  
 And rifted rocks whose entrance leads to Hell ;  
 For such there be, but unbelief is blind.

Within the navel of this hideous wood, 520  
 Immur'd in cypress shades a sorcerer dwells,  
 Of Bacchus and of Circe born, great Comus,  
 Deep skill'd in all his mother's witcheries ;  
 And here to every thirsty wanderer  
 By sly enticement gives his baneful cup,  
 With many murmurs mix'd, whose pleasing poison  
 The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,  
 And the inglorious likeness of a beast  
 Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's mintage  
 Character'd in the face : this have I learnt 530  
 Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly crofts,  
 That brow this bottom-glade ; whence night by  
 night

He and his monstrous rout are heard to howl,  
 Like stabled wolves, or tigers at their prey,  
 Doing abhorred rites to Hecate  
 In their obscured haunts of inmost bowers.  
 Yet have they many baits, and guileful spells,  
 To inveigle and invite the unwary sense  
 Of them that pass unweeting by the way.  
 This evening late, by then the chewing flocks  
 Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb 541  
 Of knot-grass dew-besprent, and were in fold,  
 I sat me down to watch upon a bank  
 With ivy canopied, and interwove  
 With flaunting honey-suckle, and began,  
 Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,  
 To meditate my rural minstrelsy,  
 Till fancy had her fill ; but, ere a close,  
 The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,  
 And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance ; 550  
 At which I ceas'd, and listen'd them a while,  
 Till an unusual stop of sudden silence  
 Gave respite to the drowsy frightened steeds,  
 That draw the litter of close-curtain'd Sleep ;  
 At last a soft and solemn-breathing sound  
 Rose like a steam of rich distill'd perfumes,  
 And stole upon the air, that even Silence  
 Was took ere she was 'ware, and wish'd she might  
 Deny her nature, and be never more,  
 Still to be so displac'd. I was all ear, 560  
 And took in strains that might create a soul  
 Under the ribs of Death : but O ! ere long,  
 Too well I did perceive it was the voice  
 Of my most honour'd lady, your dear sister.  
 Amaz'd I stood, harrow'd with grief and fear,  
 And, O poor hapless nightingale, thought I,  
 How sweet thou sing'st, how near the deadly  
 snare !

Then down the lawns I ran with headlong haste,  
 Through paths and turnings often trod by day,  
 Till, guided by mine ear, I found the place, 570  
 Where that damn'd wisard, hid in sly disguise,  
 (For so by certain signs I knew,) had met  
 Already, ere my best speed could prevent,  
 The aidless innocent lady, his wish'd prey ;  
 Who gently ask'd if he had seen such two,  
 Supposing him some neighbour villager.  
 Longer I durst not stay, but soon I guess'd  
 Ye were the two she meant ; with that I sprung  
 Into swift flight, till I had found you here ;  
 But further know I not.

*Sec. Br.* O night, and shades ! 580  
 How are ye join'd with Hell in triple knot  
 Against the unarm'd weakness of one virgin,  
 Alone and helpless ! Is this the confidence  
 You gave me, brother ?  
*El. Br.* Yes, and keep it still ;  
 Lean on it safely ; (not a period

Shall be unsaid for me : against the threats  
Of malice, or of sorcery, or that power  
Which erring men call Chance, this I hold firm, —  
Virtue may be assail'd, but never hurt,  
Surpris'd by unjust force, but not enthrall'd : 590  
Yea, even that, which mischief meant most harm,  
Shall in the happy trial prove most glory :  
But evil on itself shall back recoil,  
And mix no more with goodness ; when at last  
Gather'd like scum, and settled to itself,  
It shall be in eternal restless change  
Self-fed, and self-consum'd : if this fail,  
The pillar'd firmament is rottenness,  
And Earth's base built on stubble. — But come,  
let's on.

Against the opposing will and arm of Heaven 600  
May never this just sword be lifted up ;  
But for that damn'd magician, let him be girt  
With all the grissly legions that troop  
Under the sooty flag of Acheron,  
Harpies and Hydras, or all the monstrous forms  
'Twixt Africa and Ind, I'll find him out,  
And force him to return his purchase back,  
Or drag him by the curls to a foul death,  
Curs'd as his life.

*Spir.* Alas ! good venturous youth,  
I love thy courage yet, and bold emprise ; 610  
But here thy sword can do thee little stead ;  
Far other arms and other weapons must  
Be those, that quell the might of hellish charms :  
He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,  
And crumble all thy sinews.

*El. Br.* Why pr'ythee, shepherd,  
How durst thou then thyself approach so near,  
As to make this relation ?

*Spir.* Care, and utmost shifts,  
How to secure the lady from surprisal,  
Brought to my mind a certain shepherd lad,  
Of small regard to see to, yet well skill'd 620  
In every virtuous plant, and healing herb,  
'That spreads her verdant leaf to th' morning ray :  
He lov'd me well, and oft would beg me sing ;  
Which when I did, he on the tender grass  
Would sit and hearken even to ecstacy,  
And in requital ope his leathern scrip,  
And show me simples of a thousand names,  
Telling their strange and vigorous faculties :  
Amongst the rest a small unsightly root,  
But of divine effect, he cull'd me out ; 630  
The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,  
But in another country, as he said,  
Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil :  
Unknown, and like esteem'd, and the dull swain  
Treads on it daily with his clouted shoon :  
And yet more med'cinal is it than that moly,  
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave ;  
He call'd it harmony, and gave it me, .  
And bade me keep it as of sovran use  
'Gainst all enchantments, mildew, blast, or damp,  
Or ghastly furies' apparition. 641

I purs'd it up, but little reckoning made,  
Till now that this extremity compell'd :  
But now I find it true ; for by this means  
I knew the foul enchanter though disguis'd,  
Enter'd the very lime-twigs of his spells,  
And yet came off : if you have this about you,  
As (I will give you when we go) you may  
Boldly assault the necromancer's hall ;  
Where if he be, with dauntless hardihood, 650  
And brandish'd blade, rush on him ; break his glass,

And shed the luscious liquor on the ground.  
But seize his wand ; though he and his curs'd  
crew

Fierce sign of battle make, and menace high,  
Or like the sons of Vulcan vomit smoke,  
Yet will they soon retire, if he but shrink.  
*El. Br.* Thyrsis, lead on apace, I'll follow thee ;  
And some good angel bear a shield before us.

*The Scene changes to a stately palace, set out with all manner of deliciousness : soft music, tables spread with all dainties. Comus appears with his rabble, and the Lady set in an enchanted chair, to whom he offers his glass, which she puts by, and goes about to rise.*

## COMUS.

Nay, lady, sit ; if I but wave this wand,  
Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster, 660  
And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,  
Root-bound, that fled Apollo.

*Lad.* Fool, do not boast ;  
Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind  
With all thy charms, although this corporal rind  
Thou hast immanacled, while Heaven sees good.  
*Com.* Why are you vex'd, lady ? Why do you  
frown ?

Here dwell no frowns, nor anger ; from these gates  
Sorrow flies far : see, here be all the pleasures,  
That fancy can beget on youthful thoughts,  
When the fresh blood grows lively, and returns  
Brisk as the April buds in primrose-season. 671  
And first, behold this cordial julep here,  
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds,  
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrops mix'd ;  
Not that nepenthes, which the wife of Thone  
In Egypt gavē to Jove-born Helena,  
Is of such power to stir up joy as this,  
To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst.  
Why should you be so cruel to yourself,  
And to those dainty limbs, which Nature lent 680  
For gentle usage and soft delicacy ?  
But you invert the covenants of her trust,  
And harshly deal like an ill borrower  
With that which you receiv'd on other terms ;  
Scorning the unexempt condition,  
By which all mortal frailty must subsist,  
Refreshment after toil, ease after pain,  
That have been tir'd all day without repast,  
And timely rest have wanted ; but, fair virgin,  
This will restore all soon.

*Lad.* 'Twill not, false traitor ! 690  
'Twill not restore the truth and honesty,  
That thou hast banished from thy tongue with lies.  
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode,  
Thou toldst me of ? What grim aspects are these,  
These ugly-headed monsters ? Mercy guard me !  
Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul de-  
ceiver !

Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence  
With visor'd falsehood and base forgery ?  
And wouldst thou seek again to trap me here  
With lickerish baits, fit to ensnare a brute ? 700  
Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,  
I would not taste thy treasonous offer ; none  
But such as are good men can give good things ;  
And that which is not good, is not delicious  
To a well-govern'd and wise appetite,  
*Com.* O foolishness of men ! that lend their ears

'o those budge doctors of the Stoic fur,  
 And fetch their precepts from the Cynic tub,  
 Raising the lean and sallow Abstinence.  
 Therefore did nature pour her bounties forth 710  
 With such a full and unwithdrawing hand,  
 Covering the Earth with odours, fruits, and flocks,  
 Bronging the seas with spawn innumerable,  
 But all to please and sate the curious taste?  
 And set to work millions of spinning worms,  
 That in their green-shops weave the smooth-hair'd  
 silk,

'o deck her sons; and that no corner might  
 Be vacant of her plenty, in her own loins  
 He hutch'd the all-worshipt ore, and precious  
 gems,

'o store her children with: if all the world 720  
 Should in a pet of temperance feed on pulse,  
 Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but  
 frieze,  
 The All-giver would be unthank'd, would be un-  
 prais'd,

Not half his riches known, and yet despis'd:  
 And we should serve him as a grudging master,  
 As a penurious niggard of his wealth;  
 And live like Nature's bastards, not her sons,  
 Who would be quite surcharg'd with her own  
 weight,

And strangled with her waste fertility;  
 The Earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air dark'd  
 with plumes, 730

The herds would over-multitude their lords,  
 The sea o'erfraught would swell, and the unsought  
 diamonds

Would so imblaze the forehead of the deep,  
 And so bestud with stars, that they below  
 Would grow inur'd to light, and come at last  
 To gaze upon the Sun with shameless brows.  
 List, lady: be not coy, and be not cosen'd  
 With that same vaunted name, Virginity.

Beauty is Nature's coin, must not be hoarded,  
 But must be current; and the good thereof 740  
 Consists in mutual and partaken bliss,  
 In savoury in the enjoyment of itself;

If you let slip time, like a neglected rose  
 It withers on the stalk with languish'd head.  
 Beauty is nature's brag, and must be shown  
 In courts, at feasts, and high solemnities,

Where most may wonder at the workmanship;  
 It is for homely features to keep home,  
 They had their name thence; coarse complexions,  
 And cheeks of sorry grain, will serve to ply 750

The sampler, and to tease the huswife's wool.  
 What need a vermeil-tinctur'd lip for that,  
 Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the Morn?

There was another meaning in these gifts;  
 Think what, and be advis'd; you are but young  
 yet.

Lad. I had not thought to have unlock'd my lips  
 In this unhallow'd air, but that this juggler  
 Would think to charm my judgment, as mine eyes,  
 Obtruding false rules prank'd in reason's garb.

I hate when Vice can bolt her arguments, 760  
 And Virtue has no tongue to check her pride.—  
 Impostor! do not charge most innocent Nature,  
 As if she would her children should be riotous

With her abundance; she, good cateress,  
 Means her provision only to the good,  
 That live according to her sober laws,  
 And holy dictate of spare Temperance:

If every just man, that now pines with want,  
 Had but a moderate and beseeching share  
 Of that which lewdly pamper'd Luxury 770

Now heaps upon some few with vast excess,  
 Nature's full blessings would be well dispens'd  
 In unsuperfluous even proportion,

And she no whit encumber'd with her store;  
 And then the Giver would be better thank'd,  
 His praise due paid: for swinish Gluttony  
 Ne'er looks to Heaven amidst his gorgeous feast,

But with besotted base ingratitude  
 Crams, and blasphemes his feeder. Shall I go on?  
 Or have I said enough? To him that dares 780

Arm his profane tongue with contemptuous words  
 Against the sun-clad power of Chastity,  
 Fain would I something say, yet to what end?

Thou hast nor ear, nor soul, to apprehend  
 The sublime notion, and high mystery,  
 That must be utter'd to unfold the sage  
 And serious doctrine of Virginity;

And thou art worthy that thou shouldst not know  
 More happiness than this thy present lot.  
 Enjoy your dear wit, and gay rhetoric, 790

That hath so well been taught her dazzling fence;  
 Thou art not fit to hear thyself convinc'd:  
 Yet, should I try, the uncontrolled worth  
 Of this pure cause would kindle my rapt spirits

To such a flame of sacred vehemence,  
 That dumb things would be mov'd to sympathize,  
 And the brute Earth would lend her nerves, and  
 shake,

Till all thy magic structures, rear'd so high,  
 Were shatter'd into heaps o'er thy false head.  
 Com. She fables not; I feel that I do fear 800

Her words set off by some superior power;  
 And though not mortal, yet a cold shuddering dew  
 Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove  
 Speaks thunder, and the chains of Erebus,

To some of Saturn's crew. I must dissemble,  
 And try her yet more strongly. — Come, no more;  
 This is mere moral babble, and direct,  
 Against the canon-laws of our foundation;

I must not suffer this: yet 'tis but the lees  
 And settlings of a melancholy blood: 810  
 But this will cure all straight: one sip of this  
 Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight,  
 Beyond the bliss of dreams. Be wise and taste. —

The Brothers rush in with swords drawn, wrest his  
 glass out of his hand, and break it against the  
 ground; his rout make sign of resistance; but are  
 all driven in. The Attendant Spirit comes in.

SPIRIT.  
 What, have you let the false enchanter 'scape?  
 O ye mistook, ye should have snatch'd his wand,  
 And bound him fast; without his rod revers'd,  
 And backward mutters of dissevering power,  
 We cannot free the Lady that sits here

In stony fetters fix'd, and motionless: 819  
 Yet stay, be not disturb'd; now I bethink me,  
 Some other means I have which may be us'd,  
 Which once of Melibœus old I learnt,  
 The soothest shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.

There is a gentle nymph not far from hence,  
 That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn  
 stream,  
 Sabrina is her name, a virgin pure;



Whilom she was the daughter of Lochrine,  
 That had the sceptre from his father brute.  
 She, guiltless damsel, flying the mad pursuit  
 Of her enraged stepdame Guendolen, 830  
 Commended her fair innocence to the flood,  
 That staid her flight with his cross-flowing course.  
 The water-nymphs, that in the bottom play'd,  
 Held up their pearly wrists, and took her in,  
 Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall;  
 Who, piteous of her woes, rear'd her lank head,  
 And gave her to his daughters to imbath  
 In nectar'd lavers, strew'd with asphodel;  
 And through the porch and inlet of each sense  
 Dropt in ambrosial oils, till she reviv'd, 840  
 And underwent a quick immortal change,  
 Made goddess of the river: still she retains  
 Her maiden gentleness, and oft at eve  
 Visits the herds along the twilight meadows,  
 Helping all urchin blasts, and ill-luck signs  
 That the shrewd meddling elfe delights to make,  
 Which she with precious vial'd liquors heals;  
 For which the shepherds at their festivals  
 Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays,  
 And throw sweet garland wreaths into her stream  
 Of pansies, pinks, and gaudy daffodils. 851  
 And, as the old swain said, she can unlock  
 The clasping charm, and thaw the numming spell,  
 If she be right invoc'd in warbled song;  
 For maidenhood she loves, and will be swift  
 To aid a virgin, such as was herself,  
 In hard-besetting need; this will I try,  
 And add the power of some adjuring verse.

## SONG.

Sabrina fair,  
 Listen where thou art sitting  
 Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,  
 In twisted braids of lilies knitting  
 The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair;  
 Listen for dear honour's sake,  
 Goddess of the silver lake,  
 Listen, and save.  
 Listen, and appear to us,  
 In name of great Oceanus;  
 By the Earth-shaking Neptune's mace,  
 And Tethys' grave majestic pace,  
 By hoary Nereus' wrinkled look,  
 And the Carpathian wisard's hook,  
 By scaly Triton's winding shell,  
 And old sooth-saying Glaucus' spell,  
 By Leucothea's lovely hands,  
 And her son that rules the strands,  
 By Thetis' tinsel-slipper'd feet,  
 And the songs of Syrens sweet,  
 By dead Parthenope's dear tomb,  
 And fair Ligea's golden comb,  
 Wherewith she sits on diamond rock,  
 Sleeking her soft alluring locks;  
 By all the nymphs that nightly dance  
 Upon thy streams with wily glance,  
 Rise, rise, and heave thy rosy head,  
 From thy coral-paven bed,  
 And bridle in thy headlong wave,  
 Till thou our summons answer'd have.

Listen, and save.

SABRINA rises, attended by water-nymphs, and sings.  
 By the rushy-fringed bank, 890  
 Where grows the willow, and the ozier dank,

My sliding chariot stays,  
 Thick set with agate, and the azurn sheen  
 Of turkis blue, and emerald green,  
 That in the channel strays;  
 Whilst from off the waters fleet  
 Thus I set my printless feet  
 O'er the cowslip's velvet head,  
 That bends not as I tread;  
 Gentle swain, at thy request,  
 I am here.

Sp. Goddess dear,  
 We implore thy powerful hand  
 To undo the charmed band  
 Of true virgin here distressed,  
 Through the force, and through the wile,  
 Of unblest enchanter vile.

Sabr. Shepherd, 'tis my office best  
 To help ensnared chastity:  
 Brightest lady, look on me;  
 Thus I sprinkle on thy breast  
 Drops, that from my fountain pure  
 I have kept, of precious cure;  
 Thrice upon thy finger's tip  
 Thrice upon thy rubied lip:  
 Next this marble venom'd seat,  
 Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat,  
 I touch with chaste palms moist and cold: —  
 Now the spell hath lost his hold;  
 And I must haste, ere morning hour, 920  
 To wait in Amphitrite's bower.

Sabrina descends, and the Lady rises out of her seat.

Sp. Virgin, daughter of Lochrine  
 Sprung of old Anchises' line,  
 May thy brimmed waves for this  
 Their full tribute never miss  
 From a thousand petty rills,  
 That tumble down the snowy hills:  
 Summer drought, or singed air,  
 Never scorch thy tresses fair, 930  
 Nor wet October's torrent flood  
 Thy molten crystal fill with mud;  
 May thy billows roll ashore  
 The beryl and the golden ore;  
 May thy lofty head be crown'd  
 With many a tower and terrace round,  
 And here and there thy banks upon  
 With groves of myrrh and cinnamon.  
 Come, lady, while Heaven lends us grace,  
 Let us fly this cursed place,  
 Lest the sorcerer us entice 940  
 With some other new device.  
 Not a waste or needless sound,  
 Till we come to holier ground;  
 I shall be your faithful guide  
 Through this gloomy covert wide,  
 And not many furlongs thence  
 Is your father's residence,  
 Where this night are met in state  
 Many a friend to gratulate  
 His wish'd presence; and beside 950  
 All the swains, that there abide,  
 With jigs and rural dance resort;  
 We shall catch them at their sport,  
 And our sudden coming there  
 Will double all their mirth and cheer:  
 Come, let us haste, the stars grow high,  
 But night sits monarch yet in the mid sky.

*Scene changes, presenting Ludlow town and the resident's castle; then come in country dancers, after them the Attendant Spirit, with the two Brothers, and the Lady.*

SONG.

Back, shepherds, back; enough your play,  
 I next sun-shine holiday :  
 re be, without duck or nod, 960  
 her trippings to be trod  
 lighter toes, and such court guise  
 Mercury did first devise,  
 th the mincing Dryades,  
 the lawns, and on the leas.

*is second Song presents them to their Father and Mother.*

Noble lord, and lady bright,  
 have brought ye new delight;  
 ere behold so goodly grown  
 three fair branches of your own;  
 heaven hath timely tried their youth, 970  
 their faith, their patience, and their truth,  
 and sent them here through hard assays  
 with a crown of deathless praise,  
 To triumph in victorious dance  
 'er sensual Folly and Intemperance.

*The dances [being] ended, the Spirit epiloguizes.*

Sp. To the ocean now I fly,  
 and those happy climes that lie  
 there day never shuts his eye,  
 up in the broad fields of the sky :  
 here I suck the liquid air 980  
 all amidst the gardens fair  
 of Hesperus, and his daughters three  
 that sing about the golden tree :  
 long the crisped shades and bowers  
 levels the spruce and jocund Spring;  
 he Graces, and the rosy-bosom'd Hours,  
 hither all their bounties bring;  
 here eternal Summer dwells, 990  
 and west-winds, with musky wing,  
 about the cedar'd alleys fling  
 hard and cassia's balmy smells.  
 ris there with humid bow  
 Waters the odorous banks, that blow  
 flowers of more mingled hew  
 than her purpled scarf can show;  
 and drenches with Elysian dew  
 List, mortals, if your ears be true)  
 Beds of hyacinth and roses,  
 where young Adonis oft reposes,  
 Waxing well of his deep wound  
 in slumber soft, and on the ground  
 sadly sits the Assyrian queen :  
 But far above in spangled sheen  
 Celestial Cupid, her fam'd son, advanc'd,  
 Holds his dear Psyche sweet entranc'd.  
 After her wandering labours long,  
 Till free consent the Gods among  
 Make her his eternal bride,  
 And from her fair unspotted side  
 Two blissful twins are to be born,  
 Youth and Joy : so Jove hath sworn.  
 But now my task is smoothly done,  
 I can fly, or I can run,  
 Quickly to the green earth's end,  
 Where the bow'd welkin slow doth bend ;

And from thence can soar as soon  
 To the corners of the Moon.

Mortals that would follow me,  
 Love Virtue; she alone is free :  
 She can teach ye how to climb 1020  
 Higher than the sphery chime;  
 Or if Virtue feeble were,  
 Heaven itself would stoop to her.

PARADISE LOST.

Book I.

*The Argument.*

The first Book proposes, first in brief, the whole subject, Man's disobedience, and the loss thereupon of Paradise wherein he was placed : then touches the prime cause of his fall, the Serpent, or rather Satan in the serpent; who, revolting from God, and drawing to his side many legions of angels, was, by the command of God, driven out of Heaven, with all his crew, into the great deep. Which action passed over, the poem hastens into the midst of things, presenting Satan with his angels now falling into Hell described here, not in the center (for Heaven and Earth may be supposed as yet not made, certainly not yet accursed) but in a place of utter darkness, fitliest called Chaos : here Satan with his angels lying on the burning lake, thunder-struck and astonished, after a certain space recovers, as from confusion, calls up him who next in order and dignity lay by him : they confer of their miserable fall; Satan awakens all his legions, who lay till then in the same manner confounded. They rise; their numbers; array of battle; their chief leaders named, according to the idols known afterwards in Canaan and the countries adjoining. To these Satan directs his speech, comforts them with hope yet of regaining Heaven, but tells them lastly of a new world and new kind of creature to be created, according to an ancient prophecy, or report in Heaven; for, that angels were long before this visible creation, was the opinion of many ancient Fathers. To find out the truth of this prophecy, and what to determine thereon, he refers to a full council. What his associates thence attempt. Pandemonium, the palace of Satan, rises, suddenly built out of the deep: the infernal peers there sit in council.

1000 Or Man's first disobedience, and the fruit  
 Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste  
 Brought death into the world, and all our woe,  
 With loss of Eden, till one greater Man  
 Restore us, and regain the blissful seat,  
 Sing, heavenly Muse, that on the secret top  
 Of Oreb, or of Sinai, didst inspire  
 That shepherd, who first taught the chosen seed,  
 In the beginning, how the Heavens and Earth  
 Rose out of Chaos : Or, if Sion hill  
 1010 Delight thee more, and Siloa's brook that flow'd  
 Fast by the oracle of God; I thence  
 Invoke thy aid to my adventurous song,  
 That with no middle flight intends to soar  
 Above the Aonian mount, while it pursues  
 Things unattendant yet in prose or rhyme.

And chiefly thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer  
Before all temples the upright heart and pure,  
Instruct me, for thou know'st; shou from the first  
Wast present, and, with mighty wings out-spread,  
Dove-like sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,  
And mad'st it pregnant: what in me is dark  
Illumine; what is low, raise and support;  
That to the height of this great argument  
I may assert eternal Providence,  
And justify the ways of God to men.

Say first, for Heaven hides nothing from thy view,  
Nor the deep tract of Hell; say first, what cause  
Mov'd our grand parents, in that happy state,  
Favour'd of Heaven so highly, to fall off  
From their Creator, and transgress his will  
For one restraint, lords of the world besides?  
Who first seduc'd them to that foul revolt?  
The infernal Serpent; he it was, whose guile,  
Stirr'd up with envy and revenge, deceiv'd  
The mother of mankind, what time his pride  
Had cast him out from Heaven, with all his host  
Of rebel angels; by whose aid, aspiring  
To set himself in glory above his peers,  
He trusted to have equalled the Most High,  
If he oppos'd; and, with ambitious aim  
Against the throne and monarchy of God,  
Rais'd impious war in Heaven, and battle proud,  
With vain attempt. Him the Almighty power,  
Hurl'd headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,  
With hideous ruin and combustion, down  
To bottomless perdition; there to dwell  
In adamant chains and penal fire,  
Who durst defy the Omnipotent to arms.  
Nine times the space that measures day and night  
To mortal men, he with his horrid crew  
Lay vanquish'd, rolling in the fiery gulf,  
Confounded, though immortal: but his doom  
Reserv'd him to more wrath! for now the thought  
Both of lost happiness and lasting pain  
Torments him: round he throws his baleful eyes,  
That witness'd huge affliction and dismay,  
Mix'd with obdurate pride and stedfast hate;  
At once, as far as angels ken, he views  
The dismal situation, waste and wild;  
A dungeon horrible on all sides round,  
As one great furnace flam'd; yet from those flames  
No light; but rather darkness visible,  
Serv'd only to discover sights of woe,  
Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace  
And rest can never dwell; hope never comes  
That comes to all: but torture without end  
Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed  
With ever-burning sulphur unconsum'd:  
Such place eternal Justice had prepar'd  
For those rebellious; here their prison ordain'd  
In utter darkness, and their portion set  
As far remov'd from God and light of Heaven,  
As from the centre thrice to the utmost pole.  
O, how unlike the place from whence they fell!  
There the companions of his fall, o'erwhelm'd  
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,  
He soon discerns; and weltering by his side  
One next himself in power, and next in crime,  
Long after known in Palestine, and nam'd  
Beëlzebub. To whom the arch-enemy,  
And thence in Heaven call'd Satan, with bold words  
Breaking the horrid silence, thus began.

"If thou beest he; but O, how fall'n! how  
chang'd  
From him, who in the happy realms of light.

Cloth'd with transcendent brightness, didst outshine  
Myriads though bright! If he whom mutual leag  
United thoughts and counsels, equal hope  
And hazard in the glorious enterprise,  
Join'd with me once, now misery hath join'd  
In equal ruin: into what pit thou seest  
From what height fall'n, so much the stronger prove  
He with his thunder: and till then who knew  
The force of those dire arms? Yet not for those.  
Nor what the potent Victor in his rage  
Can else inflict, do I repent or change,  
Though chang'd in outward lustre, that fix'd mine  
And high disdain from sense of injur'd merit,  
That with the Mightiest rais'd me to contend,  
And to the fierce contention brought along  
Innumerable force of spirits arm'd,  
That durst dislike his reign, and, me preferring,  
His utmost power with adverse power oppos'd  
In dubious battle on the plains of Heaven,  
And shook his throne. [What though the field be  
lost?

All is not lost; the unconquerable will,  
And study of revenge, immortal hate,  
And courage never to submit or yield,  
And what is else not to be overcome;  
That glory never shall his wrath or might  
Extort from me. To bow and sue for grace  
With suppliant knee, and deify his power  
Who from the terror of this arm so late  
Doubted his empire; that were low indeed,  
That were an ignominy, and shame beneath  
This downfall: since by fate the strength of Gods  
And this empyreal substance cannot fail,  
Since through experience of this great event  
In arms not worse, in foresight much advanc'd,  
We may with more successful hope resolve  
To wage by force or guile eternal war,  
Irreconcilable to our grand foe,  
Who now triumphs, and, in the excess of joy  
Sole reigning, holds the tyranny of Heaven."

So spake the apostate angel, though in pain,  
Vaunting aloud, but rack'd with deep despair:  
And him thus answer'd soon his bold compeer.

"O prince, O chief of many throned powers,  
That led the embattled seraphim to war  
Under thy conduct, and in dreadful deeds  
Fearless, endanger'd Heaven's perpetual king,  
And put to proof his high supremacy,  
Whether upheld by strength, or chance, or fate;  
Too well I see, and rue the dire event,  
That with sad overthrow, and foul defeat,  
Hath lost us Heaven, and all this mighty host  
In horrible destruction laid thus low,  
As far as gods and heavenly essences  
Can perish: for the mind and spirit remains  
Invincible, and vigour soon returns,  
Though all our glory extinct, and happy state  
Here swallow'd up in endless misery.  
But what if he our conqueror (whom I now  
Of force believe almighty, since no less  
Than such could have o'erpower'd such force as ours)  
Have left us this our spirit and strength entire  
Strongly to suffer and support our pains,  
That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,  
Or do him mightier service as his thralls  
By right of war, whate'er his business be,  
Here in the heart of Hell to work in fire,  
Or do his errands in the gloomy deep;  
What can it then avail, though yet we feel  
Strength undiminish'd, or eternal being

To undergo eternal punishment ?”

Whereto with speedy words the arch-fiend replied,

“ Fall’n cherub, to be weak is miserable  
Doing or suffering ; but of this be sure,  
To do aught good never will be our task,  
But ever to do ill our sole delight,  
As being the contrary to his high will  
Whom we resist. If then his providence  
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,  
Our labour must be to pervert that end,  
And out of good still to find means of evil ;  
Which oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps  
Shall grieve him, if I fail not, and disturb  
His inmost counsels from their destin’d aim.  
But see, the angry victor hath recall’d  
His ministers of vengeance and pursuit  
Back to the gates of Heaven : the sulphurous hail,  
Shot after us in storm, o’erblown, hath laid  
The fiery surge, that from the precipice  
Of Heaven receiv’d us falling ; and the thunder,  
Wing’d with red lightning and impetuous rage,  
Perhaps hath spent his shafts, and ceases now  
To bellow through the vast and boundless deep.  
Let us not slip the occasion, whether scorn,  
Or satiate fury, yield it from our foe.  
Seest thou yon dreary plain, forlorn and wild,  
The seat of desolation, void of light,  
Save what the glimmering of these livid flames  
Casta pale and dreadful ? Thither let us tend  
From off the tossing of these fiery waves ;  
There rest, if any rest can harbour there ;  
And, re-assembling our afflicted powers,  
Consult how we may henceforth most offend  
Our enemy ; our own loss how repair ;  
How overcome this dire calamity ;  
What reinforcement we may gain from hope ;  
If not, what resolution from despair.”

Thus Satan, talking to his nearest mate,  
With head up-lift above the wave, and eyes  
That sparkling blas’d ; his other parts besides,  
Prone on the flood, extended long and large,  
Lay floating many a rood ; in bulk as huge  
As whom the fables name of monstrous size,  
Titanian, or Earth-born, that warr’d on Jove ;  
Briareos or Typhon, whom the den  
By ancient Tarsus held ; or that sea-beast  
Leviathan, which God of all his works  
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream :  
Him haply slumbering on the Norway foam  
The pilot of some small night-founder’d skiff  
Deeming some island, oft, as sea-men tell,  
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind  
Moors by his side under the lee, while night  
Invests the sea, and wished morn delays :  
So stretch’d out huge in length the arch-fiend lay  
Chain’d on the burning lake : nor ever thence  
Had ris’n or heav’d his head ; but that the will  
And high permission of all-ruling Heaven  
Left him at large to his own dark designs ;  
That with reiterated crimes he might  
Heap on himself damnation, while he sought  
Evil to others ; and, enrag’d, might see  
How all his malice serv’d but to bring forth  
Infinite goodness, grace and mercy, shown  
On Man by him seduc’d ; but on himself  
Trebled confusion, wrath and vengeance pour’d.  
Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool  
His mighty stature ; on each hand the flames,  
Driven backward, slope their pointing spires, and  
roll’d

In billows, leave it the midst a horrid vale.  
Then with expanded wings he steers his flight  
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air  
That felt unusual weight ; till on dry land  
He lights, if it were land that ever burn’d  
With solid, as the lake with liquid fire ;  
And such appear’d in hue, as when the force  
Of subterranean wind transports a hill  
Torn from Pelorus, or the shatter’d side  
Of thundering Ætna, whose combustible  
And fuell’d entrails thence conceiving fire,  
Sublim’d with mineral fury, aid the winds,  
And leave a singed bottom all involv’d  
With stench and smoke : such resting found the  
sole

Of unblest feet. Him follow’d his next mate.  
Both glorying to have ’scap’d the Stygian flood  
As gods, and by their own recover’d strength,  
Not by the sufferance of supernal Power.

“ Is this the region, this the soil, the clime,”  
Said then the lost arch-angel, “ this the seat  
That we must change for Heaven : this mournful  
gloom

For that celestial light ? Be it so, since he,  
Who now is Sovran, can dispose and bid  
What shall be right : farthest from him is best,  
Whom reason hath equal’d, force hath made su-  
preme

Above his equals. Farewell, happy fields,  
Where joy for ever dwells. Hail horrors, hail  
Infernal world, and thou, profoundest Hell,  
Receive thy new possessor, one who brings  
A mind not to be chang’d by place or time :  
The mind is its own place, and in itself  
Can make a Heaven of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.  
What matter where, if I be still the same,  
And what I should be, all but less than he  
Whom thunder hath made greater ? Here at least  
We shall be free ; the Almighty hath not built  
Here for his envy, will not drive us hence :  
Here we may reign secure, and, in my choice,  
To reign is worth ambition, though in Hell :  
Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven.  
But wherefore let me then our faithful friends,  
The associates and copartners of our loss,  
Lie thus astonish’d on the oblivious pool,  
And call them not to share with us their part  
In this unhappy mansion ; or once more  
With rallied arms to try what may be yet  
Regain’d in Heaven, or what more lost in Hell ?”

So Satan spake, and him Beëlzebub  
Thus answer’d ; “ Leader of those armies bright,  
Which but the Omnipotent none could have foil’d,  
If once they hear that voice, their liveliest pledge  
Of hope in fears and dangers, heard so oft  
In worst extremes, and on the perilous edge  
Of battle when it rag’d, in all assaults  
Their surest signal, they will soon resume  
New courage and revive ; though now they lie  
Groveling and prostrate on yon lake of fire,  
As we are while, astounded and amaz’d ;  
No wonder, fall’n such a pernicious highth.”

He scarce had ceas’d when the superior fiend  
Was moving toward the shore : his ponderous  
shield,

Ethereal temper, massy, large and round,  
Behind him cast ; the broad circumference  
Hung on his shoulders like the Moon, whose orb  
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views  
At evening from the top of Pæsolé,

Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,  
Rivers or mountains in her spotty globe.  
His spear, to equal with the tallest pine  
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast  
Of some great ammiral, were but a wand,  
He walk'd to, to support uneasy steps  
Over the burning marle, not like those steps  
On Heaven's azure, and the torrid clime  
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire:  
Nathless he so endur'd, till on the beach  
Of that inflamed sea he stood, and call'd  
His legions, angel forms, who lay intranc'd  
Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks  
In Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades,  
High over-arch'd, imbow'ring; or scatter'd sedge  
Afloat, when with fierce winds Orion arm'd  
Hath vex'd the Red-Sea coast, whose waves o'er-  
threw

Busiris, and his Memphian chivalry,  
While with perfidious hatred they pursued  
The sojourners of Goshen, who beheld  
From the safe shore their floating carcasses  
And broken chariot wheels: so thick bestrown,  
Abject and lost lay these, covering the flood,  
Under amazement of their hideous change.  
He call'd so loud, that all the hollow deep  
Of Hell resounded. "Princes, potentates,  
Warriors, the flower of Heaven, once yours, now  
lost,

If such astonishment as this can seize  
Eternal spirits; or have ye chos'n this place  
After the toil of battle to repose  
Your wearied virtue, for the ease you find  
To slumber here, as in the vales of Heaven?  
Or in this abject posture have ye sworn  
To adore the Conqueror? who now beholds  
Cherub and seraph rolling in the flood  
With scatter'd arms and ensigns, till anon  
His swift pursuers from Heaven-gates discern  
Th' advantage, and, descending, tread us down  
Thus drooping, or with linked thunderbolts  
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph,

Awake, arise, or be for ever fall'n." [sprung

They heard, and were abas'd, and up they  
Upon the wing; as when men wont to watch  
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,  
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake;  
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight  
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel;  
Yet to their general's voice they soon obey  
Innumerable. As when the potent rod  
Of Amram's son, in Egypt's evil day,  
Wav'd round the coast, up call'd a pitchy cloud  
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind,  
That o'er the realm of impious Pharaoh hung  
Like night, and darkened all the land of Nile:  
So numberless were those bad angels seen  
Hovering on wing under the cope of Hell,  
Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding fires,  
Till, as a signal given, the up-lifted spear  
Of their great Sultan waving to direct  
Their course, in even balance down they light  
On the firm brimstone, and fill all the plain.  
A multitude, like which the populous North  
Pour'd never from her frozen loins, to pass  
Rhene or the Danaw, when her barbarous sons  
Came like a deluge on the South, and spread  
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands.  
Forwith from ev'ry squadron and each band  
The heads and leaders thither haste where stood

Their great commander; godlike shapes and forms  
Excelling human, princely dignities,  
And powers that erst in Heaven sat on thrones,  
Though of their names in heavenly records now  
Be no memorial; blotted out and ras'd  
By their rebellion from the books of life.  
Nor had they yet among the sons of Eve  
Got them new names, till, wandering o'er the  
Earth,

Through God's high sufferance for the trial of  
man,

By falsities and lies the greatest part  
Of mankind they corrupted to forsake  
God their Creator, and th' invisible  
Glory of him that made them to transform  
Oft to the image of a brute, adorn'd  
With gay religions full of pomp and gold,  
And devils to adore for deities:  
Then were they known to men by various names,  
And various idols through the Heathen world.  
Say, Muse, their names then known, who first,  
who last,

Rous'd from the slumber, on that fiery couch,  
At their great emperor's call, as next in worth  
Came singly where he stood on the bare strand,  
While the promiscuous cloud stood yet aloof.  
The chief were those, who, from the pit of Hell  
Roaming to seek their prey on Earth, durst fix  
Their seats long after next the seat of God.  
Their altars by his altar, gods ador'd  
Among the nations round, and durst abide  
Jehovah thund'ring out of Sion, thron'd  
Between the cherubim; yea, often plac'd  
Within his sanctuary itself their shrines,  
Abominations; and with cursed things  
His holy rites and solemn feasts profan'd,  
And with their darkness durst affront his light.  
First Moloch, horrid king, besmear'd with blood  
Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears;  
Though for the noise of drums and timbrels loud  
Their children's cries unheard, that pass'd through  
fire

To his grim idol. Him the Ammonite  
Worshipt in Rabba and her watry plain,  
In Argob and in Basan, to the stream  
Of utmost Arnon. Nor content with such  
Audacious neighbourhood, the wisest heart  
Of Solomon he led by fraud to build  
His temple right against the temple of God,  
On that opprobrious hill; and made his grove  
The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence  
And black Gehenna call'd, the type of Hell.  
Next, Chemos, th' obscene dread of Moab's sons,  
From Aroer to Nebo, and the wild  
Of southmost Abarim; in Hesebon  
And Horonaim, Seon's realm, beyond  
The flowery dale of Sibma clad with vines,  
And Eleale to th' Asphaltic pool.  
Peor his other name, when he entic'd  
Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile,  
To do him wanton rites, which cost them woe.  
Yet thence his lustful orgies he enlarg'd  
Even to that hill of scandal, by the grove  
Of Moloch homicide; lust hard by hate;  
Till good Josiah drove them thence to Hell.  
With these came they, who, from the bord'ring  
flood

Of old Euphrates to the brook that parts  
Egypt from Syrian ground, had general names  
Of Baslim and Ashtaroth; those male,

These feminine : for spirits, when they please,  
Can either sex assume, or both ; so soft  
And uncompounded is their essence pure ;  
Not tied or manacled with joint or limb,  
Not founded on the brittle strength of bones,  
Like cumbrous flesh ; but, in what shape they  
choose,

Dilated or condens'd, bright or obscure,  
Can execute their aery purposes,  
And works of love or enmity fulfil.  
For those the race of Israel oft forsook  
Their living strength, and unfrequented left  
His righteous altar, bowing lowly down  
To bestial gods ; for which their heads as low  
Bow'd down in battle, sunk before the spear  
Of despicable foes. With these in troop  
Came Astoreth, whom the Phenicians call'd  
Astarte, queen of Heaven, with crescent horns ;  
To whose bright image nightly by the Moon  
Idonian virgins paid their vows and songs ;  
In Sion also not unsung, where stood  
Her temple on the offensive mountain, built  
By that uxorious king, whose heart, though large,  
Beguill'd by fair idolatresses, fell  
To idols foul. Thammuz came next behind,  
Whose annual wound in Lebanon allur'd  
The Syrian damsels to lament his fate  
In amorous ditties all a summer's day ;  
While smooth Adonis from his native rock  
Tan purple to the sea, suppos'd with blood  
Of Thammuz yearly wounded : the love-tale  
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat ;  
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch  
Ezekiel saw, when, by the vision led,  
His eye survey'd the dark idolatries  
Of alienated Judah. Next came one  
Who mourn'd in earnest, when the captive ark  
Laim'd his brute image, head and hands lapt off  
In his own temple, on the grunsel edge,  
Where he fell flat, and sham'd his worshippers :  
Jargon his name, sea-monster, upward man  
And downward fish : yet had his temple high  
Near'd in Azotus, dreaded through the coast  
Of Palestine, in Gath and Ascalon,  
And Accaron and Gaza's frontier bounds.  
Him follow'd Rimmon, whose delightful seat  
Was fair Damascus, on the fertile banks  
Of Abbana and Pharpar, lucid streams.  
He also against the house of God was bold !  
A leper once he lost, and gain'd a king ;  
Whose sottish conqueror, whom he drew  
To his altar to disparage and displace  
For one of Syrian mode, whereon to burn  
His odious offerings, and adore the gods  
Whom he had vanquish'd. After these appear'd  
A crew, who, under names of old renown,  
Jairis, Isis, Orus, and their train,  
With monstrous shapes and sorceries abus'd  
Fanatic Egypt and her priests, to seek  
Their wandering gods disguis'd in brutish forms  
Rather than human. Nor did Israel scape  
The infection, when their borrow'd gold compos'd  
The calf in Oreb ; and the rebel king  
Doubled that sin in Bethel and in Dan,  
Likening his Maker to the grazed ox ;  
Jehovah, who in one night, when he pass'd  
From Egypt marching, equall'd with one stroke  
Both her first-born and all her bleating gods.  
Belial came last, than whom a spirit more lewd  
Fell not from Heaven, or more gross to love

Vice for itself : to him no temple stood  
Or altar smok'd ; yet who more oft than he  
In temples and at altars, when the priest  
Turns atheist, as did Eli's sons, who fill'd  
With lust and violence the house of God ?  
In courts and palaces he also reigns,  
And in luxurious cities, where the noise  
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers,  
And injury and outrage : and when night  
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons  
Of Belial, flown with insolence and wine.  
Witness the streets of Sodom, and that night  
In Gibeah, when the hospitable door  
Expos'd a matron, to avoid worse rape.  
These were the prime in order and in might :  
The rest were long to tell, though far renown'd,  
The Ionian gods, of Javan's issue ; held  
Gods, yet confess'd later than Heaven and Earth,  
Their boasted parents : Titan, Heaven's first-born,  
With his enormous brood, and birthright seiz'd  
By younger Saturn ; he from mightier Jove,  
His own and Rhea's son, like measure found ;  
So Jove usurping reign'd : these first in Crete  
And Ida known, thence on the snowy top  
Of bold Olympus, rul'd the middle air,  
Their highest Heaven ; or on the Delphian cliff,  
Or in Dodona, and through all the bounds  
Of Doric land : or who with Saturn old  
Fled over Adria to the Hesperian fields,  
And o'er the Celtic roam'd the utmost isles.

All these and more came flocking ; but with  
looks  
Down-cast and damp ; yet such wherein appear'd  
Obscure some glimpse of joy, to have found their  
chief  
Not in despair, to 'ave found themselves not lost  
In loss itself ; which on his countenance cast  
Like doubtful hue : but he, his wonted pride  
Soon recollecting, with high words, that bore  
Semblance of worth, not substance, gently rais'd  
Their fainting courage, and dispell'd their fears.  
Then straight commands, that at the warlike sound  
Of trumpets loud and clarions be uprear'd  
His mighty standard ; that proud honour claim'd  
Azazel as his right, a cherub tall ;  
Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurl'd  
The imperial ensign ; which, full high advanc'd,  
Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind,  
With gems and golden lustre rich imblaz'd,  
Seraphic arms and trophies ; all the while  
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds :  
At which the universal host up-sent  
A shout, that tore Hell's concave, and beyond  
Frighted the reign of Chaos and old Night.  
All in a moment through the gloom were seen  
Ten thousand banners rise into the air  
With orient colours waving : with them rose  
A forest huge of spears ; and thronging helms  
Appear'd, and serried shields in thick array  
Of depth immeasurable ; anon they move  
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood  
Of flutes and soft recorders ; such as rais'd  
To highth of noblest temper heroes old  
Arming to battle ; and instead of rage  
Deliberate valour breath'd, firm and unmov'd  
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat :  
Nor wanting power to mitigate and swage  
With solemn touches troubled thoughts, and chase  
Anguish, and doubt, and fear, and sorrow, and  
pain,

From mortal or immortal minds. Thus they,  
Breathing united force, with fixed thought,  
Mov'd on in silence to soft pipes, that charm'd  
Their painful steps o'er the burnt soil : and now .  
Advanc'd in view they stand ; a horrid front  
Of dreadful length and dazzling arms, in guise  
Of warriors old with order'd spear and shield ;  
Awaiting what command their mighty chief  
Had to impose : he through the armed files  
Darts his experienc'd eye, and soon traverse  
The whole battalion views, their order due,  
Their visages and stature as of gods ;  
Their number last he sums. And now his heart  
Distends with pride, and hardening in his strength  
Glories : for never, since created man,  
Met such imbodied force, as nam'd with these  
Could merit more than that small infantry  
Warr'd on by cranes : though all the giant brood  
Of Phlegra with the heroic race were join'd  
That fought at Thebes and Ilium, on each side  
Mix'd with auxiliar gods ; and what responds  
In fable or romance of Uther's son  
Begirt with British and Armoric knights ;  
And all who since, baptiz'd or infidel,  
Jousted in Aspromont, or Montalban,  
Damasco, or Marocco, or Trebisonde,  
Or whom Biserta sent from Afric shore,  
When Charlemain with all his peerage fell  
By Fontarabba. Thus far these beyond  
Compare of mortal prowess, yet observ'd  
Their dread commander : he, above the rest  
In shape and gesture proudly eminent,  
Stood like a tower ; his form had yet not lost  
All her original brightness ; nor appear'd  
Less than arch-angel ruin'd, and the excess  
Of glory obscur'd : as when the Sun, new risen,  
Looks through the horizontal misty air  
Shorn of his beams ; or from behind the Moon,  
In dim eclipse, disastrous twilight sheds  
On half the nations, and with fear of change  
Perplexes monarchs. Darken'd so, yet shone  
Above them all the arch-angel : but his face  
Deep scars of thunder had intrench'd ; and care  
Sat on his faded cheek, but under brows  
Of dauntless courage, and considerate pride  
Waiting revenge ; cruel his eye, but cast  
Signs of remorse and passion, to behold  
The fellows of his crime, the followers rather,  
(Far other once beheld in bliss) condemn'd  
For ever now to have their lot in pain :  
Millions of spirits for his fault amerc'd  
Of Heaven, and from eternal splendours flung  
For his revolt, yet faithful how they stood,  
Their glory wither'd : as when Heaven's fire  
Hath scath'd the forest oaks, or mountain pines,  
With singed top their stately growth, though bare,  
Stands on the blasted heath. He now prepar'd  
To speak ; whereat their doubled ranks they bend  
From wing to wing, and half enclose him round  
With all his peers : attention held them mute.  
Thrice he assay'd, and thrice, in spite of scorn,  
Tears, such as angels weep, burst forth : at last  
Words, interwove with sighs, found out their way.

" O myriads of immortal spirits, O powers  
Matchless, but with the Almighty ; and that strife  
Was not inglorious, though the event was dire,  
As this place testifies, and this dire change,  
Hateful to utter : but what power of mind,  
Foreseeing or presaging, from the depth  
Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd

How such united force of gods, how such  
As stood like these, could ever know repulse ?  
For who can yet believe, though after loss,  
That all these puissant legions, whose exile  
Hath emptied Heaven, shall fail to re-ascend  
Self-raisd, and repossess their native seat ?  
For me, be witness all the host of Heaven,  
If counsels different, or dangers shunn'd  
By me, have lost our hopes. But he who reigns  
Monarch in Heaven, till then as one secure  
Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute,  
Consent or custom ; and his regal state  
Put forth at full, but still his strength conceal'd,  
Which tempted our attempt, and wrought our fall.  
Henceforth his might we know and know our own :  
So as not either to provoke, or dread  
New war, provok'd ; our better part remains  
To work in close design, by fraud or guile,  
What force effected not : that he no less  
At length from us may find, who overcomes  
By force, hath overcome but half his foe.  
Space may produce new worlds ; whereof so ripe  
There went a fame in Heaven that he ere long  
Intended to create, and therein plant  
A generation, whom his choice regard  
Should favour equal to the sons of Heaven :  
Thither, if but to pry, shall be perhaps  
Our first eruption ; thither or elsewhere ;  
For this infernal pit shall never hold  
Celestial spirits in bondage, nor the abyss  
Long under darkness cover. But these thoughts  
Full counsel must mature : peace is despair'd ;  
For who can think submission ? War, then, war,  
Open or understood, must be resolv'd."

He spake : and, to confirm his words, out-flew  
Millions of flaming swords, drawn from the thighs  
Of mighty cherubim ; the sudden blaze  
Far round illumin'd Hell : highly they rag'd  
Against the Highest, and fierce with grasped arms,  
Clash'd on their sounding shields the din of war,  
Hurling defiance toward the vault of Heaven.

There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top  
Belch'd fire and rolling smoke ; the rest entire  
Shone with a glossy scurf ; undoubted sign  
That in his womb was hid metallic ore,  
The work of sulphur. Thither, wing'd with speed,  
A numerous brigade hasten'd : as when bands  
Of pioneers, with spade and pick-axe arm'd,  
Forerun the royal camp, to trench a field,  
Or cast a rampart. Mammon led them on :  
Mammon, the least erected spirit that fell  
From Heaven ; for e'en in Heaven his looks and  
thoughts

Were always downward bent, admiring more  
The riches of Heaven's pavement, trodden gold,  
Than aught, divine or holy, else enjoy'd  
In vision beatific : by him first  
Men also, and by his suggestion taught,  
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands  
Rifled the bowels of their mother Earth  
For treasures, better hid. Soon had his crew  
Open'd into the hill a spacious wound,  
And digg'd out ribs of gold. Let none admire  
That riches grow in Hell ; that soil may best  
Deserve the precious bane. And here let those,  
Who boast in mortal things, and wondering tell  
Of Babel, and the works of Memphian kings,  
Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,  
And strength and art, are easily out-done  
By spirits reprobate, and in an hour

What in an age they with incessant toil  
 And hands innumerable scarce perform.  
 Nigh on the plain, in many cells prepar'd,  
 That underneath had veins of liquid fire  
 Pluic'd from the lake, a second multitude  
 With wonderous art founded the massy ore,  
 Leveering each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross:  
 A third as soon had form'd within the ground  
 A various mould, and from the boiling cells,  
 By strange conveyance, fill'd each hollow nook;  
 As in an organ, from one blast of wind,  
 To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes.  
 Anon, out of the earth a fabric huge  
 Rose like an exhalation, with the sound  
 Of dulcet symphonies and voices sweet,  
 Built like a temple, where pilasters round  
 Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid  
 With golden architrave; nor did there want  
 Ornure or frieze, with bossy sculptures graven:  
 The roof was fretted gold. Not Babylon,  
 Nor great Alcairo, such magnificence  
 Equall'd in all their glories, to enshrine  
 Jelus or Serapis their gods, or seat  
 Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove  
 In wealth and luxury. The ascending pile  
 stood fix'd her stately height: and straight the  
 doors,

Opening their brazen folds, discover, wide  
 Within, her ample spaces, o'er the smooth  
 And level pavement; from the arch'd roof  
 Pendent by subtle magic many a row  
 Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed  
 With Naphtha and Asphaltus, yielded light  
 As from a sky. The hasty multitude  
 Admiring enter'd; and the work some praise,  
 And some the architect; his hand was known  
 In Heaven by many a tower'd structure high,  
 Where scepter'd angels held their residence,  
 And sat as princes; whom the supreme king  
 Exalted to such power, and gave to rule,  
 Each in his hierarchy, the orders bright.  
 Nor was his name unheard, or unador'd,  
 In ancient Greece; and in Ausonian land  
 Men call'd him Mulciber; and how he fell  
 From Heaven, they fabled, thrown by angry Jove  
 Sheer o'er the crystal battlements: from morn  
 To noon he fell, from noon to dewy eve,  
 A summer's day; and with the setting Sun  
 Dropt from the zenith like a falling star,  
 On Lemnos the Ægean isle: thus they relate,  
 Erring; for he with this rebellious rout  
 Fell long before; nor aught avail'd him now  
 To have built in Heaven high towers; nor did he  
 'scape

By all his engines, but was headlong sent  
 With his industrious crew, to build in Hell.

Meanwhile the winged heralds, by command  
 Of sovran power, with awful ceremony  
 And trumpet's sound, throughout the host proclaim  
 A solemn council, forthwith to be held  
 At Pandemonium; the high capital  
 Of Satan and his peers; their summons call'd  
 From every band and squared regiment  
 By place or choice the worthiest; they anon,  
 With hundreds and with thousands, trooping came,  
 Attended: all access was throng'd: the gates  
 And porches wide, but chief the spacious hall  
 (Though like a cover'd field, where champions bold  
 Wont ride in arm'd, and at the Soldan's chair  
 Defied the best of Panim chivalry

To mortal combat, or career with lance)  
 Thick swarm'd, both on the ground and in the air  
 Brush'd with the hiss of rustling wings. As bees  
 In spring time, when the Sun with Taurus rides,  
 Pour forth their populous youth about the hive  
 In clusters; they among fresh dews and flowers  
 Fly to and fro, or on the smooth'd plank,  
 The suburb of their straw-built citadel,  
 New rubb'd with balm, expatiate and confer  
 Their state affairs. So thick the aery croud  
 Swarm'd and were straiten'd; till, the signal given,  
 Behold a wonder! They but now who seem'd  
 In bigness to surpass Earth's giant sons,  
 Now less than smallest dwarfs, in narrow room  
 Throng numberless, like that pygmean race  
 Beyond the Indian mount; or faery elves,  
 Whose midnight revels, by a forest side  
 Or fountain, some belated peasant sees,  
 Or dreams he sees while over-head the Moon  
 Sits arbitress, and nearer to the Earth  
 Wheels her pale course; they, on their mirth and  
 dance

Intent, with jocund music charm his ear;  
 At once with joy and fear his heart rebounds.  
 Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms  
 Reduce their shapes immense, and were at large,  
 Though without number still, amidst the hall  
 Of that infernal court. But far within,  
 And in their own dimensions, like themselves,  
 The great seraphic lords and cherubim  
 In close recess and secret conclave sat;  
 A thousand demi-gods on golden seats,  
 Frequent and full. After short silence then,  
 And summons read, the great consult began.

## BOOK II.

### *The Argument.*

The consultation begun, Satan debates whether another battle be to be hazarded for the recovery of Heaven: some advise it, others dissuade: a third proposal is preferred, mentioned before by Satan, to search the truth of that prophecy or tradition in Heaven concerning another world, and another kind of creature equal or not much inferior to themselves, about this time to be created. Their doubt, who shall be sent on this difficult search; Satan their chief undertakes alone the voyage, is honoured and applauded. The council thus ended, the rest betake them several ways, and to several employments, as their inclinations lead them, to entertain the time till Satan return. He passes on his journey to Hell gates; finds them shut, and who sat there to guard them; by whom at length they are opened, and discover to him the great gulf between Hell and Heaven; with what difficulty he passes through, directed by Chaos, the power of that place, to the sight of this new world which he sought.

High on a throne of royal state, which far  
 Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind,  
 Or where the gorgeous East with richest hand  
 Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold,  
 Satan exalted sat, by merit rais'd  
 To that bad eminence: and, from despair  
 Thus high uplifted beyond hope, aspires



Beyond thus high, insatiate to pursue  
Vain war with Heaven, and, by success untaught,  
His proud imaginations thus display'd.

"Powers and dominions, deities of Heaven;

For since no deep within her gulf can hold  
Immortal vigour, though oppress'd and fall'n,  
I give not Heaven for lost. From this descent  
Celestial virtues rising, will appear

More glorious and more dread than from no fall,  
And trust themselves to fear no second fate.

Me though just right, and the fix'd laws of Heaven,

Did first create your leader; next, free choice,

With what besides, in counsel or in fight,

Hath been achiev'd of merit; yet this loss,

Thus far at least recover'd, hath much more

Establish'd in a safe unenvied throne,

Yielded with full consent. The happier state

In Heaven, which follows dignity, might draw

Envy from each inferior; but who here

Will envy whom the highest place exposes

Foremost to stand against the Thunderer's aim,

Your bulwark, and condemns to greatest share

Of endless pain? Where there is then no good

For which to strive, no strife can grow up there

From faction; for none sure will claim in Hell

Precedence, none whose portion is so small

Of present pain, that with ambitious mind

Will covet more. With this advantage then

To union, and firm faith, and firm accord,

More than can be in Heaven, we now return

To claim our just inheritance of old,

Surer to prosper than prosperity

Could have assur'd us; and, by what best way,

Whether of open war, or covert guile,

We now debate; who can advise, may speak."

He ceas'd; and next him Moloch, scepter'd king,

Stood up, the strongest and the fiercest spirit

That fought in Heaven, now fiercer by despair:

His trust was with the Eternal to be deem'd

Equal in strength; and rather than be less

Car'd not to be at all; with that care lost

Went all his fear: of God, or Hell, or worse,

He reck'd not; and these words thereafter spake.

"My sentence is for open war: of wiles,

More unexpert, I boast not: them let those

Contrive who need, or when they need, not now.

For, while they sit contriving, shall the rest,

Millions that stand in arms, and longing wait

The signal to ascend, sit lingering here

Heaven's fugitives, and for their dwelling-place

Accept this dark opprobrious den of shame,

The prison of his tyranny who reigns

By our delay? No, let us rather choose,

Arm'd with Hell flames and fury, all at once,

O'er Heaven's high towers to force resistless way,

Turning our tortures into horrid arms

Against the torturer; when to meet the noise

Of his almighty engine he shall hear

Infernal thunder; and, for lightning, see

Black fire and horror shot with equal rage

Among his angels; and his throne itself

Mix'd with Tartarean sulphur, and strange fire,

His own invented torments. But perhaps

The way seems difficult and steep to scale

With upright wing against a higher foe.

Let such bethink them, if the sleepy drench

Of that forgetful lake benumn not still,

That in our proper motion we ascend

Up to our native seat; descent and fall

To us is adverse. Who but felt of late,

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear  
Insulting, and pursued us through the deep,  
With what compulsion and laborious flight  
We sunk thus low? The ascent is easy then;  
The event is fear'd; should we again provoke  
Our stronger, some worse way his wrath may find  
To our destruction; if there be in Hell  
Fear to be worse destroy'd: what can be worse  
Than to dwell here, driven out from bliss, con-  
demn'd

In this abhorred deep to utter woe;  
Where pain of unextinguishable fire  
Must exercise us without hope of end,  
The vassals of his anger, when the scourge  
Inexorably, and the torturing hour,  
Calls us to penance? More destroy'd than thus,  
We should be quite abolish'd, and expire.  
What fear we then? what doubt we to incense  
His utmost ire? which, to the height enrag'd,  
Will either quite consume us, and reduce  
To nothing this essential; happier far  
Than miserable to have eternal being:  
Or, if our substance be indeed divine,  
And cannot cease to be, we are at worst  
On this side nothing; and by proof we feel  
Our power sufficient to disturb his Heaven,  
And with perpetual inroads to alarm,  
Though inaccessible, his fatal throne:  
Which, if not victory, is yet revenge."

He ended frowning, and his look denounc'd  
Desperate revenge, and battle dangerous  
To less than gods. On th' other side up-rose  
Belial, in act more graceful and humane:  
A fairer person lost not Heaven; he seem'd  
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit:  
But all was false and hollow; though his tongue  
Dropt manna, and could make the worse appear  
The better reason, to perplex and dash  
Maturest counsels: for his thoughts were low  
To vice industrious, but to nobler deeds  
Tim'rous and slothful: yet he pleas'd the ear,  
And with persuasive accent thus began.

"I should be much for open war, O peers,  
As not behind in hate; if what was urg'd  
Main reason to persuade immediate war,  
Did not dissuade me most, and seem to cast  
Ominous conjecture on the whole success;  
When he, who most excels in fact of arms,  
In what he counsels, and in what excels,  
Mistrustful, grounds his courage on despair  
And utter dissolution, as the scope  
Of all his aim, after some dire revenge.  
First, what revenge? The towers of Heaven are  
fill'd

With arm'd watch, that render all access  
Impregnable: oft on the bordering deep  
Encamp their legions; or, with obscure wing,  
Scout far and wide into the realm of night,  
Scorning surprise. Or could we break our way  
By force, and at our heels all Hell should rise  
With blackest insurrection, to confound  
Heaven's purest light: yet our great enemy  
All incorruptible, would on his throne  
Sit unpolled; and the ethereal mould  
Incapable of stain, would soon expel  
Her mischief, and purge off the baser fire,  
Victorious. Thus repuls'd, our final hope  
Is flat despair: we must exasperate  
The almighty victor to spend all his rage,  
And that must end us; that must be our cure,

To be no more. Sad cure ! for who would lose,  
 Though full of pain, this intellectual being,  
 Those thoughts that wander through eternity,  
 To perish rather, swallow'd up and lost  
 In the wide womb of uncreated night,  
 Devoid of sense and motion ? And who knows,  
 Let this be good, whether our angry foe  
 Can give it, or will ever ? how he can,  
 Is doubtful ; that he never will, is sure.  
 Will he, so wise, let loose at once his ire,  
 Belike through impotence, or unaware,  
 To give his enemies their wish, and end  
 Them in his anger, whom his anger saves  
 To punish endless ? Wherefore cease we then ?  
 Say they who counsel war, we are decreed,  
 Reserv'd, and destin'd to eternal woe ;  
 Whatever doing, what can we suffer more,  
 What can we suffer worse ? Is this then worst,  
 Thus sitting, thus consulting, thus in arms ?  
 What, when we fled amain, pursued, and struck  
 With Heaven's afflicting thunder, and besought  
 The deep to shelter us ? this Hell then seem'd  
 A refuge from those wounds ; or when we lay  
 Chain'd on the burning lake ? that sure was worse.  
 What if the breath, that kindled those grim fires,  
 Awak'd, should blow them into sevenfold rage,  
 And plunge us in the flames ? or, from above,  
 Should intermitted vengeance arm again  
 His red right hand to plague us ? What if all  
 Her stores were opened, and this firmament  
 Of Hell should spout her cataracts of fire,  
 Impendent horrors, threatening hideous fall  
 One day upon our heads ; while we perhaps,  
 Designing or exhorting glorious war,  
 Caught in a fiery tempest shall be hurl'd  
 Each on his rock transfix'd, the sport and prey  
 Of wracking whirlwinds ; or for ever sunk  
 Under yon boiling ocean, wrapt in chains ;  
 There to converse with everlasting groans,  
 Unrespected, unpitied, unrepriev'd,  
 Ages of hopeless end ? This would be worse.  
 War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike  
 My voice dissuades ; for what can force or guile  
 With him, or who deceive his mind, whose eye  
 Views all things at one view ? He from Heaven's  
 height

All these our motions vain sees, and derides ;  
 Not more almighty to resist our might  
 Than wise to frustrate all our plots and wiles.  
 Shall we then live thus vile, the race of Heaven  
 Thus trampled, thus expell'd to suffer here  
 Chains and these torments ? better these than  
 worse,

By my advice ; since fate inevitable  
 Subdues us, and omnipotent decree,  
 The victor's will. To suffer, as to do,  
 Our strength is equal, nor the law unjust  
 That so ordains : this was at first resolv'd,  
 If we were wise, against so great a foe  
 Contending, and so doubtful what might fall.  
 I laugh, when those who at the spear are bold  
 And venturous, if that fail them, shrink and fear  
 What yet they know must follow, to endure  
 Exile, or ignominy, or bonds, or pain,  
 The sentence of their conqueror : this is now  
 Our doom ; which if we can sustain and bear,  
 Our supreme foe in time may much remit  
 His anger ; and perhaps, thus far remov'd,  
 Not mind us not offending, satisfied  
 With what is punish'd ; whence these raging fires

Will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames.  
 Our purer essence then will overcome  
 Their noxious vapour ; or, inur'd, not feel ;  
 Or, chang'd at length, and to the place conform'd  
 In temper and in nature, will receive  
 Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain ;  
 This horror will grow mild, this darkness light ;  
 Besides what hope the never-ending flight  
 Of future days may bring, what chance, what  
 change

Worth waiting ; since our present lot appears  
 For happy though but ill, for ill not worst,  
 If we procure not to ourselves more woe."

Thus Belial, with words cloth'd in reason's garb,  
 Counsell'd ignoble ease, and peaceful sloth,  
 Not peace : and after him thus Mammon spake.

" Either to disenthroned the King of Heaven  
 We war, if war be best, or to regain  
 Our own right lost : him to unthroned we then  
 May hope, when everlasting Fate shall yield  
 To fickle Chance, and Chaos judge the strife :  
 The former, vain to hope, argues as vain  
 The latter : for what place can be for us  
 Within Heaven's bound, unless Heaven's Lord  
 supreme

We overpower ? Suppose he should relent,  
 And publish grace to all, on promise made  
 Of new subjection ; with what eyes could we  
 Stand in his presence humble, and receive  
 Strict laws impos'd, to celebrate his throne  
 With warbled hymns, and to his Godhead sing  
 Forc'd Halleluiahs ; while he lordly sits  
 Our envied sovran, and his altar breathes  
 Ambrosial odours and ambrosial flowers,  
 Our servile offerings ? This must be our task  
 In Heaven, this our delight ! how wearisome  
 Eternity so spent, in worship paid  
 To whom we hate ! Let us not then pursue  
 By force impossible, by leave obtain'd  
 Unacceptable, though in Heaven, our state  
 Of splendid vassalage ; but rather seek  
 Our own good from ourselves, and from our own  
 Live to ourselves, though in this vast recess,  
 Free, and to none accountable, preferring  
 Hard liberty before the easy yoke  
 Of servile pomp. Our greatness will appear  
 Then most conspicuous, when great things of  
 small,

Useful of hurtful, prosperous of adverse  
 We can create ; and in what place so e'er  
 Thrive under evil, and work ease out of pain,  
 Through labour and endurance. This deep world  
 Of darkness do we dread ? How oft amidst  
 Thick clouds and dark doth Heaven's all-ruling  
 Sire

Choose to reside, his glory unobscur'd,  
 And with the majesty of darkness round  
 Covers his throne ; from whence deep thunders  
 roar

Mustering their rage, and Heaven resembles Hell ?  
 As he our darkness, cannot we his light  
 Imitate when we please ? This desert soil  
 Wants not her hidden lustre, gems and gold ;  
 Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise  
 Magnificence ; and what can Heaven show more ?  
 Our torments also may in length of time  
 Become our elements ; these piercing fires  
 As soft as now severe, our temper chang'd  
 Into their temper ; which must needs remove  
 The sensible of pain. All things invite

To peaceful counsels, and the settled state  
Of order, how in safety best we may  
Compose our present evils, with regard  
Of what we are, and were; dismissing quite  
All thoughts of war. Ye have what I advise."

He scarce had finish'd, when such murmur  
fill'd

The assembly, as when hollow rocks retain  
The sound of blustering winds, which all night  
long

Had rous'd the sea, now with hoarse cadence lull  
Sea-faring men o'erwatch'd, whose bark by chance  
Or pinnace anchors in a craggy bay  
After the tempest: such applause was heard  
As Mammon ended, and his sentence pleas'd,  
Advising peace: for such another field  
They dreaded worse than Hell: so much the fear  
Of thunder and the sword of Michaël  
Wrought still within them, and no less desire  
To found this nether empire, which might rise  
By policy, and long process of time,  
In emulation opposite to Heaven.  
Which when Beëlzebub perceiv'd, than whom  
Satan except, none higher sat, with grave  
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd  
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven  
Deliberation sat, and public care;  
And princely counsel in his face yet shone,  
Majestic, though in ruin: sage he stood  
With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear  
The weight of mightiest monarchies; his look  
Drew audience and attention still as night  
Or summer's noon-tide air, while thus he spake.

"Thrones and imperial powers, offspring of  
Heaven,

Ethereal virtues: or these titles now  
Must we renounce, and, changing style, be call'd  
Princes of Hell? for so the popular vote  
Inclines here to continue, and build up here  
A growing empire; doubtless; while we dream,  
And know not that the King of Heaven hath doom'd  
This place our dungeon; not our safe retreat  
Beyond his potent arm, to live exempt  
From Heaven's high jurisdiction, in new league  
Banded against his throne, but to remain  
In strictest bondage, though thus far remov'd  
Under the inevitable curb, reserv'd  
His captive multitude: for he, be sure,  
In height or depth, still first and last will reign  
Sole king, and of his kingdom lose no part  
By our revolt; but over Hell extend  
His empire, and with iron sceptre rule  
Us here, as with his golden those in Heaven.  
What sit we then projecting peace and war?  
War hath determin'd us, and fill'd with loss  
Irreparable: terms of peace yet none  
Vouchsaf'd or sought; for what peace will be  
given

To us enslav'd, but custody severe  
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment  
Inflicted? and what peace can we return,  
But to our power hostility and hate,  
Untam'd reluctance, and revenge, though slow,  
Yet ever plotting how the conqueror least  
May reap his conquest, and may least rejoice  
In doing what we most in suffering feel?  
Nor will occasion want, nor shall we need  
With dangerous expedition to invade  
Heaven, whose high walls fear no assault or siege,  
Or ambush from the deep. What if we find

Some easier enterprise? There is a place,  
(If ancient and prophetic fame in Heaven  
Err not) another world, the happy seat  
Of some new race call'd Man, about this time  
To be created like to us, though less  
In power and excellence, but favour'd more  
Of him who rules above; so was his will  
Pronounc'd among the gods, and by an oath,  
That shook Heaven's whole circumference, confirm'd.

Thither let us bend all our thoughts, to learn  
What creatures there inhabit, of what mould  
Or substance, how endued, and what their power,  
And where their weakness, how attempted best,  
By force or subtlety. Though Heaven be shut,  
And Heaven's high Arbitrator sit secure  
In his own strength, this place may lie expos'd,  
The utmost border of his kingdom, left  
To their defence who hold it: here perhaps  
Some advantageous act may be achiev'd  
By sudden onset; either with Hell fire  
To waste his whole creation, or possess  
All as our own, and drive, as we were driven,  
The puny habitants, or, if not drive,  
Seduce them to our party, that their God  
May prove their foe, and with repenting hand  
Abolish his own works. This would surpass  
Common revenge, and interrupt his joy  
In our confusion, and our joy upraise  
In his disturbance; when his darling sons,  
Hurl'd headlong to partake with us, shall curse  
Their frail original, and faded bliss,  
Faded so soon. Advise, if this be worth  
Attempting, or to sit in darkness here  
Hatching vain empires." Thus Beëlzebub  
Pleaded his devilish counsel, first devis'd  
By Satan, and in part propos'd: for whence,  
But from the author of all ill, could spring  
So deep a malice, to confound the race  
Of mankind in one root, and Earth with Hell  
To mingle and involve, done all to spite  
The great Creator? But their spite still serves  
His glory to augment. The bold design  
Pleas'd highly those infernal states, and joy  
Sparkled in all their eyes; with full assent  
They vote: whereat his speech he thus renews.

"Well have ye judg'd, well ended long debate,  
Synod of gods, and, like to what ye are,  
Great things resolv'd, which, from the lowest deep,  
Will once more lift us up, in spite of fate,  
Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view  
Of those bright confines, whence, with neighbour-  
ing arms

And opportune excursion, we may chance  
Re-enter Heaven: or else in some mild zone  
Dwell, not unvisited of Heaven's fair light,  
Secure; and at the brightening orient beam  
Purge off this gloom: the soft delicious air,  
To heal the scar of these corrosive fires,  
Shall breathe her balm. But first whom shall we  
send

In search of this new world? whom shall we find  
Sufficient? who shall tempt with wandering feet  
The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss,  
And through the palpable obscure find out  
His uncouth way, or spread his aery flight  
Upborne with indefatigable wings  
Over the vast abrupt, ere he arrive  
The happy isle? What strength, what art can  
then

suffice, or what evasion bear him safe  
Through the strict senteries and stations thick  
Of angels watching round? Here he had need  
All circumspection, and we now no less  
Choice in our suffrage; for, on whom we send,  
The weight of all and our last hope relies."

This said, he sat; and expectation held  
His look suspense, awaiting who appear'd  
To second, or oppose, or undertake  
The perilous attempt: but all sat mute,  
Pondering the danger with deep thoughts; and  
each

n other's countenance read his own dismay:  
 Astonish'd: none among the choice and prime  
Of those Heaven-warring champions could be  
found

so hardy, as to proffer or accept,  
Alone, the dreadful voyage; till at last  
Methuselah, whom now transcendent glory rais'd  
Above his fellows, with monarchical pride,  
Conscious of highest worth, unmov'd thus spake.

"O progeny of Heaven, empyreal thrones,  
With reason hath deep silence and demur-  
ez'd us, though undismay'd. Long is the way  
And hard, that out of Hell leads up to light:  
Our prison strong; this huge convex of fire,  
Butrageous to devour, immures us round  
In fivefold; and gates of burning adamant,  
Bar'd over us, prohibit all egress.

These pass'd, if any pass, the void profound  
Of unessential Night receives him next  
Wide gaping, and with utter loss of being  
Threatens him, plung'd in that abertive gulf.  
If thence he 'scape into whatever world,  
Or unknown region, what remains him less  
Than unknown dangers, and as hard escape?  
But I should ill become this throne, O peers,  
And this imperial sovranity, adorn'd  
With splendour, arm'd with power, if aught pro-  
pos'd

And judg'd of public moment, in the shape  
Of difficulty, or danger, could deter  
Me from attempting. Wherefore do I assume  
These royalties, and not refuse to reign,  
Refusing to accept as great a share  
Of hazard as of honour, due alike  
To him who reigns, and so much to him due  
Of hazard more, as he above the rest  
High honour'd sits? Go therefore, mighty powers,  
Errour of Heaven, though fall'n; intend at  
home,

While here shall be our home, what best may ease  
The present misery, and render Hell  
More tolerable; if there be cure or charm  
To respite, or deceive, or slack the pain  
Of this ill mansion: intermit no watch  
Against a wakeful foe, while I abroad  
Through all the coasts of dark destruction seek  
Deliverance for us all: this enterprise  
None shall partake with me." Thus saying rose  
The monarch, and prevented all reply;  
Prudent, lest, from his resolution rais'd,  
Others among the chief might offer now  
Certain to be refus'd) what erst they fear'd;  
And, so refus'd, might in opinion stand  
His rivals; winning cheap the high repute,  
Which he through hazard huge must earn. But  
they

Dreaded not more the adventure, than his voice  
Forbidding; and at once with him they rose:

Their rising all at once, was as the sound  
Of thunder heard remote. Towards him they bend  
With awful reverence prone; and as a god  
Extol him equal to the Highest in Heaven:  
Nor fail'd they to express how much they prais'd,  
That for the general safety he despis'd  
His own: for neither do the spirits damn'd  
Lose all their virtue; lest bad men should boast  
Their specious deeds on Earth which glory excites,  
Or close ambition, varnish'd o'er with zeal.

Thus they their doubtful consultations dark  
Ended, rejoicing in their matchless chief:  
As when from mountain-tops the dusky clouds  
Ascending, while the north-wind sleeps, o'erspread  
Heaven's cheerful face, the lowering element  
Scowls o'er the darken'd landskip snow, or shower;  
If chance the radiant Sun with farewell sweet  
Extend his evening-beam, the fields revive,  
The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds  
Attest their joy, that hill and valley rings.  
O shame to men! devil with devil damn'd  
Firm concord holds, men only disagree  
Of creatures rational, though under hope  
Of heavenly grace: and, God proclaiming peace,  
Yet live in hatred, enmity, and strife,  
Among themselves, and levy cruel wars,  
Wasting the Earth, each other to destroy:  
As if (which might induce us to accord)  
Man had not hellish foes enow besides,  
That, day and night, for his destruction wait.

The Stygian council thus dissolv'd; and forth  
In order came the grand infernal peers;  
Midst came their mighty paramount, and seem'd  
Alone the antagonist of Heaven, nor less  
Than Hell's dread emperor, with pomp supreme,  
And God-like imitated state: him round  
A globe of fiery seraphim enclos'd,  
With bright emblazonry, and horrent arms.  
Then of their session ended they bid cry  
With trumpets' regal sound the great result:  
Towards the four winds four speedy cherubim  
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy,  
By herald's voice explain'd; the hollow alys  
Heard far and wide, and all the host of Hell  
With deafening shout return'd them loud acclaim.  
Thence more at ease their minds, and somewhat  
rais'd

By false presumptuous hope, the ranged powers  
Disband, and, wandering, each his several way  
Pursues, as inclination or sad choice  
Leads him, perplex'd where he may likeliest find  
Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain  
The irksome hours, till his great chief return.  
Part on the plain, or in the air sublime,  
Upon the wing, or in swift race contend,  
As at the Olympian games or Pythian fields;  
Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal  
With rapid wheels, or fronted brigades form.  
As when, to warn proud cities, war appears  
Wag'd in the troubled sky, and armies rush  
To battle in the clouds, before each van  
Prick forth the airy knights, and couch their spears  
Till thickest legions close; with feats of arms  
From either end of Heaven the welkin burns.  
Others, with vast Typhoean rage more fell,  
Rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air  
In whirlwind; Hell scarce holds the wild uproar  
As when Alcides, from Oechalia crown'd  
With conquest, felt the evenom'd robe, and tore  
Through pain up by the roots Thessalian pines,

And Lichas from the top of Oeta threw  
 Into th' Euboic sea. Others more mild,  
 Retreated in a silent valley, sing  
 With notes angelical to many a harp  
 Their own heroic deeds and hapless fall  
 By doom of battle; and complain that fate  
 Free virtue should enthrall to force or chance.  
 Their song was partial; but the harmony  
 (What could it less when spirits immortal sing?)  
 Suspended Hell, and took with ravishment  
 The thronging audience. In discourse more sweet  
 (For eloquence the soul, song charms the sense,)  
 Others apart sat on a hill retir'd,  
 In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high  
 Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate,  
 Fix'd fate, free will, foreknowledge absolute,  
 And found no end, in wandering mazes lost.  
 Of good and evil much they argued then,  
 Of happiness and final misery,  
 Passion and apathy, and glory and shame,  
 Vain wisdom all, and false philosophy:  
 Yet, with a pleasing sorcery, could charm  
 Pain for a while or anguish, and excite  
 Fallacious hope, or arm th' obdured breast  
 With stubborn patience, as with triple steel.  
 Another part, in squadrons and gross bands,  
 On bold adventure to discover wide  
 That dismal world, if any clime perhaps  
 Might yield them easier habitation, bend  
 Four ways their flying march, along the banks  
 Of four infernal rivers, that disgorge  
 Into the burning lake their baleful streams:  
 Abhorred Styx, the flood of deadly hate;  
 Sad Acheron, of sorrow, black and deep;  
 Cocytus, nam'd of lamentation loud  
 Heard on the rueful stream; fierce Phlegethon,  
 Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage.  
 Far off from these, a slow and silent stream,  
 Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls  
 Her watery labyrinth, whereof who drinks,  
 Forthwith his former state and being forgets,  
 Forgets both joy and grief, pleasure and pain.  
 Beyond this flood a frozen continent  
 Lies dark and wild, beat with perpetual storms  
 Of whirlwind and dire hail, which on firm land  
 Thaws not, but gathers heap, and ruin seems  
 Of constant pile; or else deep snow and ice.  
 A gulf profound as that Serbonian bog  
 Betwixt Damietta and Mount Casius old,  
 Where armies whole have sunk: the parching air  
 Burns freer, and cold performs the effect of fire.  
 Thither by harpy-footed furies hal'd,  
 At certain revolutions, all the damn'd  
 Are brought; and feel by turns the bitter change  
 Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more  
 fierce,  
 From beds of raging fire, to starve in ice  
 Their soft ethereal warmth, and there to pine  
 Immoveable, infix'd, and frozen round,  
 Periods of time, thence hurried back to fire.  
 They ferry over this Lethæan sound  
 Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment,  
 And wish and struggle, as they pass, to reach  
 The tempting stream, with one small drop to lose  
 In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe,  
 All in one moment, and so near the brink;  
 But Fate withstands, and to oppose the attempt  
 Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards  
 The ford, and of itself the water flies  
 All taste of living wight, as once it fled

The lip of Tantalus. Thus roving on  
 In confus'd march forlorn, the adventurous bands  
 With shuddering horror pale, and eyes aghast,  
 View'd first their lamentable lot, and found  
 No rest. Through many a dark and dreary vale  
 They pass'd, and many a region dolorous,  
 O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp,  
 Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of  
 death,

A universe of death; which God by curse  
 Created evil, for evil only good,  
 Where all life dies, death lives, and Nature breeds,  
 Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things,  
 Abominable, inutterable, and worse  
 Than fables yet have feign'd, or fear conceiv'd,  
 Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire.

Mean while, the adversary of God and man,  
 Satan, with thoughts inflam'd of highest design,  
 Puts on swift wings, and towards the gates of Hell  
 Explores his solitary flight: sometimes  
 He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left;  
 Now shaves with level wing the deep, then soars  
 Up to the fiery concave towering high.

As when far off at sea a fleet descried  
 Hangs in the clouds, by equinoctial winds  
 Close sailing from Bengala, or the isles  
 Of Ternate and Tidore, whence merchants bring  
 Their spicy drugs; they, on the trading flood,  
 Through the wide Ethiopian to the Cape,  
 Ply stemming nighly toward the pole: so seem'd  
 Far off the flying fiend. At last appear  
 Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,  
 And thrice three-fold the gates; three-folds were  
 brass,

Three iron, three of adamantine rock  
 Impenetrable, impal'd with circling fire,  
 Yet unconsum'd. Before the gates there sat  
 On either side a formidable shape;  
 The one seem'd woman to the waist and fair;  
 But ended foul in many a scaly fold  
 Voluminous and vast; a serpent arm'd  
 With mortal sting: About her middle round  
 A cry of Hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd  
 With wide Cerberian mouths full loud, and rung  
 A hideous peal; yet, when they list, would creep,  
 If aught disturb'd their noise, into her womb,  
 And kennel there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd,  
 Within unseen. Far less abhor'd than these  
 Vex'd Scylla, bathing in the sea that parts  
 Calabria from the hoarse Trinacrian shore:  
 Nor uglier follow the night-hag, when, call'd  
 In secret, riding through the air she comes,  
 Lur'd with the smell of infant blood, to dance  
 With Lapland witches, while the labouring Moon  
 Eclipses at their charms. The other shape,  
 If shape it might be call'd that shape had none  
 Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb;  
 Or substance might be call'd that shadow seem'd,  
 For each seem'd either: black it stood as night,  
 Fierce as ten furies, terrible as Hell,  
 And shook a dreadful dart; what seem'd his head  
 The likeness of a kingly crown had on.  
 Satan was now at hand, and from his seat  
 The monster moving onward came as fast  
 With horrid strides; Hell trembled as he strode.  
 The undaunted fiend what this might be admir'd,  
 Admir'd, not fear'd; God and his Son except,  
 Created thing naught valued he, nor shunn'd;  
 And with disdainful look thus first began.

"Whence and what art thou, execrable shape,

That dar'st, though grim and terrible, advance  
Thy miscreated front athwart my way  
To yonder gates? through them I mean to pass,  
That be assur'd, without leave ask'd of thee:  
Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by proof,  
Hell-born, not to contend with spirits of Heaven."

To whom the goblin full of wrath replied.  
"Art thou that traitor-angel, art thou he,  
Who first broke peace in Heaven, and faith, till then  
Unbroken; and in proud rebellious arms  
Drew after him the third part of Heaven's sons  
Conjur'd against the Highest; for which both thou  
And they, outcast from God are here condemn'd  
To waste eternal days in woe and pain?  
And reckon'st thou thyself with spirits of Heaven,  
Hell-doom'd, and breath'st defiance here and scorn,  
Where I reign king, and, to enrage thee more,  
Thy king and lord? Back to thy punishment,  
False fugitive, and to thy speed add wings,  
Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue  
Thy lingering, or with one stroke of this dart  
Strange horror seize thee, and pangs unfelt before."

So spake the grisly terror, and in shape,  
So speaking and so threatening, grew ten-fold  
More dreadful and deform. On the other side,  
Incens'd with indignation, Satan stood  
Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,  
That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge  
In the arctic sky, and from his horrid hair  
Shakes pestilence and war. Each at the head  
Levell'd his deadly aim; their fatal hands  
No second stroke intend; and such a frown  
Each cast at the other, as when two black clouds,  
With Heaven's artillery fraught, come rattling on  
Over the Caspian, then stand front to front,  
Hovering a space, till winds the signal blow  
To join their dark encounter in mid air:  
So frown'd the mighty combatants, that Hell  
Grew darker at their frown; so match'd they stood;  
For never but once more was either like  
To meet so great a foe: and now great deeds  
Had been achiev'd, whereof all Hell had rung,  
Had not the snaky sorceress, that sat  
Fast by Hell-gate, and kept the fatal key,  
Ris'n, and with hideous outcry rush'd between.

"O father, what intends thy hand," she cried,  
"Against thy only son? What fury, O son,  
Possesses thee to bend that mortal dart  
Against thy father's head? and know'st for whom;  
For him who sits above and laughs the while  
At thee ordain'd his drudge, to execute  
Whate'er his wrath, which he calls justice, bids;  
His wrath, which one day will destroy ye both."

She spake, and at her words the hellish pest  
Forbore; then these to her Satan return'd.

"So strange thy outcry, and thy words so strange  
Thou interposest, that my sudden hand,  
Prevented, spares to tell thee yet by deeds  
What it intends; till first I know of thee,  
What thing thou art thus double-form'd; and why  
In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st  
Me father, and that phantasm call'st my son:  
I know thee not, nor ever saw till now  
Sight more detestable than him and thee."

To whom thus the portress of Hell-gate replied.  
"Hast thou forgot me then, and do I seem  
Now in thine eye so foul? once deem'd so fair  
In Heaven, when at the assembly, and in sight  
Of all the seraphim with thee combin'd  
In bold conspiracy against Heaven's King,

All on a sudden miserable pain  
Surpris'd thee, dim thine eyes, and dizzy swum  
In darkness, while thy head flames thick and fast  
Threw forth: till, on the left side opening wide,  
Likest to thee in shape and countenance bright  
Then shining heavenly fair, a goddess arm'd,  
Out of thy head I sprung: amazement seiz'd  
All the host of Heaven; back they recoil'd afraid  
At first, and call'd me *Sin*; and for a sign  
Potentous held me; but, familiar grown,  
I pleas'd, and with attractive graces won  
The most averse, thee chiefly, who full oft  
Thyself in me thy perfect image viewing  
Becam'st enamour'd, and such joy thou took'st  
With me in secret, that my womb conceiv'd  
A growing burden. Meanwhile war arose,  
And fields were fought in Heaven; wherein re-

main'd  
(For what could else?) to our Almighty Foe  
Clear victory; to our part loss and rout,  
Through all the empyrean; down they fell  
Driven headlong from the pitch of Heaven, down  
Into this deep! and in the general fall  
I also; at which time, this powerful key  
Into my hand was given, with charge to keep  
These gates for ever shut, which none can pass  
Without my opening. Pensive here I sat  
Alone; but long I sat not, till my womb,  
Pregnant by thee, and now excessive grown,  
Prodigious motion felt, and rueful throes.  
At last this odious offspring whom thou seest,  
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way  
Tore through my entrails, that with fear and pain  
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew  
Transform'd: but he my inbred enemy  
Forth issued, brandishing his fatal dart  
Made to destroy! I fled and cried out *Death!*  
Hell trembled at the hideous name, and sigh'd  
From all her caves, and back resounded *Death!*  
I fled, but he pursued, (though more, it seems,  
Inflam'd with lust than rage,) and, swifter far,  
Me overtook his mother all dismay'd,  
And in embraces forcible and foul  
Engendering with me, of that rape begot  
These yelling monsters, that with ceaseless cry  
Surround me, as thou saw'st, hourly conceiv'd  
And hourly born, with sorrow infinite  
To me; for, when they list, into the womb  
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw  
My bowels, their repast; then bursting forth  
Afresh with conscious terrors vex me round,  
That rest or intermission none I find.

Before mine eyes in opposition sits  
Grim *Death*, my son and foe; who sets them on,  
And me his parent would full soon devour  
For want of other prey, but that he knows  
His end with mine involv'd; and knows that I  
Should prove a bitter morsel, and his bane,  
Whenever that shall be; so Fate pronounc'd.  
But thou, O father, I forewarn thee, shun  
His deadly arrow; neither vainly hope  
To be invulnerable in those bright arms,  
Though temper'd heavenly; for that mortal dint,  
Save he who reigns above, none can resist."

She finish'd; and the subtle fiend his lore  
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth.

"Dear daughter, since thou claim'st me for thy  
sire,  
And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge  
Of dalliance had with thee in Heaven, and joys

Then sweet, now sad to mention, through dire change  
 Befall'n us, unforeseen, unthought of; know,  
 I come no enemy, but to set free  
 From out this dark and dismal house of pain  
 Both him and thee, and all the heavenly host  
 Of spirits, that, in our just pretences arm'd,  
 Felt with us from on high: from them I go  
 This uncouth errand sole; and one for all  
 Myself expose, with lonely steps to tread  
 The unsounded deep, and through the void immense  
 To search with wondering quest a place foretold  
 Should be, and, by concurring signs, ere now  
 Created vast and round, a place of bliss  
 In the pourlieus of Heaven, and therein plac'd  
 A race of upstart creatures, to supply  
 Perhaps our vacant room; though more remov'd,  
 Lest Heaven, surcharg'd with potent multitude,  
 Might hap to move new broils. Be this or aught  
 Than this more secret now design'd, I haste  
 To know; and, this once known, shall soon return,  
 And bring ye to the place where thou and Death  
 Shall dwell at ease, and up and down unseen  
 Wing silently the buxom air, imbalm'd  
 With odours: there ye shall be fed and fill'd  
 Immeasurably; all things shall be your prey."

He ceas'd, for both seem'd highly pleas'd, and  
 Death

Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile, to hear  
 His famine should he fill'd; and blest his maw  
 Destin'd to that good hour: no less rejoic'd  
 His mother bad, and thus bespake her sire.  
 "The key of this infernal pit by due,  
 And by command of Heaven's all-powerful King,  
 I keep, by him forbidden to unlock  
 These adamant gates; against all force  
 Death ready stands to interpose his dart,  
 Fearless to be o'ermatch'd by living might.  
 But what owe I to his commands above  
 Who hates me, and hath hither thrust me down  
 Into this gloom of Tartarus profound,  
 To sit in hateful office here confin'd,  
 Inhabitant of Heaven, and heavenly-born,  
 Here in perpetual agony and pain,  
 With terrors and with clamours compass'd round  
 Of mine own brood, that on my bowels feed?  
 Thou art my father, thou my author, thou  
 My being gav'st me; whom should I obey  
 But thee? whom follow? thou wilt bring me soon  
 To that new world of light and bliss, among  
 The gods who live at ease, where I shall reign  
 At thy right hand voluptuous, as befits  
 Thy daughter and thy darling, without end."

Thus saying, from her side the fatal key,  
 Sad instrument of all our woe, she took;  
 And, towards the gate rolling her bestial train,  
 Forthwith the huge portcullis high up drew,  
 Which but herself, not all the Stygian powers  
 Could once have mov'd; then in the key-hole  
 turns

The intricate wards, and every bolt and bar  
 Of massy iron or solid rock with ease  
 Unfastens. On a sudden open fly  
 With impetuous recoil and jarring sound  
 The infernal doors, and on their hinges grate  
 Harsh thunder, that the lowest bottom shook  
 Of Erebus. She open'd, but to shut  
 Excell'd her power; the gates wide open stood,  
 That with extended wings a banner'd host,  
 Under spread ensigns marching, might pass through  
 With horse and chariots rank'd in loose array;

So wide they stood, and like a furnace mouth  
 Cast forth redounding smoke and ruddy flame.  
 Before their eyes in sudden view appear  
 The secrets of the boary deep; a dark  
 Illimitable ocean, without bound,  
 Without dimension, where length, breadth, and  
 height,

And time, and place, are lost; where eldest Night  
 And Chaos, ancestors of Nature, hold  
 Eternal anarchy, amidst the noise  
 Of endless wars, and by confusion stand.  
 For Hot, Cold, Moist, and Dry, four champions  
 fierce,

Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring  
 Their embryon atoms; they around the flag  
 Of each his faction, in their several clans,  
 Light-arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift, or slow,  
 Swarm populous, unnumber'd as the sands  
 Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,  
 Levied to side with warring winds, and poise  
 Their lighter wings. To whom these most adhere,  
 He rules a moment: Chaos empire sits,  
 And by decision more embroils the fray,  
 By which he reigns: next him high arbiter  
 Chance governs all. Into this wild abyss,  
 The womb of Nature, and perhaps her grave,  
 Of neither sea, nor shore, nor air, nor fire,  
 But all these in their pregnant causes mix'd  
 Confus'dly, and which thus must ever fight,  
 Unless the Almighty Maker them ordain  
 His dark materials to create more worlds;  
 Into this wild abyss the wary fiend  
 Stood on the brink of Hell, and look'd a while,  
 Pondering his voyage: for no narrow frith  
 He had to cross. Nor was his ear less peal'd  
 With noises loud and ruinous, (to compare  
 Great things with small,) than when Bellona storms,  
 With all her battering engines bent to rase  
 Some capital city; or less than if this frame  
 Of Heaven were falling, and these elements  
 In mutiny had from her axle torn  
 The steadfast Earth. At last his sail-broad vans  
 He spreads for flight, and in the surging smoke  
 Uplifted spurns the ground; thence many a league,  
 As in a cloudy chair, ascending rides  
 Audacious; but, that seat soon failing, meets  
 A vast vacuity: all unawares  
 Fluttering his pennons vain, plumb down he drops  
 Ten thousand fathom deep; and to this hour  
 Down had been falling, had not by ill chance  
 The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud,  
 Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him  
 As many miles aloft: that fury staid,  
 Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea,  
 Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd on he fares,  
 Treading the crude consistence, half on foot,  
 Half flying; behoves him now both oar and sail.  
 As when a gryphon, through the wilderness  
 With winged course, o'er hill or moory dale,  
 Pursues the Arimasian, who by stealth  
 Had from his wakeful custody purloin'd  
 The guarded gold: so eagerly the fiend  
 O'er bog, or steep, through strait, rough, dense  
 or rare,

With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way,  
 And swims, or sinks, or wades, or creeps, or flies;  
 At length a universal hubbub wild  
 Of stunning sounds, and voices all confus'd,  
 Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear  
 With loudest vehemence: thither he plies,

undaunted to meet there whatever power  
 The spirit of the nethermost abyss  
 Light in that noise reside, of whom to ask  
 Which way the nearest coast of darkness lies  
 Ordering on light; when straight behold the  
 throne

Of Chaos, and his dark pavilion spread  
 Vide on the wasteful deep: with him enthron'd  
 At sable-vested Night, eldest of things,  
 The consort of his reign; and by them stood  
 Orcus and Aides, and the dreaded name  
 Of Demogorgon! Rumour next and Chance,  
 And Tumult and Confusion all embroil'd,  
 And Discord with a thousand various mouths.  
 To whom Satan turning boldly, thus: "Ye powers  
 And spirits of this nethermost abyss,  
 Chaos and ancient Night, I come no spy,  
 With purpose to explore or to disturb  
 The secrets of your realm; but, by constraint  
 Wandering this darksome desert, as my way  
 Lies through your spacious empire up to light,  
 Alone, and without guide, half lost, I seek  
 What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds  
 Confine with Heaven; or if some other place,  
 From your dominion won, the etherial King  
 Possesses lately, thither to arrive  
 I travel this profound; direct my course;  
 Directed, no mean recompense it brings  
 To your behoof, if I that region lost,  
 All usurpation thence expell'd, reduce  
 To her original darkness, and your sway,  
 (Which is my present journey) and once more  
 Erect the standard there of ancient Night:  
 Yours be the advantage all, mine the revenge."

Thus Satan; and him thus the Anarch old,  
 With faltering speech and visage impos'd,  
 Answer'd. "I know thee, stranger, who thou art,  
 That mighty leading angel, who of late  
 Made head against Heaven's King, though over-  
 thrown.

I saw and heard: for such a numerous host  
 Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,  
 With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,  
 Confusion worse confounded; and Heaven-gates  
 Pour'd out by millions her victorious bands  
 Pursuing. I upon my frontiers here  
 Keep residence: if all I can will serve  
 That little which is left so to defend,  
 Encroach'd on still through your intestine broils  
 Weakening the sceptre of old Night: first Hell,  
 Your dungeon, stretching far and wide beneath;  
 Now lately Heaven and Earth, another world,  
 Hung o'er my realm, link'd in a golden chain  
 To that side Heaven from whence your legions  
 fell:

If that way be your walk, you have not far;  
 So much the nearer danger; go, and speed;  
 Havoc, and spoil, and ruin, are my gain."

He ceas'd; and Satan staid not to reply,  
 But, glad that now his sea should find a shore,  
 With fresh alacrity, and force renew'd,  
 Springs upward, like a pyramid of fire,  
 Into the wild expanse, and, through the shock  
 Of fighting elements, on all sides round  
 Environ'd, wins his way; harder beset  
 And more endanger'd, than when Argo pass'd  
 Through Bosphorus, betwixt the jutting rocks!  
 Or when Ulysses on the larboard shunn'd  
 Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd.  
 So he with difficulty and labour hard

Mov'd on, with difficulty and labour he;  
 But, he once past, soon after, when man fell,  
 Strange alteration! Sin and Death amain  
 Following his track, such was the will of Heaven,  
 Pav'd after him a broad and beaten way  
 Over the dark abyss, whose boiling gulf  
 Tamely endur'd a bridge of wondrous length,  
 From Hell continued reaching the utmost orb  
 Of this frail world; by which the spirits perverse  
 With easy intercourse pass to and fro  
 To tempt or punish mortals, except whom  
 God, and good angels, guard by special grace.  
 But now at last the sacred influence  
 Of light appears, and from the walls of Heaven  
 Shoots far into the bosom of dim Night  
 A glimmering dawn: here Nature first begins  
 Her farthest verge, and Chaos to retire  
 As from her outmost works a broken foe  
 With tumult less, and with less hostile din,  
 That Satan with less toil, and now with ease  
 Wafts on the calmer wave by dubious light,  
 And, like a weather-beaten vessel, holds  
 Gladly the port through shrouds and tackle torn;  
 Or in the emptier waste, resembling air,  
 Weighs his spread wings, at leisure to behold  
 Far off the empyreal Heaven, extended wide  
 In circuit, undetermin'd square or round,  
 With opal towers and battlements adorn'd  
 Of living sapphire, once his native seat;  
 And fast by, hanging in a golden chain,  
 This pendant world, in bigness as a star  
 Of smallest magnitude close by the Moon.  
 Thither, full fraught with mischievous revenge,  
 Accurs'd, and in a cursed hour he hies.

### BOOK III.

#### *The Argument.*

God, sitting on his throne, sees Satan flying to-  
 wards this world, then newly created: shows  
 him to the Son, who sat at his right hand;  
 foretels the success of Satan in perverting  
 mankind, clears his own justice and wisdom  
 from all imputation, having created Man free,  
 and able enough to have withstood his tempter;  
 yet declares his purpose of grace towards him,  
 in regard he fell not of his own malice, as did  
 Satan, but by him seduced. The Son of God  
 renders praises to his Father for the manifest-  
 ation of his gracious purpose towards Man:  
 but God again declares, that grace cannot be  
 extended towards Man without the satisfaction  
 of divine justice: Man hath offended the ma-  
 jesty of God by aspiring to godhead, and there-  
 fore, with all his progeny, devoted to death, must  
 die, unless some can be found sufficient to  
 answer for his offence, and undergo his punish-  
 ment. The Son of God freely offers himself a  
 ransom for Man: the Father accepts him, or-  
 dains his incarnation, pronounces his exaltation  
 above all names in Heaven and Earth; com-  
 mands all the angels to adore him: They obey,  
 and hymning to their harps in full quire, celebrate  
 the Father and the Son. Meanwhile Satan  
 alights upon the bare convex of this world's  
 outermost orb; where wandering, he first finds a  
 place, since called the Limbo of Vanity: what  
 persons and things fly up thither: thence comes



to the gate of Heaven, described ascending by stairs, and the waters above the firmament that flow about it: his passage thence to the orb of the Sun; he finds there Uriel, the regent of that orb, but first changes himself into the shape of a meaner angel; and, pretending a zealous desire to behold the new creation, and Man whom God had placed here, inquires of him the place of his habitation, and is directed: alights first on mount Niphates.

HAIL, holy Light, offspring of Heaven, first-born, Or of the Eternal coeternal beam

May I express thee unblam'd? since God is light, And never but in unapproach'd light Dwelt from eternity, dwelt then in thee, Bright effluence of bright essence increate. Or hear'st thou rather, pure ethereal stream, Whose fountain who shall tell? Before the Sun, Before the Heavens thou wert, and at the voice Of God, as with a mantle, didst invest The rising world of waters dark and deep, Won from the void and formless infinite. Thee I revisit now with bolder wing, Escap'd the Stygian pool, though long detain'd In that obscure sojourn, while in my flight Through utter and through middle darkness borne, With other notes than to the Orphëan lyre, I sung of Chaos and eternal Night; Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down The dark descent, and up to re-ascend, Though hard and rare: thee I revisit safe, And feel thy sovran vital lamp; but thou Revisit'st not these eyes, that roll in vain To find thy piercing ray, and find no dawn; So thick a drop serene hath quench'd their orbs, Or dim suffusion veil'd. Yet not the more Cease I to wander, where the Muses haunt Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill, Smit with the love of sacred song; but chief Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath, That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow, Nightly I visit: nor sometimes forget Those other two equal'd with me in fate, So were I equal'd with them in renown, Blind Thamyras, and blind Mæonides, And Tiresias, and Phineus, prophets old: Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary move Harmonious numbers; as the wakeful bird Sings dawning, and in shadiest covert hid Tunes her nocturnal note. Thus with the year Seasons return; but not to me returns Day, or the sweet approach of even or morn, Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose, Or flocks, or herds, or human face divine; But cloud instead, and ever-during dark Surrounds me, from the cheerful ways of men Cut off, and for the book of knowledge fair Presented with a universal blank Of Nature's works to me expung'd and ras'd, And wisdom at one entrance quite shut out. So much the rather thou, celestial Light, Shine inward, and the mind through all her powers Irradiate; there plant eyes, all mist from thence Purge and disperse, that I may see and tell Of things invisible to mortal sight.

Now had the Almighty Father from above, From the pure empyrean where he sits High thron'd above all height, bent down his eye His own works and their works at once to view:

About him all the sanctities of Heaven Stood thick as stars, and from his sight received Beatitude past utterance; as on his right The radiant image of his glory sat, His only Son; on Earth he first beheld Our two first parents, yet the only two Of mankind, in the happy garden plac'd, Reaping immortal fruits of joy and love, Uninterrupted joy, unrival'd love, In blissful solitude; he then survey'd Hell and the gulf between, and Satan there Coasting the wall of Heaven on this side Night In the dun air sublime, and ready now To stoop with wearied wings, and willing feet, On the bare outside of this world, that seem'd Firm land imbosom'd without firmament, Uncertain which, in ocean or in air. Him God beholding from his prospect high, Wherein past, present, future, he beholds, Thus to his only Son foreseeing spake.

"Only begotten Son, seest thou what rage Transports our adversary? whom no bounds Prescrib'd, no bars of Hell, nor all the chains Heap'd on him there, nor yet the main abyss Wide interrupt, can hold; so bent he seems On desperate revenge, that shall redound Upon his own rebellious head. And now, Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way Not far off Heaven, in the precincts of light, Directly towards the new-created world, And Man there plac'd, with purpose to assay If him by force he can destroy, or, worse, By some false guile pervert; and shall pervert; For Man will hearken to his glozing lies, And easily transgress the sole command, Sole pledge of his obedience: so will fall He and his faithless progeny. Whose fault? Whose but his own? Ingrate, he had of me All he could have; I made him just and right, Sufficient to have stood, though free to fall. Such I created all the ethereal powers And spirits, both them who stood, and them who fail'd;

Freely they stood who stood, and fell who fell. Not free, what proof could they have given sincere Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love, Where only what they needs must do appear'd, Not what they would? what praise could they receive?

What pleasure I from such obedience paid, When will and reason (reason also is choice) Useless and vain, of freedom both despoil'd, Made passive both, had serv'd necessity, Not me? They therefore, as to right belong'd, So were created, nor can justly accuse Their maker, or their making, or their fate, As if predestination over-ruled Their will, dispos'd by absolute decree Or high foreknowledge; they themselves decreed Their own revolt, not I; if I foreknew, Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault, Which had no less prov'd certain unforeknown. So without least impulse or shadow of fate, Or aught by me immutably foreseen, They trespass, authors to themselves in all Both what they judge, and what they choose;

for so I form'd them free: and free they must remain, Till they enthrall themselves; I else must change Their nature, and revoke the high decree

Unchangeable; eternal, which ordain'd  
 Their freedom; they themselves ordain'd their fall.  
 The first sort by their own suggestion fell,  
 Self-tempted, self-deprav'd: Man falls, deceiv'd  
 By the other first: Man therefore shall find grace,  
 The other none: in mercy and justice both,  
 Through Heaven and Earth, so shall my glory  
 excel:

But mercy, first and last, shall brightest shine."

Thus while God spake, ambrosial fragrance  
 fill'd

All Heaven, and in the blessed spirits elect  
 lense of new joy ineffable diffus'd.

Beyond compare the Son of God was seen  
 Most glorious: in him all his Father shone  
 substantially express'd; and in his face  
 Divine compassion visibly appear'd,  
 Love without end, and without measure grace,  
 Which uttering, thus he to his Father spake:

"O, Father, gracious was that word which clos'd  
 Thy sovran sentence, that Man should find grace;  
 For which both Heaven and Earth shall high extol  
 Thy praises, with the innumerable sound  
 Of hymns and sacred songs, wherewith thy throne  
 Encompass'd shall resound thee ever blest.  
 For should man finally be lost, should man,  
 Thy creature late so lov'd, thy youngest son,  
 All circumvented thus by fraud, though join'd  
 With his own folly? That be from thee far,  
 That far be from thee, Father, who art judge  
 Of all things made, and judgest only right.  
 Or shall the adversary thus obtain  
 His end, and frustrate thine; shall he fulfil  
 His malice, and thy goodness bring to nought,  
 Or proud return, though to his heavier doom,  
 Yet not of revenge accomplish'd, and to Hell  
 Draw after him the whole race of mankind,  
 By him corrupted? or wilt thou thyself  
 Abolish thy creation, and unmake  
 For him, what for thy glory thou hast made?  
 So should thy goodness and thy greatness both  
 Be question'd and blasphem'd without defence."

To whom the great Creator thus replied.  
 O Son, in whom my soul hath chief delight,  
 Son of my bosom, Son who art alone  
 My word, my wisdom, and effectual might,  
 All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all  
 As my eternal purpose hath decreed.  
 Man shall not quite be lost, but sav'd who will;  
 Yet not of will in him, but grace in me  
 Freely vouchsaf'd; once more I will renew  
 His lapsed powers, though forfeit, and enthral'd  
 By sin to foul exorbitant desires;  
 Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand  
 On even ground against his mortal foe;  
 By me upheld, that he may know how frail  
 His fall'n condition is, and to me owe  
 All his deliverance, and to none but me.  
 Some I have chosen of peculiar grace,  
 Elect above the rest; so is my will:  
 The rest shall hear me call, and oft be warn'd  
 Their sinful state, and to appease betimes  
 The incensed Deity, while offer'd grace  
 Invites; for I will clear their senses dark,  
 What may suffice, and soften stony hearts  
 To pray, repent, and bring obedience due.  
 To prayer, repentance, and obedience due,  
 Though but endeavour'd with sincere intent,  
 Mine ear shall not be slow, mine eye not shut.  
 And I will place within them as a guide,

My umpire, Conscience; whom if they will hear,  
 Light after light, well us'd they shall attain,  
 And to the end, persisting, safe arrive.  
 This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,  
 They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste;  
 But hard be harden'd, blind be blinded more,  
 That they may stumble on, and deeper fall;  
 And none but such from mercy I exclude.  
 But yet all is not done; Man disobeying,  
 Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins  
 Against the high supremacy of Heaven,  
 Affecting god-head, and, so losing all,  
 To expiate his treason hath nought left,  
 But to destruction sacred and devote,  
 He, with his whole posterity, must die,  
 Die he or justice must; unless for him  
 Some other able, and as willing, pay  
 The rigid satisfaction, death for death.  
 Say, heavenly powers, where shall we find such  
 love?

Which of ye will be mortal, to redeem  
 Man's mortal crime, and just the unjust to save?  
 Dwells in all Heaven charity so dear?"

He ask'd, but all the heavenly quire stood mute,  
 And silence was in Heaven: on man's behalf  
 Patron or intercessor none appear'd,  
 Much less that durst upon his own head draw  
 The deadly forfeiture, and ransom set.  
 And now without redemption all mankind  
 Must have been lost, adjudg'd to Death and Hell  
 By doom severe, had not the Son of God,  
 In whom the fulness dwells of love divine,  
 His dearest mediation thus renew'd.

"Father, thy word is past, Man shall find grace;  
 And shall grace not find means, that finds her way  
 The speediest of thy winged messengers,  
 To visit all thy creatures, and to all  
 Comes unprevented, unimplor'd, unsought?  
 Happy for Man, so coming; he her aid  
 Can never seek, once dead in sins, and lost;  
 Atonement for himself, or offering meet,  
 Indebted and undone, hath none to bring:  
 Behold me then; me for him, life for life  
 I offer; on me let thine anger fall;  
 Account me Man; I for his sake will leave  
 Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee  
 Freely put off, and for him lastly die  
 Well pleas'd; on me let Death wreak all his rage;  
 Under his gloomy power I shall not long  
 Lie vanquish'd; thou hast given me to possess  
 Life in myself for ever; by thee I live,  
 Though now to Death I yield, and am his due  
 All that of me can die: yet, that debt paid,  
 Thou wilt not leave me in the loathsome grave  
 His prey, nor suffer my unspotted soul  
 For ever with corruption there to dwell;  
 But I shall rise victorious, and subdue  
 My vanquisher, spoil'd of his vaunted spoil;  
 Death his death's wound shall then receive, and  
 stoop

Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd.  
 I through the ample air in triumph high  
 Shall lead Hell captive, maugre Hell, and show  
 The powers of darkness bound. Thou, at the  
 sight

Pleas'd, out of Heaven shalt look down and smile,  
 While, by thee rais'd, I ruin all my foes,  
 Death last, and with his carcass glut the grave:  
 Then, with the multitude of my redeem'd,  
 Shall enter Heaven, long absent, and return,

Father, to see thy face, wherein no cloud  
Of anger shall remain, but peace assur'd  
And reconciliation; wrath shall be no more  
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire."

His words here ended, but his meek aspect  
Silent yet spake, and breath'd immortal love  
To mortal men, above which only shone  
Filial obedience: as a sacrifice  
Glad to be offer'd, he attends the will  
Of his great Father. Admiration seiz'd  
All Heaven, what this might mean, and whither  
tend,

Wondering; but soon the Almighty thus replied.

"O thou in Heaven and Earth the only peace  
Found out for mankind under wrath! O thou  
My sole complacence! well thou know'st how dear  
To me are all my works, nor Man the least,  
Though last created; that for him I spare  
Thee from my bosom and right hand to save,  
By losing thee awhile, the whole race lost.  
Thou, therefore, whom thou only canst redeem,  
Their nature also to thy nature join;  
And be thyself man among men on Earth,  
Made flesh, when time shall be, of virgin seed,  
By wonderous birth: be thou in Adam's room  
The head of all mankind, though Adam's son.  
As in him perish all men, so in thee,  
As from a second root, shall be restor'd  
As many as are restor'd, without thee none.  
His crime makes guilty all his sons; by merit,  
Imputed, shall absolve them who renounce  
Their own both righteous and unrighteous deeds,  
And live in thee transplanted, and from thee  
Receive new light. So man, as is most just,  
Shall satisfy for man, be judg'd and die,  
And dying rise, and rising with him raise  
His brethren, ransom'd with his own dear life.  
So heavenly love shall outdo hellish hate,  
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,  
So dearly to redeem what hellish hate  
So easily destroy'd, and still destroys  
In those who, when they may, accept not grace.  
Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume  
Man's nature, lessen or degrade thine own.  
Because thou hast, though thron'd in highest bliss  
Equal to God, and equally enjoying  
God-like fruition, quitted all, to save  
A world from utter loss, and hast been found  
By merit more than birthright Son of God,  
Found worthiest to be so by being good,  
Far more than great or high; because in thee  
Love hath abounded more than glory abounds,  
Therefore thy humiliation shall exalt  
With thee thy manhood also to this throne;  
Here shalt thou sit incarnate, here shalt reign  
Both God and Man, Son both of God and Man,  
Anointed universal King; all power  
I give thee; reign for ever, and assume  
Thy merits; under thee, as head supreme,  
Thrones, principdoms, powers, dominions, I reduce:  
All knees to thee shall bow, of them that bide  
In Heaven, or Earth, or under Earth in Hell.  
When thou, attended gloriously from Heaven,  
Shalt in the sky appear, and from thee send  
The summoning arch-angels to proclaim  
Thy dread tribunal: forthwith from all winds  
The living, and forthwith the cited dead  
Of all past ages, to the general doom  
Shall hasten; such a peel shall rouse their sleep.  
Then, all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge

Bad men and angels; they, arraign'd, shall sink  
Beneath thy sentence; Hell, her numbers full,  
Thenceforth shall be for ever shut. Meanwhile  
The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring  
New Heaven and Earth, wherein the just shall  
dwell,

And after all their tribulations long,  
See golden days, fruitful of golden deeds,  
With joy and love triumphing, and fair truth.  
Then thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,  
For regal sceptre then no more shall need,  
God shall be all in all. But, all ye gods,  
Adore him, who to compass all this dies;  
Adore the Son, and honour him as me."

No sooner had the Almighty ceas'd, but all  
The multitude of angels, with a shout  
Loud as from numbers without number, sweet  
As from blest voices, uttering joy, Heaven rung  
With jubilee, and loud Hosannas fill'd  
The eternal regions: lowly reverent  
Towards either throne they bow, and to the ground  
With solemn adoration down they cast  
Their crowns inwove with amaranth and gold;  
Immortal amaranth, a flower which once  
In Paradise, fast by the tree of life,  
Began to bloom; but soon for man's offence  
To Heaven remov'd where first it grew, there grows,  
And flowers aloft shading the fount of life,  
And where the river of bliss through midst of  
Heaven

Rolls o'er Elysian flowers her amber stream:  
With these that never fade the spirits elect  
Bind their resplendent locks in wreath'd with beams;  
Now in loose garlands thick thrown off, the bright  
Pavement, that like a sea of jasper shone,  
Impurpled with celestial roses smil'd.  
Then, crown'd again, their golden harps they took,  
Harps ever tun'd, that glittering by their side  
Like quivers hung, and with preamble sweet  
Of charming symphony they introduce  
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high;  
No voice exempt, no voice but well could join  
Melodious part, such concord is in Heaven.

Thee, Father, first they sung Omnipotent,  
Immutable, Immortal, Infinite,  
Eternal King; thee Author of all being,  
Fountain of light, thyself invisible  
Amidst the glorious brightness where thou sittest  
Thron'd inaccessible, but when thou shad'st  
The full blaze of thy beams, and, through a cloud  
Drawn round about thee like a radiant shrine,  
Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,  
Yet dazzle Heaven, that brightest seraphim  
Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes.  
Thee next they sang of all creation first,  
Begotten Son, Divine Similitude,  
In whose conspicuous countenance, without cloud  
Made visible, the Almighty Father shines,  
Whom else no creature can behold; on thee  
Impress'd the effulgence of his glory abides,  
Transfus'd on thee his ample Spirit rests.  
He Heaven of Heavens and all the powers therein  
By thee created; and by thee threw down  
The aspiring dominations: thou that day  
Thy Father's dreadful thunder didst not spare,  
Nor stop thy flaming chariot-wheels, that shook  
Heaven's everlasting frame, while o'er the necks  
Thou drov'st of warring angels disarray'd.  
Back from pursuit thy powers with loud acclaim  
Thee only extoll'd, Son of thy Father's might,

To execute fierce vengeance on his foes,  
Not so on Man : him, through their malice fall'n,  
Father of mercy and grace, thou didst not doom  
So strictly, but much more to pity incline :  
No sooner did thy dear and only Son  
Perceive thee purpos'd not to doom frail Man  
So strictly, but much more to pity inclin'd,  
He to appease thy wrath, and end the strife  
Of mercy and justice in thy face discern'd,  
Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat  
Second to thee, offer'd himself to die  
For Man's offence. O unexampled love,  
Love no where to be found less than Divine !  
Hail, Son of God, Saviour of Men ! Thy name  
Shall be the copious matter of my song  
Henceforth, and never shall my harp thy praise  
Forget, nor from thy Father's praise disjoin.

Thus they in Heaven, above the starry sphere,  
Their happy hours in joy and hymning spent.  
Meanwhile upon the firm opacous globe  
Of this round world, whose first convex divides  
The luminous inferior orbs, enclos'd  
From Chaos, and the inroad of Darkness old,  
Iatan alighted walks : a globe far off  
t seem'd, now seems a boundless continent  
Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of Night  
Fearless expos'd, and ever-threatening storms  
Of Chaos blustering round, inclement sky ;  
Iave on that side which from the wall of Heaven,  
Though distant far, some small reflection gains :  
Of glimmering air, less vex'd with tempest loud :  
Here walk'd the fiend at large in spacious field.  
As when a vulture on Imaus bred,  
Whose snowy ridge the roving Tartar bounds,  
Dislodging from a region scarce of prey,  
To gorge the flesh of lambs or yearling kids,  
On hills where flocks are fed, flies toward the  
springs

Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams ;  
But in his way lights on the barren plains  
Of Sericana, where Chineses drive  
With sails and wind their cany waggons light :  
O, on this windy sea of land, the fiend  
Walk'd up and down alone, bent on his prey ;  
Alone, for other creature in this place,  
Living or lifeless, to be found was none,  
None yet, but store hereafter from the Earth  
Up hither like aerial vapours flew  
Of all things transitory and vain, when sin  
With vanity had fill'd the works of men ;  
Both all things vain, and all who in vain things  
Built their fond hopes of glory or lasting fame,  
Or happiness in this or the other life ;  
All who have their reward on Earth, the fruits  
Of painful superstition and blind zeal,  
Sought seeking but the praise of men, here find  
No retribution, empty as their deeds ;  
All the unaccomplish'd works of Nature's hand,  
Abortive, monstrous, or unkindly mix'd,  
Dissolv'd on Earth, fleet hither, and in vain,  
Fill final dissolution, wander here ;  
Not in the neighbouring Moon, as some have  
dream'd ;

Those argent fields more likely habitants,  
Translated saints, or middle spirits hold  
Betwixt the angelical and human kind.  
Either of ill-join'd sons and daughters born  
First from the ancient world those giants came  
With many a vain exploit, though then renown'd :  
The builders next of Babel on the plain

Of Sennaar, and still with vain design  
New Babels, had they wherewithal, would build :  
Others came single ; he, who to be deem'd  
A god, leap'd fondly into Ætna flames,  
Empedocles ; and he, who to enjoy  
Plato's Elysium, leap'd into the sea,  
Cleombrotus ; and many more too long,  
Embryos and idiots, eremites and friars  
White, black, and gray, with all their trumpery.  
Here pilgrims roam, that stray'd so far to seek  
In Golgotha him dead, who lives in Heaven ;  
And they, who to be sure of Paradise,  
Dying, put on the weeds of Dominic,  
Or in Franciscan think to pass disguis'd ;  
They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,  
And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs  
The trepidation talk'd, and that first mov'd  
And now Saint Peter at Heaven's wicket seems  
To wait them with his keys, and now at foot ;  
Of Heaven's ascent they lift their feet, when lo  
A violent cross wind from either coast  
Blows them transverse, ten thousand leagues awry  
Into the devious air : then might ye see  
Cowls, hoods, and habits, with their wearers, tost  
And flutter'd into rags ; then reliques, beads,  
Indulgences, dispenses, pardons, bulls,  
The sport of winds : all these, upwhirl'd aloft,  
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,  
Into a Limbo large and broad, since call'd  
The Paradise of Fools, to few unknown  
Long after, now unpeopled and untrod.  
All this dark globe the fiend found as he pass'd,  
And long he wander'd, till at last a gleam  
Of dawning light turn'd thither-ward in haste  
His travell'd steps : far distant he descries  
Ascending by degrees magnificent  
Up to the wall of Heaven a structure high ;  
At top whereof, but far more rich appear'd  
The work as of a kingly palace-gate,  
With frontispiece of diamond and gold  
Embellish'd ; thick with sparkling orient gems  
The portal shone, inimitable on Earth  
By model, or by shading pencil, drawn.  
The stairs were such as whereon Jacob saw  
Angels ascending and descending, bands  
Of guardians bright, when he from Esau fled  
To Padan-Aram, in the field of Luz  
Dreaming by night under the open sky,  
And waking cried, " This is the gate of Heaven."  
Each stair mysteriously was meant, nor stood  
There always, but drawn up to Heaven sometimes  
Viewless ; and underneath a bright sea flow'd  
Of jasper, or of liquid pearl, whereon  
Who after came from Earth, sailing arriv'd,  
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake  
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.  
The stairs were then let down, whether to dare  
The fiend by easy ascent, or aggravate  
His sad exclusion from the doors of bliss :  
Direct against which open'd from beneath,  
Just o'er the blissful seat of Paradise,  
A passage down to the Earth, a passage wide,  
Wider by far than that of after-times  
Over mount Sion, and, though that were large,  
Over the Promis'd Land, to God so dear ;  
By which, to visit oft those happy tribes,  
On high behests his angels to and fro  
Pass'd frequent, and his eye with choice regard  
From Parnassus, the fount of Jordan's flood,  
To Beersaba, where the Holy Land

Borders on Egypt and the Arabian shore ;  
 So wide the opening seem'd, where bounds were set  
 To darkness, such as bound the ocean wave.  
 Satan from hence, now on the lower stair,  
 That scal'd by steps of gold to Heaven-gate,  
 Looks down with wonder at the sudden view  
 Of all this world at once. As when a scout,  
 Through dark and desert ways with peril gone  
 All night, at last by break of cheerful dawn  
 Obtains the brow of some high-climbing hill,  
 Which to his eye discovers unaware  
 The goodly prospect of some foreign land  
 First seen, or some renown'd metropolis  
 With glistening spires and pinnacles adorn'd,  
 Which now the rising Sun gilds with his beams :  
 Such wonder seiz'd, though after Heaven seen,  
 The spirit malign, but much more envy seiz'd,  
 At sight of all this world beheld so fair.  
 Round he surveys (and well might, where he stood  
 So high above the circling canopy  
 Of night's extended shade) from eastern point  
 Of Libra to the fleecy star that bears  
 Andromeda far off Atlantic seas  
 Beyond the horizon ; then from pole to pole  
 He views in breadth, and without longer pause  
 Down right into the world's first region throws  
 His flight precipitant, and winds with ease  
 Through the pure marble air his oblique way  
 Amongst innumerable stars, that shone  
 Stars distant, but nigh hand seem'd other worlds ;  
 Or other worlds they seem'd, or happy isles,  
 Like those Hesperian gardens fam'd of old,  
 Fortunate fields, and groves, and flowery vales,  
 Thrice happy isles ; but who dwelt happy there  
 He staid not to inquire : above them all  
 The golden Sun, in splendour likest Heaven,  
 Allur'd his eye ; thither his courser he bends  
 Through the calm firmament, (but up or down,  
 By centre or eccentric, hard to tell,  
 Or longitude,) where the great luminary  
 Aloof the vulgar constellations thick,  
 That from his lordly eye keep distance due,  
 Dispenses light from far ; they, as they move  
 Their starry dance in numbers that compute  
 Days, months and years, towards his all-cheering  
 lamp

Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd  
 By his magnetic beam, that gently warms  
 The universe, and to each inward part  
 With gentle penetration, though unseen,  
 Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep ;  
 So wonderously was set his station bright.  
 There lands the fiend, a spot like which perhaps  
 Astronomer in the Sun's lucent orb  
 Through his glas'd optic tube yet never saw.  
 The place he found beyond expression bright,  
 Compar'd with aught on Earth, metal or stone ;  
 Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd  
 With radiant light, as glowing iron with fire ;  
 If metal, part seem'd gold, part silver clear ;  
 If stone, carbuncle most or chrysolite,  
 Ruby or topaz, to the twelve that shone  
 In Aaron's breast-plate, and a stone besides  
 Imagin'd rather oft than elsewhere seen,  
 That stone, or like to that, which here below  
 Philosophers in vain so long have sought,  
 In vain, though by their powerful art they bind  
 Volatile Hermes, and call up unbound  
 In various shapes old Proteus from the sea,  
 Drain'd through a limbeck to his native form.

What wonder then if fields and regions here  
 Breathe forth elixir pure, and rivers run  
 Potable gold, when with one virtuous touch  
 The arch-chymic Sun, so far from us remote,  
 Produces, with terrestrial humour mix'd,  
 Here in the dark so many precious things  
 Of colour glorious, and effect so rare ?  
 Here matter new to gaze the Devil met  
 Undazzled ; far and wide his eye commands ;  
 For sight no obstacle found here, nor shade,  
 But all sun-shine, as when his beams at noon  
 Culminate from the equator, as they now  
 Shot upward still direct, whence no way round  
 Shadow from body opaque can fall : and the air,  
 No where so clear, sharpen'd his visual ray  
 To objects distant far, whereby he soon  
 Saw within ken a glorious angel stand,  
 The same whom John saw also in the Sun :  
 His back was turn'd, but not his brightness hid ;  
 Of beaming sunny rays a golden tiar  
 Circled his head, nor less his locks behind  
 Illustrious on his shoulders, sledge with wings,  
 Lay waving round ; on some great charge employ'd  
 He seem'd, or fix'd in cogitation deep.  
 Glad was the spirit impure, as now in hope  
 To find who might direct his wandering flight  
 To Paradise, the happy seat of Man,  
 His journey's end and our beginning woe.  
 But first he casts to change his proper shape,  
 Which else might work him danger or delay :  
 And now a stripling cherub he appears,  
 Not of the prime, yet such as in his face  
 Youth smil'd celestial, and to every limb  
 Suitable grace diffus'd, so well he feign'd :  
 Under a coronet his flowing hair  
 In curls on either cheek play'd ; wings he wore,  
 Of many a colour'd plume, sprinkled with gold ;  
 His habit fit for speed succinct, and held  
 Before his decent steps a silver wand.  
 He drew not nigh unheard ; the angel bright,  
 Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turn'd,  
 Admonish'd by his ear, and straight was known  
 The arch-angel Uriel, one of the seven  
 Who in God's presence, nearest to his throne,  
 Stand ready at command, and are his eyes  
 That run through all the Heavens, or down to the  
 Earth

Bear his swift errands over moist and dry,  
 O'er sea and land : him Satan thus accosts.

" Uriel, for thou of those seven spirits that stand  
 In sight of God's high throne, gloriously bright,  
 The first art wont his great authentic will  
 Interpreter through highest Heaven to bring,  
 Where all his sons thy embassy attend ;  
 And here art likeliest by supreme decree  
 Like honour to obtain, and as his eye  
 To visit oft this new creation round ;  
 Unspeakable desire to see, and know  
 All these his wondrous works, but chiefly Man,  
 His chief delight and favour, him for whom  
 All these his works so wondrous he ordain'd,  
 Hath brought me from the quires of cherubim  
 Alone thus wandering. Brightest seraph, tell  
 In which of all these shining orbs hath Man  
 His fixed seat, or fixed seat hath none,  
 But all these shining orbs his choice to dwell ;  
 That I may find him, and with secret gaze  
 Or open admiration him behold,  
 On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd  
 Worlds, and on whom hath all these graces pour'd ;

That both in him and all things, as is meet,  
The universal Maker we may praise;  
Who justly hath driven out his rebel foes  
To deepest Hell, and, to repair that loss,  
Created this new happy race of Men  
To serve him better: wise are all his ways.'

So spake the false dissembler unperceiv'd;  
For neither man nor angel can discern  
Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks  
Invisible, except to God alone,  
By his permissive will, through Heaven and Earth:  
And oft, though wisdom wake, suspicion sleeps  
At wisdom's gate, and to simplicity  
Resigns her charge, while goodness thinks no ill  
Where no ill seems: which now for once beguil'd  
Uriel, though regent of the Sun, and held  
The sharpest-sighted spirit of all in Heaven;  
Who to the fraudulent impostor foul,  
In his uprightness, answer thus return'd.

"Fair angel, thy desire, which tends to know  
The works of God, thereby to glorify  
The great Work-master, leads to no excess  
That reaches blame, but rather merits praise  
The more it seems excess, that led thee hither  
From thy empyreal mansion thus alone,  
To witness with thine eyes what some perhaps,  
Contented with report, hear only in Heaven:  
For wonderful indeed are all his works,  
Pleasant to know, and worthiest to be all  
Had in remembrance always with delight;  
But what created mind can comprehend  
Their number, or the wisdom infinite  
That brought them forth, but hid their causes deep?  
I saw when at his word the formless mass,  
His world's material mould, came to a heap:  
Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar  
Stood rul'd, stood vast infinitude confin'd;  
Till at his second bidding Darkness fled,  
Light shone, and order from disorder sprung:  
Swift to their several quarters hasted then  
The cumbrous elements, earth, flood, air, fire;  
And this ethereal quintessence of Heaven  
Lev' upward, spirited with various forms,  
That roll'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars  
Lumberless, as thou seest, and how they move;  
Each had his place appointed, each his course;  
He rest in circuit walls this universe.  
Look downward on that globe, whose hither side  
With light from hence, though but reflected, shines;  
That place is Earth, the seat of Man; that light  
Is day, which else, as the other hemisphere,  
Night would invade; but there the neighbouring  
Moon

So call that opposite fair star) her aid  
Timely interposes, and her monthly round  
Still ending, still renewing, through mid Heaven,  
With borrow'd light her countenance triform  
Fence fills and empties to enlighten th' Earth,  
And in her pale dominion checks the night.  
That spot, to which I point, is Paradise,  
Adam's abode; those lofty shades, his bower.  
By way thou canst not miss, me mine requires."

Thus said, he turn'd; and Satan, bowing low,  
As to superior spirits is wont in Heaven,  
Where honour due and reverence none neglects,  
Took leave, and toward the coast of Earth beneath,  
Down from the ecliptic, sped with hop'd success,  
Throws his steep flight in many an airy wheel;  
Nor staid, till on Niphates' top he lights.

## Book IV.

*The Argument.*

Satan, now in prospect of Eden, and nigh the place  
where he must now attempt the bold enterprise  
which he undertook alone against God and Man,  
falls into many doubts with himself, and many  
passions, fear, envy, and despair; but at length  
confirms himself in evil, journeys on to Paradise,  
whose outward prospect and situation is described;  
overleaps the bounds; sits in the shape of a cor-  
morant on the tree of life, as highest in the gar-  
den, to look about him. The garden described;  
Satan's first sight of Adam and Eve; his wonder  
at their excellent form and happy state, but with  
resolution to work their fall; overhears their dis-  
course, thence gathers that the tree of knowledge  
was forbidden them to eat of, under penalty of  
death; and thereon intends to found his tempta-  
tion, by seducing them to transgress: then leaves  
them a while to know further of their state by  
some other means. Meanwhile Uriel descending  
on a sunbeam warns Gabriel, who had in charge  
the gate of Paradise, that some evil spirit had  
escaped the deep, and passed at noon by his  
sphere in the shape of a good angel down to  
Paradise, discovered after by his furious gestures  
in the mount. Gabriel promises to find him ere  
morning. Night coming on, Adam and Eve  
discourse of going to their rest: their bower  
described; their evening worship. Gabriel, draw-  
ing forth his bands of night-watch to walk the  
round of Paradise, appoints two strong angels to  
Adam's bower, lest the evil spirit should be there  
doing some harm to Adam or Eve, sleeping;  
there they find him at the ear of Eve tempting her  
in a dream, and bring him, though unwilling, to  
Gabriel; by whom questioned, he scornfully an-  
swers; prepares resistance; but, hindered by a  
sign from Heaven, flies out of Paradise.

O for that warning voice, which he, who saw  
Th' Apocalypse, heard cry in Heaven aloud,  
Then when the Dragon, put to second rout,  
Came furious down to be reveng'd on men,  
*Woe to the inhabitants on Earth!* that now,  
While time was, our first parents had been warn'd  
The coming of their secret foe, and 'scap'd,  
Haply so 'scap'd his mortal snare: for now  
Satan, now first inflam'd with rage, came down,  
The tempter eke the accuser of mankind,  
To wreak on innocent frail man his loss  
Of that first battle, and his flight to Hell:  
Yet, not rejoicing in his speed, though bold  
Far off and fearless, nor with cause to boast,  
Begins his dire attempt; which nigh the birth  
Now rolling boils in his tumultuous breast,  
And like a devilish engine back recoils  
Upon himself; horror and doubt distract  
His troubled thoughts, and from the bottom stir  
The Hell within him; for within him Hell  
He brings, and round about him, nor from Hell  
One step, no more than from himself, can fly  
By change of place: now conscience wakes despair,  
That slumbered; wakes the bitter memory  
Of what he was, what is, and what must be  
Worse; of worse deeds worse sufferings must  
ensue.

Sometimes towards Eden, which now in his view

Lay pleasant, his griev'd look he fix'd sad ;  
Sometimes towards Heaven, and the full-blazing  
Sun,

Which now sat high in his meridian tower :  
Then, much revolving, thus in sighs began.

" O thou, that, with surpassing glory crown'd,  
Look'st from thy sole dominion like the God  
Of this new world ; at whose sight all the stars  
Hide their diminish'd heads ; to thee I call,  
But with no friendly voice, and add thy name,  
O Sun ! to tell thee how I hate thy beams,  
That bring to my remembrance from what state  
I fell, how glorious once above thy sphere ;  
'Till pride and worse ambition threw me down,  
Warring in Heaven against Heaven's matchless  
King :

Ah, therefore ! he deserv'd no such return  
From me, whom he created what I was  
In that bright eminence, and with his good  
Upbraided none ; nor was his service hard.  
What could be less than to afford him praise,  
The easiest recompense, and pay him thanks,  
How due ! yet all his good prov'd ill in me,  
And wrought but malice ; lifted up so high  
I 'sdein'd subjection, and thought one step higher  
Would set me highest, and in a moment quit  
The debt immense of endless gratitude,  
So burdensome still paying, still to owe,  
Forgetful what from him I still receiv'd,  
And understood not that a grateful mind  
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once  
Indebted and discharg'd ; what burthen then ?  
O had his powerful destiny ordain'd  
Me some inferior angel, I had stood  
Then happy ; no unbounded hope had rais'd  
Ambition. Yet why not ? some other power  
As great might have aspir'd, and me, though mean,  
Drawn to his part ; but other powers as great  
Fell not, but stand unshaken, from within  
Or from without, to all temptations arm'd.  
Hadst thou the same free will and power to stand ?  
Thou hadst : whom hast thou then or what to ac-  
cuse,

But Heaven's free love dealt equally to all ?  
Be then his love accus'd, since love or hate,  
To me alike, it deals eternal woe.  
Nay, curs'd be thou ; since against his thy will  
Chose freely what it now so justly rues.  
Me miserable ! which way shall I fly  
Infinite wrath, and infinite despair ?  
Which way I fly is Hell ; myself am Hell ;  
And, in the lowest deep, a lower deep  
Still threatening to devour me opens wide,  
To which the Hell I suffer seems a Heaven.  
O, then, at last relent : is there no place  
Left for repentance, none for pardon left ?  
None left but by submission ; and that word  
Disdain forbids me, and my dread of shame  
Among the spirits beneath, whom I seduc'd  
With other promises and other vaunts  
Than to submit, boasting I could subdue  
The Omnipotent. Ay me ! they little know  
How dearly I abide that boast so vain.  
Under what torments inwardly I groan,  
While they adore me on the throne of Hell.  
With diadem and sceptre high advanc'd,  
The lower still I fall, only supreme  
In misery : such joy ambition finds.  
But say I could repent, and could obtain,  
By act of grace, my former state ; how soon

Would height recal high thoughts, how soon unsay  
What feign'd submission swore ? Ease would recant  
Vows made in pain, as violent and void.  
For never can true reconciliation grow,  
Where wounds of deadly hate have pierc'd so deep :  
Which would but lead me to a worse relapse  
And heavier fall : so should I purchase dear  
Short intermission bought with double smart.  
This knows my punisher ; therefore as far  
From granting he, as I from begging peace :  
All hope excluded thus, behold, instead  
Of us outcast, exil'd, his new delight,  
Mankind created, and for him this world.  
So farewell hope, and with hope farewell fear  
Farewell remorse : all good to me is lost ;  
Evil, be thou my good : by thee at least  
Divided empire with Heaven's King I hold,  
By thee, and more than half perhaps will reign ;  
As Man ere long, and this new world, shall know."

Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his  
face  
Thrice chang'd with pale, ire, envy, and despair ;  
Which marr'd his borrow'd visage, and betray'd  
His counterfeit, if any eye beheld.  
For heavenly minds from such distempers foul  
Are ever clear. Whereof he soon aware,  
Each perturbation smooth'd with outward calm,  
Artificer of fraud ; and was the first  
That practis'd falsehood under saintly show,  
Deep malice to conceal, couch'd with revenge :  
Yet not enough had practis'd to deceive  
Uriel once warn'd ; whose eye pursued him down  
The way he went, and on the Assyrian mount  
Saw him disfigur'd, more than could befall  
Spirit of holy sort : his gestures fierce  
He mark'd and mad demeanour, then alone,  
As he suppos'd, all unobserv'd, unseen.  
So on he fares, and to the border comes  
Of Eden, where delicious Paradise  
Now nearer, crowns with her enclosure green,  
As with a rural mound, the campaign head  
Of a steep wilderness, whose hairy sides  
With thicket overgrown, grotesque and wild,  
Access denied ; and over-head up grew  
Insuperable height of loftiest shade,  
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,  
A sylvan scene ; and, as the ranks ascend  
Shade above shade, a woody theatre  
Of stateliest view. Yet higher than their tops  
The verdurous wall of Paradise up sprung :  
Which to our general sire gave prospect large  
Into his nether empire neighbouring round.  
And higher than that wall a circling row  
Of goodliest trees, loaden with fairest fruit,  
Blossoms and fruits at once of golden hue,  
Appear'd, with gay enamell'd colours mix'd :  
On which the Sun more glad impress'd his beams  
Than in fair evening cloud, or humid bow,  
When God hath showered the earth ; so lovely  
seem'd

That landscape : and of pure, now purer air  
Meets his approach, and to the heart inspires  
Vernal delight and joy, able to drive  
All sadness but despair : now gentle gales,  
Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense  
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole  
Those balmy spoils. As when to them who sail  
Beyond the Cape of Hope, and now are past  
Mozambic, off at sea north-east winds blow  
Sabeian odours from the spicy shore

Of Araby the blest ; with such delay [league  
Well pleas'd they slack their course, and many a  
Cheer'd with the grateful smell old Ocean smiles :  
So entertain'd those odorous sweets the fiend,  
Who came their bane : though with them better  
pleas'd

Than Asmodæus with the fishy fume  
That drove him, though enamour'd, from the spouse  
Of Tobit's son, and with a vengeance sent  
From Media post to Egypt, there fast bound.

Now to the ascent of that steep savage hill  
Satan had journey'd on, pensive and slow ;  
But further way found none, so thick entwin'd,  
As one continued brake, the undergrowth  
Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplex'd  
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.  
One gate there only was, and that look'd east  
On the other side : which when the arch-felon saw,  
Due entrance he disdain'd ; and, in contempt,  
At one slight bound high over-leap'd all bound  
Of hill or highest wall, and sheer within

Lights on his feet. As when a prowling wolf,  
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey,  
Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve  
In hurdled cotes amid the field secure,  
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold :

Or as a thief, bent to unhoard the cash  
Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,  
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault,  
In at the window climbs, or o'er the tiles :

So clomb this first grand thief into God's fold ;  
So sineo into his church lewd hirelings climb.  
Thence up he flew, and on the tree of life,  
The middle tree and highest there that grew,  
Sat like a cormorant ; yet not true life

Thereby regain'd, but sat devising death  
To them who liv'd ; nor on the virtue thought  
Of that life-giving plant, but only us'd  
For prospect, what well us'd had been the pledge  
Of immortality. So little knows

Any, but God alone, to value right  
The good before him, but perverts best things  
To worst abuse, or to their meanest use.

Beneath him with new wonder now he views,  
So all delight of human sense expos'd,  
In narrow room, Nature's whole wealth, yea more,

Heaven on Earth : for blissful Paradise  
Of God the garden was, by him in the east  
Of Eden planted : Eden stretch'd her line  
From Auran eastward to the royal towers

Of great Seleucia, built by Grecian kings,  
Or where the sons of Eden long before  
Jewelt in Telassar : in this pleasant soil

His far more pleasant garden God ordain'd ;  
Out of the fertile ground he caus'd to grow  
All trees of noblest kind for sight, smell, taste ;

And all amid them stood the tree of life,  
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit  
Of vegetable gold ; and next to life,

For death, the tree of knowledge, grew fast by,  
Knowledge of good, bought dear by knowing ill.  
Southward through Eden went a river large,

For chang'd his course, but through the shaggy hill  
Pass'd underneath ingulf'd ; for God had thrown  
That mountain as his garden-mould high rais'd

Upon the rapid current, which through veins  
Of porous earth with kindly thirst up-drawn,  
Lose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill  
Water'd the garden ; thence united fell

Down the steep glade, and met the nether flood,

Which from his darksome passage now appears,  
And now, divided into four main streams,  
Runs diverse, wandering many a famous realm  
And country, whereof here needs no account ;  
But rather to tell how, if Art could tell,  
How from that sapphire fount the crisped brooks,  
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,  
With mazy error under pendent shades  
Ran nectar, visiting each plant, and fed  
Flowers worthy of Paradise, which not nice Art  
In beds and curious knots, but Nature boon  
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain,  
Both where the morning Sun first warmly smote  
The open field, and where the unpierc'd shade  
Imbrown'd the noontide bowers : thus was this  
place

A happy rural seat of various view ; [balm,  
Groves whose rich trees wept odorous gums and  
Others whose fruit burnish'd with golden rind,  
Hung amiable, Hesperian fables true,  
If true, here only, and of delicious taste :  
Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks  
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd,  
Or palmy hillock ; or the flowery lap

Of some irriguous valley spread her store,  
Flowers of all hue, and without thorn the rose :  
Another side, umbrageous grots and caves  
Of cool recess, o'er which the mantling vine

Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps  
Luxuriant ; meanwhile murmuring waters fall  
Down the slope hills, dispers'd, or in a lake,  
That to the fringed bank with myrtle crown'd

Her crystal mirror holds, unite their streams.  
The birds their quire apply ; airs, vernal airs,  
Breathing the smell of field and grove, attune  
The trembling leaves, while universal Pan,

Knit with the Graces and the Hours in dance,  
Led on the eternal Spring. Not that fair field  
Of Enna, where Proserpine gathering flowers,  
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis

Was gather'd, which cost Ceres all that pain  
To seek her through the world ; nor that sweet grove  
Of Daphne by Orontes, and the inspir'd  
Castalian spring, might with this Paradise

Of Eden strive ; nor that Nyseian isle  
Girt with the river Triton, where old Cham,  
Whom Gentiles Ammon call and Lybian Jove,  
Hid Amalthea, and her florid son

Young Bacchus, from his stepdame Rhea's eye ;  
Nor where Abassin kings their issue guard,  
Mount Amara, though this by some suppos'd  
True Paradise under the Ethiop line

By Nilus' head, enclos'd with shining rock,  
A whole day's journey high, but wide remote  
From this Assyrian garden, where the fiend  
Saw, undelighted, all delight, all kind

Of living creatures, new to sight, and strange.  
Two of far nobler shape, erect and tall,  
Godlike erect, with native honour clad  
In naked majesty, seem'd lords of all :

And worthy seem'd ; for in their looks divine  
The image of their glorious Maker shone,  
Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure,  
(Severe, but in true filial freedom plac'd),

Whence true authority in men ; though both  
Not equal, as their sex not equal seem'd ;  
For contemplation he and valour form'd ;  
For softness she and sweet attractive grace ;

He for God only, she for God in him :  
His fair large front and eye sublime declar'd



Absolute rule; and hyacinthine locks  
 Round from his parted forelock manly hung  
 Clustering, but not beneath his shoulders broad;  
 She, as a veil, down to the slender waist  
 Her unadorned golden tresses wore  
 Dishevell'd, but in wanton ringlets wav'd,  
 As the vine curls her tendrils, which implied  
 Subjection, but requir'd with gentle sway,  
 And by her yielded, by him best receiv'd,  
 Yielded with coy submission, modest pride,  
 And sweet, reluctant, amorous delay.  
 Nor those mysterious parts were then conceal'd;  
 Then was not guilty shame: dishonest shame  
 Of Nature's works, honour dishonourable,  
 Sin-bred, how have ye troubled all mankind  
 With shows instead, mere shows of seeming pure,  
 And banish'd from man's life his happiest life,  
 Simplicity and spotless innocence!  
 So pass'd they naked on, nor shunn'd the sight  
 Of God or angel; for they thought no ill:  
 So hand in hand they pass'd, the loveliest pair,  
 That ever since in love's embraces met:  
 Adam the goodliest man of men since born  
 His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.  
 Under a tuft of shade that on a green  
 Stood whispering soft, by a fresh fountain side  
 They sat them down: and, after no more toil  
 Of their sweet gardening labour than suffic'd  
 To recommend cool Zephyr, and made ease  
 More easy, wholesome thirst and appetite  
 More grateful, to their supper-fruits they fell,  
 Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughs  
 Yielded them, side-long as they sat recline  
 On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers:  
 The savoury pulp they chew, and in the rind,  
 Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream;  
 Nor gentle purpose, nor endearing smiles  
 Wanted, nor youthful dalliance, as beseems  
 Fair couple, link'd in happy nuptial league,  
 Alone as they. About them frisking play'd  
 All beasts of the Earth, since wild, and of all chase  
 In wood or wilderness, forest or den;  
 Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw  
 Dandled the kid; bears, tigers, ounces, pards,  
 Gamboll'd before them; the unwieldy elephant,  
 To make them mirth, us'd all his might, and  
 wreath'd

His lithe proboscis; close the serpent aly,  
 Insinuating, wove with Gordian twine  
 His braided train, and of his fatal guile  
 Gave proof unheeded; others on the grass  
 Couch'd, and now fill'd with pasture gazing sat,  
 Or bedward ruminating; for the Sun,  
 Declin'd, was hastening now with prone career  
 To the ocean isles, and in the ascending scale  
 Of Heaven the stars that usher evening rose:  
 When Satan still in gaze, as first he stood,  
 Scarce thus at length fail'd speech recover'd sad.

"O Hell! what do mine eyes with grief behold!  
 Into our room of bliss thus high advanc'd  
 Creatures of other mould, Earth-born perhaps,  
 Not spirits, yet to heavenly spirits bright  
 Little inferior; whom my thoughts pursue  
 With wonder, and could love, so lively shines  
 In them divine resemblance, and such grace  
 The hand that form'd them on their shape hath  
 pour'd.

Ah! gende pair, ye little think how nigh  
 Your change approaches, when all these delights  
 Will vanish, and deliver ye to woe;

More woe, the more your taste is now of joy;  
 Happy, but for so happy ill secur'd  
 Long to continue, and this high seat your Heaven  
 Ill fenc'd for Heaven to keep out such a foe  
 As now is enter'd; yet no purpos'd foe  
 To you, whom I could pity thus forlorn  
 Though I unpitied: league with you I seek,  
 And mutual amity, so strait, so close,  
 That I with you must dwell, or you with me  
 Henceforth; my dwelling haply may not please,  
 Like this fair Paradise, your sense: yet such  
 Accept your Maker's work; he gave it me,  
 Which I as freely give: Hell shall unfold,  
 To entertain you two, her widest gates,  
 And send forth all her kings; there will be room,  
 Not like these narrow limits, to receive  
 Your numerous offspring; if no better place,  
 Thank him who puts me loth to this revenge  
 On you, who wrong me not, for him who wrong'd  
 And should I at your harmless innocence  
 Melt, as I do, yet public reason just,  
 Honour and empire with revenge enlarg'd,  
 By conquering this new world, compels me now  
 To do what else, though damn'd, I should abhor."

So spake the fiend, and with necessity,  
 The tyrant's plea, excus'd his devilish deeds.  
 Then from his lofty stand on that high tree  
 Down he alights among the sportful herd  
 Of those four-footed kinds, himself now one,  
 Now other, as their shape serv'd best his end  
 Nearer to view his prey, and, unespied,  
 To mark what of their state he more might learn,  
 By word or action mark'd: about them round  
 A lion now he stalks with fiery glare;  
 Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied  
 In some purlieu two gentle fawns at play,  
 Straight couches close, then rising, changes oft  
 His couchant watch, as one who chose his ground,  
 Whence rushing he might surest seize them both,  
 Grip'd in each paw: when Adam first of men  
 To first of women Eve thus moving speech,  
 Turn'd him all ear to hear new utterance flow.

"Sole partner, and sole part, of all these joys,  
 Dearer thyself than all; needs must the Power  
 That made us, and for us this ample world,  
 Be infinitely good, and of his good  
 As liberal and free as infinite;  
 That rais'd us from the dust, and plac'd us here  
 In all this happiness, who at his hand  
 Have nothing merited, nor can perform  
 Aught whereof he hath need; he who requires  
 From us no other service than to keep  
 This one, this easy charge, of all the trees  
 In Paradise that bear delicious fruit  
 So various, not to taste that only tree  
 Of knowledge, planted by the tree of life;  
 So near grows death to life, whate'er death is,  
 Some dreadful thing no doubt; for well thou  
 know'st

God hath pronounc'd it death to taste that tree,  
 The only sign of our obedience left,  
 Among so many signs of power and rule  
 Conferr'd upon us, and dominion given  
 Over all other creatures that possess  
 Earth, air, and sea. Then let us not think hard  
 One easy prohibition, who enjoy  
 Free leave so large to all things else, and choice  
 Unlimited of manifold delights:  
 But let us ever praise him and extol  
 His bounty, following our delightful task,

To prune these growing plants, and tend these flowers,

Which were it toilsome, yet with thee were sweet."

To whom thus Eve replied. "O thou for whom  
And from whom I was form'd, flesh of thy flesh,  
And without whom am to no end, my guide  
And head! what thou hast said is just and right.  
For we to Him indeed all praises owe,  
And daily thanks; I chiefly, who enjoy  
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee  
Pre-eminent by so much odds, while thou  
Like consort to thyself canst no where find.  
That day I oft remember, when from sleep  
I first awak'd, and found myself repos'd  
Under a shade on flowers, much wondering where  
And what I was, whence thither brought, and how.  
Not distant far from thence a murmuring sound  
Of waters issued from a cave, and spread  
Into a liquid plain, then stood unmov'd  
Pure as the expanse of Heaven; I thither went  
With unexperienced thought, and laid me down  
On the green bank, to look into the clear  
Smooth lake, that to me seem'd another sky.  
As I bent down to look, just opposite  
A shape within the watery gleam appear'd,  
Bending to look on me: I started back,  
It started back; but pleas'd I soon return'd,  
Pleas'd it return'd as soon with answering looks  
Of sympathy and love: there I had fix'd  
Mine eyes till now, and pin'd with vain desire,  
Had not a voice thus warn'd me; 'What thou  
seest,

What there thou seest, fair creature, is thyself;  
With thee it came and goes: but follow me,  
And I will bring thee where no shadow stays  
Thy coming, and thy soft embraces, he  
Whose image thou art; him thou shalt enjoy  
Inseparably thine, to him shalt bear  
Multitudes like thyself, and thence be call'd  
Mother of human race.' What could I do,  
But follow straight, invisibly thus led?  
Till I espied thee, fair indeed and tall,  
Under a platane; yet methought less fair,  
Less winning soft, less amiable mild,  
Than that smooth watery image: back I turn'd;  
Thou following cry'dst aloud, 'Return, fair Eve,  
Whom fly'st thou? whom thou fly'st, of him thou  
art,

His flesh, his bone; to give thee being I lent  
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,  
Substantial life, to have thee by my side  
Henceforth an individual solace dear;  
Part of my soul I seek thee, and thee claim  
My other half.' With that thy gentle hand  
 seiz'd mine: I yielded; and from that time see  
How beauty is excell'd by manly grace,  
And wisdom, which alone is truly fair."

So spake our general mother, and with eyes  
Of conjugal attraction unprov'd,  
And meek surrender, half-embracing lean'd  
On our first father; half her swelling breast  
Naked met his, under the flowing gold  
Of her loose tresses hid: he in delight  
Both of her beauty, and submissive charms,  
Smil'd with superior love, as Jupiter  
On Juno smiles, when he impregns the clouds  
That shed May flowers; and press'd her matron lip  
With kisses pure: aside the Devil turn'd  
For envy; yet with jealous leer malign  
Sy'd them askance, and to himself thus 'plain'd.

"Sight hateful, sight tormenting; thus these  
two,

Imparadis'd in one another's arms,  
The happier Eden, shall enjoy their fill  
Of bliss on bliss; while I to Hell am thrust,  
Where neither joy nor love, but fierce desire,  
Among our other torments not the least,  
Still unfulfill'd, with pain of longing pines.  
Yet let me not forget what I have gain'd  
From their own mouths: all is not theirs, it seems;  
One fatal tree there stands, of knowledge call'd,  
Forbidden them to taste: Knowledge forbidden?  
Suspicious, reasonless. Why should their Lord  
Envy them that? Can it be sin to know?  
Can it be death? And do they only stand  
By ignorance? Is that their happy state,  
The proof of their obedience and their faith?  
O fair foundation laid whereon to build  
Their ruin! Hence I will excite their minds  
With more desire to know, and to reject  
Envious commands, invented with design  
To keep them low, whom knowledge might exalt  
Equal with gods: aspiring to be such,  
They taste and die: what likelier can ensue?  
But first with narrow search I must walk round  
This garden, and no corner leave unspied;  
A chance but chance may lead where I may meet  
Some wandering spirit of Heaven by fountain side,  
Or in thick shade retir'd, from him to draw  
What further would be learn'd. Live while ye may,  
Yet happy pair; enjoy, till I return,  
Short pleasures, for long woes are to succeed."

So saying, his proud step he scornful turn'd,  
But with sly circumspection, and began  
Through wood, through waste, o'er hill, o'er dale,  
his roam.

Meanwhile in utmost longitude, where Heaven  
With earth and ocean meets, the setting Sun  
Slowly descended, and with right aspect  
Against the eastern gate of Paradise  
Levell'd his evening rays: it was a rock  
Of alabaster, pil'd up to the clouds,  
Conspicuous far, winding with one ascent  
Accessible from Earth, one entrance high;  
The rest was craggy cliff, that overhung  
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.  
Betwixt these rocky pillars Gabriel sat,  
Chief of the angelic guards, awaiting night;  
About him exercis'd heroic games  
The unarmed youth of Heaven, but nigh at hand  
Celestial armoury, shields, helms, and spears,  
Hung high, with diamond flaming, and with gold.  
Thither came Uriel, gliding through the even  
On a sun-beam, swift as a shooting star  
In autumn thwarts the night, when vapours fir'd  
Impress the air, and shows the mariner  
From what point of his compass to beware  
Impetuous winds: he thus began in haste.

"Gabriel, to thee thy course by lot hath given  
Charge and strict watch, that to this happy place  
No evil thing approach or enter in.  
This day at height of noon came to my sphere  
A spirit, zealous, as he seem'd, to know  
More of the Almighty's works, and chiefly Man,  
God's latest image: I describ'd his way  
Bent all on speed, and mark'd his airy gait;  
But in the mount that lies from Eden north,  
Where he first lighted, soon discern'd his looks  
Alien from Heaven, with passions foul obscur'd:  
Mine eye pursued him still, but under shade

Lost sight of him : one of the banish'd crew,  
I fear, hath ventur'd from the deep to raise  
New troubles ; him thy care must be to find."

To whom the wing'd warrior thus return'd.  
" Uriel, no wonder if thy perfect sight,  
Amid the Sun's bright circle where thou sit'st,  
See far and wide : in at this gate none pass  
The vigilance here plac'd, but such as come  
Well known from Heaven ; and since meridian hour  
No creature thence : if spirit of other sort,  
So minded, have o'er-leap'd these earthy bounds  
On purpose, hard thou know'st it to exclude  
Spiritual substance with corporeal bar.  
But if within the circuit of these walks,  
In whatsoever shape he lurk, of whom  
Thou tell'st, by morrow dawning I shall know."

So promiss'd be ; and Uriel to his charge  
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now rais'd  
Bore him slope downward to the Sun now fall'n  
Beneath the Azores ; whether the prime orb,  
Incredible how swift, had thither roll'd  
Diurnal, or this less volubil Earth,  
By shorter flight to the east, had left him there  
Arraying with reflected purple and gold  
The clouds that on his western throne attend.  
Now came still Evening on, and Twilight gray  
Had in her sober livery all things clad ;  
Silence accompanied ; for beast and bird,  
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests  
Were slunk, all but the wakeful nightingale ;  
She all night long her amorous descant sung ;  
Silence was pleas'd : now glow'd the firmament  
With living sapphires : Hesperus, that led  
The starry host, rode brightest, till the Moon,  
Rising in clouded majesty, at length  
Apparent queen unveil'd her peerless light,  
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.

When Adam thus to Eve. " Fair consort, the hour  
Of night, and all things now retir'd to rest,  
Mind us of like repose ; since God hath set  
Labour and rest, as day and night, to men  
Successive ; and the timely dew of sleep,  
Now falling with soft slumbrous weight, inclines  
Our eye-lids : other creatures all day long  
Rove idle, unemploy'd, and less need rest ;  
Man hath his daily work of body or mind  
Appointed, which declares his dignity,  
And the regard of Heaven on all his ways ;  
While other animals unactive range,  
And of their doings God takes no account.  
To-morrow, ere fresh morning streak the east  
With first approach of light, we must be risen,  
And at our pleasant labour to reform  
Yon flowery arbours, yonder alleys green,  
Our walk at noon, with branches overgrown,  
That mock our scant manuring, and require  
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth :  
Those blossoms also, and those dropping gums,  
That lie bestrown, unsightly and unsmooth,  
Ask riddance, if we mean to tread with ease ;  
Meanwhile, as Nature wills, night bids us rest."

To whom thus Eve, with perfect beauty adorn'd.  
" My author and disposer, what thou bidst  
Unargued I obey : so God ordains ;  
God is thy law, thou mine : to know no more  
Is woman's happiest knowledge, and her praise.  
With thee conversing I forget all time ;  
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.  
Sweet is the breath of Morn, her rising sweet,  
With charm of earliest birds ; pleasant the Sun,

When first on this delightful land he spreads  
His orient beams, on herb, tree, fruit, and flower,  
Glistening with dew : fragrant the fertile Earth  
After soft showers ; and sweet the coming on  
Of grateful Evening mild ; then silent Night,  
With this her solemn bird, and this fair Moon,  
And these the gems of Heaven, her starry train :  
But neither breath of Morn, when she ascends  
With charm of earliest birds ; nor rising Sun  
On this delightful land ; nor herb, fruit, flower,  
Glistening with dew ; nor fragrance after showers ;  
Nor grateful Evening mild ; nor silent Night,  
With this her solemn bird ; nor walk by Moon,  
Or glittering star-light, without thee is sweet.  
But wherefore all night long shine these ? for whom  
This glorious sight, when sleep hath shut all eyes ?"

To whom our general ancestor replied.  
" Daughter of God and Man, accomplish'd Eve,  
These have their course to finish round the Earth,  
By morrow evening, and from land to land  
In order, though to nations yet unborn,  
Ministring light prepar'd, they set and rise ;  
Lest total Darkness should by night regain  
Her old possession, and extinguish life,  
In Nature, and all things ; which these soft fires  
Not only enlighten, but with kindly heat  
Of various influence foment and warm,  
Temper or nourish, or in part shed down  
Their stellar virtue on all kinds that grow  
On Earth, made hereby apter to receive  
Perfection from the Sun's more potent ray.  
These then, though unbeheld in deep of night,  
Shine not in vain ; nor think, though men were none,  
That Heaven would want spectators, God want  
praise :

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the Earth  
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep :  
All these with ceaseless praise his works behold  
Both day and night : how often from the steep  
Of echoing hill or thicket have we heard  
Celestial voices to the midnight air,  
Sole, or responsive each to other's note,  
Singing their great Creator ? Oft in bands  
While they keep watch, or nightly rounding walk,  
With heavenly touch of instrumental sounds  
In full harmonic number join'd, their songs  
Divide the night, and lift our thoughts to Heaven."

Thus talking hand in hand alone they pass'd  
On to their blissful bower : it was a place  
Chos'n by the sovran Planter, when he fram'd  
All things to Man's delightful use ; the roof  
Of thickest covert was inwoven shade  
Laurel and myrtle, and what higher grew  
Of firm and fragrant leaf ; on either side  
Acanthus, and each odorous bushy shrub,  
Fenc'd up the verdant wall ; each beauteous flower,  
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin, [wrought  
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and  
Mosaic ; underfoot the violet,  
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay  
Broider'd the ground, more colour'd than with stone  
Of costliest emblem : other creature here,  
Bird, beast, insect, or worm, durst enter none,  
Such was their awe of Man. In shadier bower  
More sacred and sequester'd, though but feign'd,  
Pan or Sylvanus never slept, nor nymph  
Nor Faunus haunted. Here, in close recess,  
With flowers, garlands, and sweet smelling herbs,  
Espoused Eve deck'd first her nuptial bed ;  
And heavenly quires the hymenean sung,

What day the genial angel to our sire  
Brought her, in naked beauty more adorn'd,  
More lovely, than Pandora, whom the gods  
Endow'd with all their gifts, and O too like  
In sad event, when to the unwiser son  
Of Japhet brought by Hermes, she ensnar'd  
Mankind with her fair looks, to be aveng'd  
On him who had stole Jove's authentic fire.  
Thus, at their shady lodge arriv'd, both stood,  
Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd  
The God that made both sky, air, Earth, and  
Heaven,

Which they beheld, the Moon's resplendent globe,  
And starry pole: "Thou also mad'st the night,  
Maker Omnipotent, and thou the day,  
Which we, in our appointed work employ'd,  
Have finish'd, happy in our mutual help  
And mutual love, the crown of all our bliss  
Ordain'd by thee; and this delicious place  
For us too large, where thy abundance wants  
Partakers, and uncropt falls to the ground.  
But thou hast promis'd from us two a race  
To fill the Earth, who shall with us extol  
Thy goodness infinite, both when we wake,  
And when we seek, as now, thy gift of sleep."

This said unanimous, and other rites  
Observing none, but adoration pure  
Which God likes best, into their inmost bower  
Handed they went; and, cas'd the putting off  
These troublesome disguises which we wear,  
Straight side by side were laid; nor turn'd, I ween,  
Adam from his fair spouse, nor Eve the rites  
Mysterious of connubial love refus'd:  
Whatever hypocrites austere talk  
Of purity, and place, and innocence,  
Defaming as impure what God declares  
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all  
Our Maker bids increase; who bids abstain  
But our destroyer, foe to God and Man?  
Faint, wedded love, mysterious law, true source  
Of human offspring, sole propriety  
In Paradise of all things common else.  
By thee adulterous Lust was driven from men  
Among the bestial herds to range; by thee  
Founded in reason, loyal, just, and pure,  
Relations dear, and all the charities  
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.  
Far be it, that I should write thee sin or blame,  
Or think thee unbefitting holiest place,  
Perpetual fountain of domestic sweets,  
Whose bed is undefil'd and chaste pronounce'd,  
Present, or past, as saints and patriarchs us'd.  
Here Love his golden shafts employs, here lights  
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings,  
Reigns here and revels; not in the bought smile  
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, unendear'd,  
Casual fruition; nor in court-amours,  
Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball,  
Or serenate, which the starv'd lover sings  
To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain.  
These, lull'd by nightingales, embracing slept,  
And on their naked limbs the flowery roof  
Showered roses, which the morn repair'd. Sleep on,  
Blest pair; and O yet happiest, if ye seek  
No happier state, and know to know no more.

Now had Night measur'd with her shadowy  
cone

Half way up hill this vast sublunar vault,  
And from their ivory port the cherubim,  
Forth issuing at the accustomed hour, stood arm'd

To their night watches in warlike parade;  
When Gabriel to his next in power thus spake.  
"Uzziel, half these draw off, and coast the south  
With strictest watch; these other wheel the north;  
Our circuit meets full west." As flame they part,  
Half wheeling to the shield, half to the spear.  
From these two strong and subtle spirits he call'd  
That near him stood, and gave them thus in charge.  
"Ithuriel and Zephon, with wing'd speed  
Search through this garden, leave unsearch'd no  
nook;

But chiefly where those two fair creatures lodge,  
Now laid perhaps asleep, secure of harm.  
This evening from the Sun's decline arriv'd,  
Who tells of some infernal spirit seen  
Hitherward bent (who could have thought?) escap'd  
The bars of hell, on errand bad no doubt:  
Such, where ye find, seize fast, and hither bring."

So saying, on he led his radiant files,  
Dazzling the Moon; these to the bower direct  
In search of whom they sought: him there they  
found

Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve,  
Assaying by his devilish art to reach  
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge  
Illusions, as he list, phantasms and dreams;  
Or if, inspiring venom, he might taint  
The animal spirits, that from pure blood arise  
Like gentle breaths from rivers pure, thence raise  
At least distemper'd, discontented thoughts,  
Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires,  
Blown up with high conceits engendering pride.  
Him thus intent Ithuriel with his spear  
Touch'd lightly; for no falsehood can endure  
Touch of celestial temper, but returns  
Of force to its own likeness; up he starts  
Discover'd and surpris'd. As when a spark  
Lights on a heap of nitrous powder, laid  
Fit for the tun some magazine to store  
Against a rumour'd war, the smutty grain,  
With sudden blaze diffus'd, inflames the air:  
So started up in his own shape the fiend.  
Back stept those two fair angels, half amaz'd  
So sudden to behold the grisly king;  
Yet thus, unmov'd with fear, accost him soon.

"Which of those rebel spirits adjudg'd to Hell  
Com'st thou, escap'd thy prison? and, transform'd,  
Why sat'st thou like an enemy in wait,  
Here watching at the head of these that sleep?"

"Know ye not then," said Satan, fill'd with  
scorn,

"Know ye not me? ye knew me once no mate  
For you, there sitting where ye durst not soar:  
Not to know me argues yourselves unknown,  
The lowest of your throng; or if ye know  
Why ask ye, and superfluous begin  
Your message, like to end as much in vain."

To whom thus Zephon, answering scorn with  
scorn.

"Think not, revolted spirit, thy shape the same,  
Or diminish'd brightness to be known,  
As when thou stood'st in Heaven upright and pure;  
That glory then, when thou no more wast good,  
Departed from thee; and thou seemest now  
Thy sin and place of doom obscure and foul.  
But come, for thou, be sure, shall give account  
To him who sent us, whose charge is to keep  
This place inviolable, and these from harm."

So spake the cherub; and his grave rebuke  
Severe in youthful beauty, added grace

Invincible : abash'd the Devil stood,  
 And felt how awful goodness is, and saw  
 Virtue in her shape how lovely ; saw, and pin'd  
 His loss ; but chiefly to find here observ'd  
 His lustre visibly impair'd ; yet seem'd  
 Undaunted. " If I must contend," said he,  
 " Best with the best, the sender not the sent,  
 Or all at once ; more glory will be won,  
 Or less be lost. " " Thy fear," said Zephon bold,  
 " Will save us trial what the least can do  
 Single against thee wicked, and thence weak. "

The fiend replied not, overcome with rage ;  
 But, like a proud steed rein'd, went haughty on,  
 Champing his iron curb : to strive or fly  
 He held it vain ; awe from above had quell'd  
 His heart, not else dismay'd. Now drew they nigh  
 The western point, where those half-rounding guards  
 Just met, and closing stood in squadron join'd,  
 Awaiting next command. To whom their chief,  
 Gabriël, from the front thus call'd aloud.

" O friends ! I hear the tread of nimble feet  
 Hasting this way, and now by glimpse discern  
 Ithuriel and Zephon through the shade ;  
 And with them comes a third of regal port,  
 But faded splendour wan ; who by his gait  
 And fierce demeanour seems the prince of Hell,  
 Not likely to part hence without contest ;  
 Stand firm, for in his look defiance lours. "

He scarce had ended, when those two approach'd,  
 And brief related whom they brought, where found,  
 How busied, in what form and posture couch'd.

To whom with stern regard thus Gabriel spake.  
 " Why hast thou, Satan, broke the bounds prescrib'd  
 To thy transgressions, and disturb'd the charge  
 Of others, who approve not to transgress  
 By thy example, but have power and right  
 To question thy bold entrance on this place ;  
 Employ'd, it seems, to violate sleep, and those  
 Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss ? "

To whom thus Satan with contemptuous brow.  
 " Gabriël ! thou hadst in Heaven the esteem of wise,  
 And such I held thee ; but this question ask'd  
 Puts me in doubt. Lives there who loves his pain ?  
 Who would not, finding way, break loose from Hell,  
 Though thither doom'd ? Thou wouldst thyself, no  
 doubt,

And boldly venture to whatever place [change  
 Farthest from pain, where thou mightst hope to  
 Torment with ease, and soonest recompense  
 Dole with delight, which in this place I sought ;  
 To thee no reason, who know'st only good,  
 But evil hast not tried : and wilt object  
 His will who bounds us ? Let him surer bar  
 His iron gates, if he intends our stay  
 In that dark durance : thus much what was ask'd.  
 The rest is true, they found me where they say ;  
 But that implies not violence or harm. "

Thus he in scorn. The warlike angel moved,  
 Disdainfully half smiling, thus replied.  
 " O loss of one in Heaven to judge of wise  
 Since Satan fell, whom folly overthrew,  
 And now returns him from his prison 'scap'd,  
 Gravely in doubt whether to hold them wise  
 Or not, who ask what boldness brought him hither  
 Unlicens'd from his bounds in Hell prescrib'd ;  
 So wise he judges it to fly from pain  
 However, and to 'scape his punishment !  
 So judge thou still, presumptuous ! till the wrath,  
 Which thou incur'st by flying, meet thy flight  
 Sevenfold, and scourge that wisdom back to Hell,

Which taught thee yet no better, that no pain  
 Can equal anger infinite provok'd.  
 But wherefore thou alone ? wherefore with thee  
 Came not all Hell broke loose ? is pain to them  
 Less pain, less to be fled ; or thou than they  
 Less hardy to endure ; courageous chief !  
 The first in flight from pain ! hadst thou alleg'd  
 To thy deserted host this cause of flight,  
 Thou surely hadst not come sole fugitive. "

To which the fiend thus answer'd, frowning stern  
 " Not that I less endure or shrink from pain,  
 Insulting angel ! well thou know'st I stood  
 Thy fiercest, when in battle to thy aid  
 The blasting vollied thunder made all speed,  
 And seconded thy else not dreaded spear.  
 But still thy words at random, as before,  
 Argue thy inexperience what behoves  
 From hard assays and ill successes past  
 A faithful leader, not to hazard all  
 Through ways of danger by himself untried :  
 I therefore, I alone first undertook  
 To wing the desolate abyss, and spy  
 This new created world, whereof in Hell  
 Fame is not silent, here in hope to find  
 Better abode, and my afflicted powers  
 To settle here on Earth, or in mid air ;  
 Though for possession put to try once more  
 What thou and thy gay legions dare against ;  
 Whose easier business were to serve their Lord  
 High up in Heaven, with songs to hymn his throne,  
 And practis'd distances to cringe, not fight. "

To whom the warrior-angel soon replied.  
 " To say and straight unsay, pretending first  
 Wise to fly pain, professing next the spy,  
 Argues no leader but a liar trac'd,  
 Satan, and couldst thou faithful add ? O name,  
 O sacred name of faithfulness profan'd !  
 Faithful to whom ? to thy rebellious crew ?  
 Army of fiends, fit body to fit head.  
 Was this your discipline and faith engag'd,  
 Your military obedience, to dissolve  
 Allegiance to the acknowledged Power supreme ?  
 And thou, sly hypocrite, who now wouldst seem  
 Patron of liberty, who more than thou  
 Once fawn'd, and cring'd, and servilely ador'd  
 Heaven's awful Monarch ? wherefore, but in hope  
 To dispossess him, and thyself to reign ?  
 But mark what I areed thee now : avant !  
 Fly thither whence thou fledst ! If from this hour  
 Within these hallow'd limits thou appear,  
 Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,  
 And seal thee so, as henceforth not to scorn  
 The facile gates of Hell too slightly barr'd. "

So threaten'd he ; but Satan to no threats  
 Gave heed, but waxing more in rage replied.  
 " Then when I am thy captive talk of chains,  
 Proud liminary cherub ! but ere then  
 Far heavier load thyself expect to feel  
 From my prevailing arm, though Heaven's King  
 Ride on thy wings, and thou with thy compeers,  
 Us'd to the yoke, draw'st his triumphant wheels  
 In progress through the road of Heaven star-pav'd. "

While thus he spake, the angelic squadron bright  
 Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns  
 Their phalanx, and began to hem him round  
 With ported spears, as thick as when a field  
 Of Ceres ripe for harvest waving bends  
 Her bearded grove of ears, which way the wind  
 Sways them ; the careful ploughman doubting  
 stands,

Let on the threshing-floor his hopeful sheaves  
Prove chaff. On the other side, Satan, alarm'd,  
Collecting all his might, dilated stood,  
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremov'd:  
His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest  
Sat Horror plum'd; nor wanted in his grasp  
What seem'd both spear and shield: now dreadful  
deeds

Might have ensued, nor only Paradise  
In this commotion, but the starry cope  
Of Heaven perhaps, or all the elements  
At least had gone to wrack, disturb'd and torn  
With violence of this conflict, had not soon  
The Eternal, to prevent such horrid fray,  
Hung forth in Heaven his golden scales, yet seen  
Betwixt Astrea and the Scorpion sign,  
Wherein all things created first he weigh'd,  
The pendulous round Earth with balance'd air  
In counterpoise, now ponders all events,  
Battles and realms: in these he put two weights,  
The sequel each of parting and of fight:  
The latter quick up flew, and kick'd the beam;  
Which Gabriel spying, thus bespake the fiend.

"Satan, I know thy strength, and thou know'st  
mine;

Neither our own, but given: what folly then  
To boast what arms can do! since thine no more  
Than Heaven permits, nor mine, though doubled  
now

To trample thee as mire: for proof look up,  
And read thy lot in yon celestial sign; [weak  
Where thou art weigh'd, and shown how light, how  
If thou resist." The fiend look'd up, and knew  
His mounted scale aloft: nor more; but fled  
furmuring, and with him fled the shades of night.

## BOOK V.

### *The Argument.*

Morning approached, Eve relates to Adam her  
troublesome dream; he likes it not, yet comforts  
her: they come forth to their day-labours: their  
morning hymn at the door of their bower. God,  
to render man inexcusable, sends Raphael to  
admonish him of his obedience, of his free estate,  
of his enemy near at hand, who he is, and why  
his enemy, and whatever else may avail Adam to  
know. Raphael comes down to Paradise; his  
appearance described; his coming discerned by  
Adam afar off sitting at the door of his bower;  
he goes out to meet him, brings him to his lodge,  
entertains him with the choicest fruits of Para-  
dise got together by Eve; their discourse at  
table: Raphael performs his message, minds  
Adam of his state and of his enemy; relates, at  
Adam's request, who that enemy is, and how he  
came to be so, beginning from his first revolt in  
Heaven, and the occasion thereof; how he drew  
his legions after him to the parts of the north,  
and there incited them to rebel with him, per-  
suading all but only Abdiel a seraph, who in  
argument dissuades and opposes him, then for-  
sakes him.

Now Morn, her rosy steps in the eastern clime  
Advancing, sow'd the earth with orient pearl,  
When Adam wak'd, so custom'd; for his sleep  
Was aery-light, from pure digestion bred,

And temperate vapours bland, which the only sound  
Of leaves and fuming rills, Aurora's fan,  
Lightly dispers'd, and the shrill matin song  
Of birds on every bough; so much the more  
His wonder was to find unwak'd Eve  
With tresses discomposed, and glowing cheek,  
As through unquiet rest: he, on his side,  
Leaning half rais'd, with looks of cordial love  
Hung over her enamour'd, and beheld  
Beauty, which, whether waking or asleep,  
Shot forth peculiar graces; then with voice  
Mild, as when Zephyrus on Flora breathes,  
Her hand soft touching, whisper'd thus. "Awake,  
My fairest, my espous'd, my latest found,  
Heaven's last best gift, my ever new delight!  
Awake: the morning shines, and the fresh field  
Calls us; we lose the prime, to mark how spring  
Our tender plants, how blows the citron grove,  
What drops the myrrh, and what the balmy reed,  
How Nature paints her colours, how the bee  
Sits on the bloom extracting liquid sweet."

Such whispering wak'd her, but with startled eye  
On Adam, whom embracing, thus she spake.

"O sole in whom my thoughts find all repose,  
My glory, my perfection! glad I see  
Thy face, and morn return'd; for I this night  
(Such night till this I never pass'd) have dream'd,  
If dream'd, not, as I oft am wont, of thee,  
Works of day past, or morrow's next design,  
But of offence and trouble, which my mind  
Knew never till this irksome night: methought  
Close at mine ear one call'd me forth to walk  
With gentle voice; I thought it thine: it said,  
'Why sleep'st thou, Eve? now is the pleasant time,  
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields  
To the night-warbling bird, that now awake  
Tunes sweetest his love-labour'd song; now reigns  
Full-orb'd the Moon, and with more pleasing light  
Shadowy sets off the face of things; in vain,  
If none regard; Heaven wakes with all his eyes,  
Whom to behold but thee, Nature's desire?  
In whose sight all things joy, with ravishment  
Attracted by thy beauty still to gaze.'  
I rose as at thy call, but found thee not;  
To find thee I directed then my walk;  
And on, methought, alone I pass'd through ways  
That brought me on a sudden to the tree  
Of interdicted knowledge: fair it seem'd,  
Much fairer to my fancy than by day:  
And, as I wondering look'd, beside it stood  
One shap'd and wing'd like one of those from  
Heaven

By us oft seen: his dewy locks distill'd  
Ambrosia; on that tree he also gaz'd;  
And 'O fair plant,' said he, 'with fruit surcharg'd,  
Deigns none to ease thy load, and taste thy sweet,  
Nor God, nor Man? Is knowledge so despis'd?  
Or envy, or what reserve forbids to taste?  
Forbid who will, none shall from me withhold  
Longer thy offer'd good; why else set here?'  
This said, he paus'd not, but with venturous arm  
He pluck'd, he tasted; me damp horror chill'd  
At such bold words vouch'd with a deed so bold:  
But he thus, overjoy'd; 'O fruit divine,  
Sweet of thyself, but much more sweet thus crompt,  
Forbidden here, it seems, as only fit  
For gods, yet able to make gods of men:  
And why not gods of men; since good, the more  
Communicated, more abundant grows,  
The author not impair'd but honour'd more?

Here, happy creature, fair angelic Eve!  
Partake thou also; happy though thou art,  
Happier thou may'st be, worthier canst not be:  
Taste this and be henceforth among the gods  
Thyself a goddess, not to Earth confin'd,  
But sometimes in the air, as we, sometimes  
Ascend to Heaven, by merit thine, and see  
What life the gods live there, and such live thou.  
So saying, he drew nigh, and to me held,  
Even to my mouth of that same fruit held part  
Which he had pluck'd: the pleasant savoury smell  
So quicken'd appetite, that I, methought,  
Could not but taste. Forthwith up to the clouds  
With him I flew, and underneath beheld  
The Earth outstretch'd immense, a prospect wide  
And various: wondering at my flight and change  
To this high exaltation: suddenly  
My guide was gone, and I, methought, sunk down,  
And fell asleep; but O, how glad I wak'd  
To find this but a dream!" Thus Eve her night  
Related, and thus Adam answer'd sad.

"Best image of myself, and dearer half,  
The trouble of thy thoughts this night in sleep  
Affects me equally; nor can I like  
This uncouth dream, of evil sprung, I fear;  
Yet evil whence? in thee can harbour none,  
Created pure. But know, that in the soul  
Are many lesser faculties, that serve  
Reason as chief; among these Fancy next  
Her office holds; of all external things,  
Which the five watchful senses represent,  
She forms imaginations, aery shapes,  
Which Reason, joining or disjoining, frames  
All what we affirm or what deny, and call  
Our knowledge or opinion; then retires  
Into her private cell, when nature rests.  
Oft in her absence mimic Fancy wakes  
To imitate her; but, misjoining shapes,  
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams;  
Ill matching words and deeds long past or late.  
Some such resemblances, methinks, I find  
Of our last evening's talk, in this thy dream,  
But with addition strange; yet be not sad.  
Evil into the mind of God or Man  
May come and go, so unprov'd, and leave  
No spot or blame behind: which gives me hope  
That what in sleep thou didst abhor to dream,  
Waking thou never wilt consent to do.  
Be not dishearten'd then, nor cloud those looks,  
That want to be more cheerful and serene,  
Than when fair morning first smiles on the world;  
And let us to our fresh employments rise  
Among the groves, the fountains, and the flowers  
That open now their choicest bosom'd smells,  
Reserv'd from night, and kept for thee in store."

So cheer'd he his fair spouse, and she was cheer'd;  
But silently a gentle tear let fall  
From either eye, and wip'd them with her hair;  
Two other precious drops that ready stood,  
Each in their crystal sluice, he ere they fell  
Kiss'd, as the gracious signs of sweet remorse  
And pious awe, that fear'd to have offended.

So all was clear'd, and to the field they haste.  
But first, from under shady arborous roof  
Soon as they forth were come to open sight  
Of day-spring, and the Sun, who, scarce up-risen,  
With wheels yet hovering o'er the ocean brim,  
Shot parallel to the Earth his dewy ray,  
Discovering in wide landscape all the east  
Of Paradise and Eden's happy plains,

Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began  
Their orisons, each morning duly paid  
In various style; for neither various style  
Nor holy rapture wanted they to praise  
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd, or sung  
Unmeditated; such prompt eloquence  
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse,  
More tuneable than needed lute or harp  
To add more sweetness; and they thus began.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,  
Almighty! Thine this universal frame,  
Thus wondrous fair; Thyself how wondrous then!  
Unspeakable, who sittest above these heavens  
To us invisible, or dimly seen  
In these thy lowest works; yet these declare  
Thy goodness beyond thought, and power divine.  
Speak, ye who best can tell, ye sons of light,  
Angels; for ye behold him, and with songs  
And choral symphonies, day without night,  
Circle his throne rejoicing; ye in Heaven.  
On Earth join, all ye creatures, to extol  
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end.  
Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,  
If better thou belong not to the dawn,  
Sure pledge of day, that crown'st the smiling morn  
With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere,  
While day arises, that sweet hour of prime.  
Thou Sun, of this great world both eye and soul,  
Acknowledge him thy greater; sound his praise  
In thy eternal course, both when thou climb'st,  
And when high noon hast gain'd, and when thou  
fall'st.

Moon, that now meet'st the orient Sun, now fly'st,  
With the fix'd stars, fix'd in their orb that flies;  
And ye five other wandering fires, that move  
In mystic dance not without song, resound  
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light.  
Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth  
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run  
Perpetual circle, multiform; and mix  
And nourish all things; let your ceaseless change  
Vary to our great Maker still new praise.  
Ye mists and exhalations, that now rise  
From hill or streaming lake, dusky, or gray,  
Till the Sun paint your fleecy skirts with gold,  
In honour to the World's great Author rise;  
Whether to deck with clouds the uncolour'd sky,  
Or wet the thirsty Earth with falling showers,  
Rising or falling still advance his praise.  
His praise, ye winds, that from four quarters blow,  
Breathe soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines,  
With every plant, in sign of worship wave.  
Fountains, and ye that warble, as ye flow,  
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.  
Join voices, all ye living souls: ye birds,  
That singing up to Heaven-gate ascend,  
Bear on your wings and in your notes his praise.  
Ye that in waters glide, and ye that walk  
The earth, and stately tread, or lowly creep;  
Witness if I be silent, morn or even,  
To hill, or valley, fountain, or fresh shade,  
Made vocal by my song, and taught his praise.  
Hail, universal Lord, be bounteous still  
To give us only good; and if the night  
Have gather'd aught of evil or conceal'd,  
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark!"

So pray'd they innocent, and to their thoughts  
Firm peace recover'd soon, and wonted calm.  
On to their morning's rural work they haste,  
Among sweet dews and flowers; where any row

Of fruit-trees over-woody reach'd too far  
 Their pamp'ring boughs, and need'd hands to check  
 Fruitless embraces : or they led the vine  
 To wed her elm ; she, spous'd, about him twines  
 Her marriageable arms, and with her brings  
 Her dower, the adopted clusters, to adorn  
 His barren leaves. Them thus employ'd beheld  
 With pity Heaven's high King, and to him call'd  
 Raphaël, the sociable spirit, that deign'd  
 To travel with Tobias, and secur'd  
 His marriage with the seventimes-wedded maid.  
 " Raphaël," said he, " thou hear'st what stir on  
 Earth

Satan, from Hell 'scap'd through the darksome gulf,  
 Hath rais'd in Paradise ; and how disturb'd  
 This night the human pair ; how he designs  
 In them at once to ruin all mankind.  
 Go therefore, half this day as friend with friend  
 Converse with Adam, in what bower or shade  
 Thou find'st him from the heat of noon retir'd,  
 To respite his day-labour with repast,  
 Or with repose : and such discourse bring on,  
 As may advise him of his happy state,  
 Happiness in his power left free to will,  
 Left to his own free will, his will though free,  
 Yet mutable ; whence warn him to beware  
 He swerve not, too secure : tell him withal  
 His danger, and from whom ; what enemy,  
 Late fall'n himself from Heaven, is plotting now  
 The fall of others from like state of bliss ;  
 By violence ? no, for that shall be withstood ;  
 But by deceit and lies : this let him know,  
 Just, willfully transgressing, he pretend  
 Surprisa, unadmonish'd, unforewarn'd."  
 So spake the Eternal Father, and fulfill'd  
 All justice : nor delay'd the winged saint  
 After his charge receiv'd ; but from among  
 Thousand celestial ardours, where he stood  
 'Ceil'd with his gorgeous wings, up springing light  
 Flew through the midst of Heaven ; the angelic  
 quires,

In each hand parting, to his speed gave way  
 Through all the empyreal road ; till, at the gate  
 Of Heaven arriv'd, the gate self-open'd wide  
 In golden hinges turning, as by work  
 Divine the sovran Architect had fram'd.  
 After hence, no cloud, or, to obstruct his sight,  
 Star interpos'd, however small he sees,  
 Not unconform to other shining globes,  
 Earth, and the garden of God, with cedars crown'd  
 Above all hills. As when by night the glass  
 Of Galileo, less assur'd, observes  
 Magin'd lands and regions in the Moon :  
 By pilot, from amidst the Cyclades  
 Helos or Samos first appearing, kens  
 A cloudy spot. Down thither prone in flight  
 He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky  
 Ails between worlds and worlds, with steady wing,  
 Low on the polar winds, then with quick fan  
 Finnows the buxom air ; till, within soar  
 Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems  
 A phoenix, gaz'd by all, as that sole bird,  
 When, to enshrine his reliques in the Sun's  
 Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies.  
 At once on the eastern cliff of Paradise  
 He lights, and to his proper shape returns  
 A seraph wing'd : six wings he wore, to shade  
 His lineaments divine ; the pair that clad  
 Each shoulder broad, came mantling o'er his breast  
 With regal ornament ; the middle pair

Girt like a starry zone his waist, and round  
 Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold  
 And colours dipt in Heaven ; the third his feet  
 Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,  
 Sky-tinctur'd grain. Like Maia's son he stood,  
 And shook his plumes, that heavenly fragrance fill'd  
 The circuit wide. Straight knew him all the bands  
 Of angels under watch ; and to his state,  
 And to his message high, in honour rise ;  
 For on some message high they guess'd him bound.  
 Their glittering tents he pass'd, and now is come  
 Into the blissful field, through groves of myrrh,  
 And flowering odours, cassia, nard, and balm ;  
 A wilderness of sweets ; for Nature here  
 Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will.  
 Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweet,  
 Wild above rule or art, enormous bliss.  
 Him through the spicy forest onward come  
 Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat  
 Of his cool bower, while now the mounted Sun  
 Shot down direct his fervid rays to warm  
 Earth's inmost womb, more warmth than Adam  
 needs :

And Eve within, due at her hour prepar'd  
 For dinner savoury fruits, of taste to please  
 True appetite, and not disrelish thirst  
 Of nectarous draughts between, from milky stream,  
 Berry or grape : to whom thus Adam call'd.

" Haste hither, Eve, and worth thy sight behold  
 Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape  
 Comes this way moving ; seems another morn  
 Ris'n on mid-noon ; some great behest from Heaven  
 To us perhaps he brings, and will vouchsafe  
 This day to be our guest. But go with speed,  
 And, what thy stores contain, bring forth and pour  
 Abundance, fit to honour and receive  
 Our heavenly stranger ; well we may afford  
 Our givers their own gifts, and large bestow  
 From large bestow'd, where Nature multiplies  
 Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows  
 More fruitful, which instructs us not to spare."

To whom thus Eve. " Adam, Earth's hallow'd  
 mould,

Of God inspir'd ! small store will serve, where store,  
 All seasons, ripe for use hangs on the stalk ;  
 Save what by frugal storing firmness gains  
 To nourish, and superfluous moist consumes :  
 But I will haste, and from each bough and brake,  
 Each plant and juiciest gourd, will pluck such  
 choice

To entertain our angel-guest, as he  
 Beholding shall confess, that here on Earth  
 God hath dispens'd his bounties as in Heaven."

So saying, with dispatchful looks in haste  
 She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent  
 What choice to choose for delicacy best,  
 What order so contriv'd as not to mix  
 Tastes, not well join'd, inelegant, but bring  
 Taste after taste upheld with kindest change ;  
 Bestirs her then, and from each tender stalk  
 Whatever Earth, all-bearing mother, yields  
 In India East or West, or middle shore  
 In Pontus or the Punic coast, or where  
 Alcinous reign'd, fruit of all kinds, in coat  
 Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell,  
 She gathers, tribute large, and on the board  
 Heaps with unsparing hand ; for drink the grape  
 She crushes, inoffensive must, and meaths  
 From many a berry, and from sweet kernels press'd  
 She tempers dulcet creams ; nor these to hold



Wants her fit vessels pure ; then strows the ground  
With rose and odours from the shrub unfum'd.

Meanwhile our primitive great sire, to meet  
His God-like guest, walks forth, without more train  
Accompanied than with his own complete  
Perfections ; in himself was all his state,  
More solemn than the tedious pomp that waits  
On princes when their rich retinue long  
Of horses led, and grooms besmear'd with gold,  
Dazzles the croud, and sets them all agape.  
Nearer his presence Adam, though not aw'd,  
Yet with submissive approach and reverence meek,  
As to a superior nature bowing low,  
Thus said. " Native of Heaven, for other place  
None can than Heaven such glorious shape contain ;  
Since, by descending from the thrones above,  
Those happy places thou hast deign'd a while  
To want, and honour these, vouchsafe with us  
Two only, who yet by sovran gift possess  
This spacious ground, in yonder shady bower  
To rest, and what the garden choicest bears  
To sit and taste, till this meridian heat  
Be over, and the Sun more cool decline."

Whom thus the angelic virtue answer'd mild.  
" Adam, I therefore came ; nor art thou such  
Created, or such place hast here to dwell,  
As may not oft invite, though spirits of Heaven,  
To visit thee ; lead on then where thy bower  
O'ershades ; for these mid-hours, till evening rise,  
I have at will." So to the sylvan lodge  
They came, that like Pomona's arbour smil'd,  
With flowerets deck'd, and fragrant smells ; but  
Eve,

Undeck'd save with herself more lovely fair  
Than wood-nymph, or the fairest goddess feign'd  
Of three that in mount Ida naked strove,  
Stood to entertain her guest from Heaven ; no veil  
She needed, virtue proof ; no thought infirm  
Alter'd her check. On whom the angel Hail  
Bestow'd, the holy salutation us'd  
Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.

" Hail, Mother of Mankind, whose fruitful womb  
Shall fill the world more numerous with thy sons,  
Than with these various fruits the trees of God  
Have heap'd this table." — Rais'd of grassy turf  
Their table was, and mossy seats had round,  
And on her ample square from side to side  
All autumn pil'd, though Spring and Autumn here  
Danc'd hand in hand. A while discourse they hold ;  
No fear lest dinner cool ; when thus began  
Our author. " Heavenly stranger, please to taste  
These bounties, which our Nourisher, from whom  
All perfect good, unmeasur'd out, descends,  
To us for food and for delight hath caus'd  
The Earth to yield ; unsavoury food perhaps  
To spiritual natures ; only this I know,  
That one celestial Father gives to all."

To whom the angel. " Therefore what he gives  
(Whose praise be ever sung) to Man in part  
Spiritual, may of purest spirits be found  
No ingrateful food : and food alike those pure  
Intelligent substances require,  
As doth your rational ; and both contain  
Within them every lower faculty  
Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch, taste,  
Tasting concoct, digest, assimilate,  
And corporeal to incorporeal turn.  
For know, whatever was created, needs  
To be sustain'd and fed : of elements  
The grosser feeds the purer, earth the sea,

Earth and the sea feed air, the air those fires  
Ethereal, and as lowest first the Moon ;  
Whence in her visage round those spots, unpurg'd  
Vapours not yet into her substance turn'd.  
Nor doth the Moon no nourishment exhale  
From her moist continent to higher orbs.  
The Sun, that light imparts to all, receives  
From all his alimential recompense  
In humid exhalations, and at even  
Supps with the Ocean. Though in Heaven the trees  
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines  
Yield nectar ; though from off the boughs each morn  
We brush mellifluous dew, and find the ground  
Cover'd with pearly grain : yet God hath here  
Varied his bounty so with new delights,  
As may compare with Heaven ; and to taste  
Think not I shall be nice." So down they sat,  
And to their viands fell ; nor seemingly  
The angel, nor in mist, the common gloss  
Of theologians ; but with keen dispatch  
Of real hunger, and concoctive heat  
To transubstantiate : what redounds, transpires  
Through spirits with ease ; nor wonder ; if by fire  
Of sooty coal the empiric alchymist  
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,  
Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold,  
As from the mine. Meanwhile at table Eve  
Minister'd naked, and their flowing cups  
With pleasant liquors crown'd : O innocence  
Deserving Paradise ! if ever, then,  
Then had the sons of God excuse to have been  
Enamour'd at that sight ; but in those hearts  
Love unlibidinous reign'd, nor jealousy  
Was understood, the injur'd lover's Hell.

Thus when with meats and drinks they had suffic'd,  
Not burthen'd nature, sudden mind arose  
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass  
Given him by this great conference to know  
Of things above his world, and of their being  
Who dwell in Heaven, whose excellence he saw  
Transcend his own so far ; whose radiant forms,  
Divine effulgence, whose high power, so far  
Exceeded human : and his wary speech  
Thus to the empyreal minister he fram'd.

" Inhabitant with God, now know I well  
Thy favour, in this honour done to man ;  
Under whose lowly roof thou hast vouchsaf'd  
To enter, and these earthly fruits to taste,  
Food not of angels, yet accepted so,  
As that more willingly thou couldst not seem  
At Heaven's high feasts to have fed : yet what  
compare ?"

To whom the winged hierarch replied.  
" O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom  
All things proceed, and up to him return,  
If not deprav'd from good, created all  
Such to perfection, one first matter all,  
Endued with various forms, various degree  
Of substance, and, in things that live, of life ;  
But more refin'd, more spiritous, and pure,  
As nearer to him plac'd, or nearer tending  
Each in their several active spheres assign'd,  
Till body up to spirit work, in bounds  
Proportion'd to each kind. So from the root  
Springs lighter the green stalk, from thence the  
leaves

More aery, last the bright consummate flower  
Spirits odorous breathes : flowers and their fruit,  
Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublim'd,  
To vital spirits aspire, to animal,

'o intellectual ; give both life and sense,  
'ancy and understanding ; whence the soul  
reason receives, and reason is her being,  
discursive, or intuitive ; discourse  
'ofterst yours, the latter most is ours,  
differing but in degree, of kind the same.  
Vonder not then, what God for you saw good  
I refuse not, but convert, as you,  
'o proper substance. Time may come, when men  
With angels may participate, and find  
'o inconvenient diet, nor too light fare ;  
and from these corporal nutriments perhaps  
our bodies may at last turn all to spirit,  
improv'd by tract of time, and, wing'd, ascend  
thereal, as we : or may, at choice,  
here or in heavenly Paradies dwell ;  
if ye be found obedient, and retain  
unalterably firm his love entire,  
Whose progeny you are. Meanwhile enjoy  
our fill what happiness this happy state  
can comprehend, incapable of more."

To whom the patriarch of mankind replied.  
O favourable spirit, propitious guest,  
Vell hast thou taught the way that might direct  
our knowledge, and the scale of nature set  
from centre to circumference ; whereon,  
in contemplation of created things,  
by steps we may ascend to God. But say,  
What meant that caution join'd, If ye be found  
obedient ? Can we want obedience then  
to him, or possibly his love desert,  
Who form'd us from the dust, and plac'd us here  
till to the utmost measure of what bliss  
human desires can seek or apprehend ?"

To whom the angel. "Son of Heaven and Earth,  
attend : that thou art happy, owe to God ;  
that thou continuest such, owe to thyself,  
that is, to thy obedience ; therein stand.  
His was that caution given thee, be advis'd.  
God made thee perfect, not immutable ;  
and good he made thee ; but to persevere  
he left it in thy power ; ordain'd thy will  
by nature free, not over-rul'd by fate  
nextricable, or strict necessity :  
our voluntary service he requires,  
not our necessitated ; such with him  
finds no acceptance, nor can find ; for how  
can hearts, not free, be tried whether they serve  
Villing or no, who will but what they must  
by destiny, and can no other choose ?  
Myself, and all the angelic host, that stand  
in sight of God enthron'd, our happy state  
fold, as you yours, while our obedience holds ;  
In other surety none : freely we serve,  
because we freely love, as in our will  
to love or not ; in this we stand or fall :  
And some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n,  
and so from Heaven to deepest Hell ; O fall  
from what high state of bliss, into what woe !"

To whom our great progenitor. "Thy words  
attentive, and with more delighted ear,  
Divine instructor, I have heard, than when  
Cherubic songs by night from neighbouring hills  
Aëreal music send : nor knew I not  
To be both will and deed created free ;  
Yet that we never shall forget to love  
Our Maker, and obey him whose command  
Single is yet so just, my constant thoughts  
Assur'd me, and still assure : though what thou  
tell'st

Hath pass'd in Heaven, some doubts within me  
move,

But more desire to hear, if thou consent,  
The full relation, which must needs be strange,  
Worthy of sacred silence to be heard ;  
And we have yet large day, for scarce the Sun  
Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins  
His other half in the great zone of Heaven."

Thus Adam made request : and Raphaël,  
After short pause assenting, thus began.

"High matter thou enjoin'st me, O prime of men,  
Sad task and hard : for how shall I relate  
To human sense the invisible exploits  
Of warring spirits ? how, without remorse,  
The ruin of so many glorious once  
And perfect while they stood ? how last unfold  
The secrets of another world, perhaps  
Not lawful to reveal ? yet for thy good  
This is dispens'd ; and what surmounts the reach  
Of human sense, I shall delineate so,  
By likening spiritual to corporal forms,  
As may express them best ; though what if Earth  
Be but the shadow of Heaven, and things therein  
Each to other like, more than on Earth is thought ?

"As yet this world was not, and Chaos wild  
Reign'd where these Heavens now roll, where Earth  
now rests

Upon her centre pois'd ; when on a day  
(For time, though in eternity, applied  
To motion, measures all things durable  
By present, past, and future,) on such day [host  
As Heaven's great year brings forth, the empyreal  
Of angels by imperial summons call'd,  
Innumerable before the Almighty's throne  
Forthwith, from all the ends of Heaven, appear'd  
Under their hierarchs in orders bright :  
Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,  
Standards and gonfalons 'twixt van and rear  
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve  
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees ;  
Or in their glittering tissues bear imblaz'd  
Holy memorials, acts of zeal and love  
Recorded eminent. Thus when in orbs  
Of circuit inexpressible they stood,  
Orb within orb, the Father Infinite,  
By whom in bliss imbosom'd sat the Son,  
Amidst as from a flaming mount, whose top  
Brightness had made invisible, thus spake.

"Hear, all ye angels, progeny of light,  
Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, powers,  
Hear my decree, which unrevok'd shall stand.  
This day I have begot whom I declare  
My only Son, and on this holy hill  
Him have anointed, whom ye now behold  
At my right hand ; your head I him appoint ;  
And by myself have sworn, to him shall bow  
All knees in Heaven, and shall confess him Lord :  
Under his great vice-gerent reign abide  
United, as one individual soul,  
For ever happy : him who disobeys,  
Me disobeys, breaks union, and that day,  
Cast out from God and blessed vision, falls  
Into utter darkness, deep ingulf'd, his place  
Ordain'd without redemption, without end."

"So spake the Omnipotent, and with his words  
All seem'd well pleas'd : all seem'd, but were not  
all.

That day, as other solemn days, they spent  
In song and dance about the sacred hill :  
Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere

Of planets, and of fix'd, in all her wheels  
 Resembles nearest, mazes intricate,  
 Eccentric, intervolv'd, yet regular  
 Then most, when most irregular they seem ;  
 And in their motions Harmony divine  
 So smooths her charming tones, that God's own ear  
 Listens delighted. Evening now approach'd,  
 (For we have also our evening and our morn,  
 We ours for change delectable, not need ;)   
 Forthwith from dance to sweet repast they turn  
 Desirous ; all in circles as they stood,  
 Tables are set, and on a sudden pil'd  
 With angel's food, and rubied nectar flows  
 In pearl, in diamond, and massy gold,  
 Fruit of delicious vines, the growth of Heaven.  
 On flowers repos'd, and with fresh flowerets crown'd,  
 They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet  
 Quaff immortality and joy, secure  
 Of surfeit, where full measure only bounds  
 Excess, before the all-bounteous King, who shower'd  
 With copious hand, rejoicing in their joy.  
 Now when ambrosial night with clouds exhal'd  
 From that high mount of God, whence light and  
 shade [chang'd

Spring both, the face of brightest Heaven had  
 To grateful twilight, (for night comes not there  
 In darker veil,) and roseate dews dispos'd  
 All but the unsleeping eyes of God to rest ;  
 Wide over all the plain, and wider far  
 Than all this globous Earth in plain outspread,  
 (Such are the courts of God,) the angelic throng  
 Dispers'd in bands and files, their camp extend  
 By living streams among the trees of life,  
 Pavilions numberless, and sudden rear'd,  
 Celestial tabernacles, where they slept [course  
 Fann'd with cool winds ; save those, who, in their  
 Melodious hymns about the sovran throne  
 Alternate all night long : but not so wak'd  
 Satan ; so call him now, his former name  
 Is heard no more in Heaven ; he of the first,  
 If not the first arch-angel, great in power,  
 In favour and pre-eminence, yet fraught  
 With envy against the Son of God, that day  
 Honour'd by his great Father, and proclaim'd  
 Messiah King anointed, could not bear [pair'd.  
 Through pride that sight, and thought himself im-  
 Deep malice thence conceiving and disdain,  
 Soon as midnight brought on the dusky hour  
 Friendliest to sleep and silence, he resolv'd  
 With all his legions to dislodge, and leave  
 Unworshipt, unobey'd, the throne supreme,  
 Contemptuous ; and his next subordinate  
 Awakening, thus to him in secret spake : [close

“ Sleep'st thou, companion dear ? What sleep can  
 Thy eye-lids ? and remember'st what decree  
 Of yesterday, so late hath pass'd the lips  
 Of Heaven's Almighty. Thou to me thy thoughts  
 Wast wont, I mine to thee was wont to impart ;  
 Both waking we were one : how then can now  
 Thy sleep dissent ? New laws thou seest impos'd ;  
 New laws from him who reigns, new minds may  
 raise

In us who serve, new counsels, to debate  
 What doubtful may ensue : more in this place  
 To utter is not safe. Assemble thou  
 Of all those myriads which we lead the chief ;  
 Tell them, that by command, ere yet dim night  
 Her shadowy cloud withdraws, I am to haste,  
 And all who under me their banners wave,  
 Homeward, with flying march, where we possess

The quarters of the north ; there to prepare  
 Fit entertainment to receive our King,  
 The great Messiah, and his new commands,  
 Who speedily through all the hierarchies  
 Intends to pass triumphant, and give laws.  
 “ So spake the false arch-angel, and infus'd  
 Bad influence into the unwary breast  
 Of his associate : he together calls,  
 Or several one by one, the regent powers,  
 Under him regent ; tells, as he was taught,  
 That the Most High commanding, now ere night,  
 Now ere dim night had disencumber'd Heaven,  
 The great hierarchal standard was to move ;  
 Tells the suggested cause, and casts between  
 Ambiguous words and jealousies, to sound  
 Or taint integrity : but all obey'd  
 The wonted signal, and superior voice  
 Of their great potentate ; for great indeed  
 His name, and high was his degree in Heaven ;  
 His countenance, as the morning-star that guides  
 The starry flock, allur'd them, and with lies  
 Drew after him the third part of Heaven's host.  
 Meanwhile the Eternal Eye, whose sight discerns  
 Abstrusest thoughts, from forth his holy mount,  
 And from within the golden lamps that burn  
 Nightly before him, saw without their light  
 Rebellion rising ; saw in whom, how spread  
 Among the sons of morn, what multitudes  
 Were banded to oppose his high decree ;  
 And, smiling, to his only Son thus saff.

“ Son, thou in whom my glory I behold  
 In full resplendence, heir of all my might,  
 Nearly it now concerns us to be sure  
 Of our omnipotence, and with what arms  
 We mean to hold what anciently we claim  
 Of deity or empire : such a foe  
 Is rising, who intends to erect his throne  
 Equal to ours, throughout the spacious north :  
 Nor so content, hath in his thought to try  
 In battle, what our power is, or our right.  
 Let us advise, and to this hazard draw  
 With speed what force is left, and all employ  
 In our defence ; lest unawares we lose  
 This our high place, our sanctuary, our hill.  
 “ To whom the Son with calm aspect and clear  
 Lightening divine, ineffable, serene,  
 Made answer. ‘ Mighty Father, thou thy foes  
 Justly hast in derision, and, secure,  
 Laugh'st at their vain designs and tumults vain,  
 Matter to me of glory, whom their hate  
 Illustrates, when they see all regal power  
 Given me to quell their pride, and in event  
 Know whether I be dextrous to subdue  
 Thy rebels, or be found the worst in Heaven.’

“ So spake the Son ; but Satan, with his powers,  
 Far was advanc'd on winged speed ; an host  
 Innumerable as the stars of night,  
 Or stars of morning, dew-drops, which the Sun  
 Impearls on every leaf and every flower.  
 Regions they pass'd, the mighty regencies  
 Of seraphim, and potentates, and thrones,  
 In their triple degrees ; regions to which  
 All thy dominion, Adam, is no more  
 Than what this garden is to all the earth,  
 And all the sea, from one entire globose  
 Stretch'd into longitude ; which having pass'd,  
 At length into the limits of the north  
 They came ; and Satan to his royal seat  
 High on a hill, far blazing, as a mount  
 Rais'd on a mount, with pyramids and towers

From diamond quarries hewn, and rocks of gold ;  
The palace of great Lucifer, (so call  
That structure in the dialect of men  
Interpreted,) which not long after, he,  
Affecting all equality with God,  
In imitation of that mount whereon  
Messiah was declar'd in sight of Heaven,  
The Mountain of the Congregation call'd ;  
For thither he assembled all his train,  
Pretending, so commanded, to consult  
About the great reception of their king,  
Thither to come, and with calumnious art  
Of counterfeited truth thus held their ears :  
“ ‘ Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues,

powers ;  
f these magnificent titles yet remain  
Not merely titular, since by decree  
Another now hath to himself ingross'd  
All power, and us eclips'd under the name  
Of King anointed, for whom all this haste  
Of midnight-march, and hurried meeting here,  
This only to consult how we may best,  
With what may be devis'd of honours new,  
Receive him coming to receive from us  
Knee-tribute yet unpaid, prostration vile !  
Too much to one ! but double how endur'd,  
To one, and to his image now proclaim'd ?  
But what if better counsels might erect  
Our minds, and teach us to cast off this yoke ?  
Will ye submit your necks, and choose to bend  
The supple knee ? Ye will not, if I trust  
To know ye right, or if ye know yourselves  
Natives and sons of Heaven possess'd before  
By none ; and if not equal all, yet free,  
Equally free ; for orders and degrees  
Are not with liberty, but well consist.  
Who can in reason then, or right, assume  
Monarchy over such as live by right  
His equals, if in power and splendour less,  
In freedom equal ? or can introduce  
Law and edict on us, who without law  
Err not ? much less for this to be our lord,  
And look for adoration, to the abuse  
Of those imperial titles, which assert  
Our being ordain'd to govern, not to serve.’

“ Thus far his bold discourse without controul  
Had audience : when among the seraphim  
Abdiel, than whom none with more zeal ador'd  
The Deity, and divine commands obey'd,  
Took up, and in a flame of zeal severe  
The current of his fury thus oppos'd.

“ ‘ O argument blasphemous, false and proud !  
Words which no ear ever to hear in Heaven  
Expected, least of all from thee, ingrate,  
In place thyself so high above thy peers.  
Anst thou with impious obloquy condemn  
The just decree of God, pronounc'd and sworn,  
That to his only Son, by right endued  
With regal sceptre, every soul in Heaven  
Shall bend the knee, and in that honour due  
Confess him rightful king ? unjust, thou say'st,  
Utterly unjust, to bind with laws the free,  
And equal over equals to let reign,  
One over all with unsucceeded power.  
Shalt thou give law to God ? shalt thou dispute  
With him the points of liberty, who made [Heaven  
Thee what thou art, and form'd the powers of  
Such as he pleas'd, and circumscrib'd their being ?  
Yet, by experience taught, we know how good,  
And of our good and of our dignity

How provident he is ; how far from thought  
To make us less, bent rather to exalt  
Our happy state, under one head more near  
United. But to grant it thee unjust,  
That equal over equals monarch reign :  
Thyself, though great and glorious, dost thou count,  
Or all angelic nature join'd in one,  
Equal to him begotten son ? by whom,  
As by his word, the Mighty Father made [Heaven  
All things, even thee ; and all the spirits of  
By him created in their bright degrees,  
Crown'd them with glory, and to their glory nam'd  
Thrones, dominations, principdoms, virtues, powers,  
Essential powers ; nor by his reign obscur'd,  
But more illustrious made ; since he the head  
One of our number thus reduc'd becomes ;  
His laws our laws ; all honour to him done  
Returns our own : Cease then this impious rage,  
And tempt not these ; but hasten to appease  
The incensed Father, and the incensed Son,  
While pardon may be found in time besought.’

“ So spake the fervent angel ; but his zeal  
None seconded, as out of season judg'd,  
Or singular and rash : whereat rejoic'd  
The apostate, and, more haughty, thus replied.  
‘ That we were form'd then, say'st thou ? and the  
work

Of secondary hands, by task transferr'd  
From Father to his Son ? strange point and new !  
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd :

who saw  
When this creation was ? remember'st thou  
Thy making, while the Maker gave thee being ?  
We know no time when we were not as now ;  
Know none before us, self-begot, self-rai'd  
By our own quickening power, when fatal course  
Had circled his full orb, the birth mature  
Of this our native Heaven, ethereal sons.  
Our puissance is our own : our own right hand  
Shall teach us highest deeds, by proof to try  
Who is our equal : then thou shalt behold  
Whether by supplication we intend  
Address, and to begirt the almighty throne  
Beseeching or besieging. 'This report,  
These tidings carry to the anointed King ;  
And fly, ere evil intercept thy flight.’

“ He said ; and, as the sound of waters deep,  
Hoarse murmur echo'd to his words applause  
Through the infinite host : nor less for that  
The flaming seraph fearless, though alone  
Encompass'd round with foes, thus answer'd bold.

“ ‘ O alienate from God, O spirit accurs'd,  
Forsaken of all good ! I see thy fall  
Determin'd, and thy hapless crew involv'd  
In this perfidious fraud, contagion spread  
Both of thy crime and punishment ; henceforth  
No more be troubled how to quit the yoke  
Of God's Messiah ; those indulgent laws  
Will not be now vouchsaf'd ; other decrees  
Against thee are gone forth without recall :  
That golden sceptre, which thou didst reject,  
Is now an iron rod to bruise and break  
Thy disobedience. Well thou didst advise ;  
Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly  
These wicked tents devoted, lest the wrath  
Impendent, raging into sudden flame,  
Distinguish not : for soon expect to feel  
His thunder on thy head, devouring fire.  
Then who created thee lamenting learn,  
When who can uncreate thee thou shalt know.’

"So spake the seraph Abdiel, faithful found  
Among the faithless, faithful only he ;  
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,  
Unshaken, unseduc'd, untimid,  
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal ;  
Nor number, nor example, with him wrought  
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind,  
Though single. From amidst them forth he pass'd,  
Long way through hostile scorn, which he sustain'd  
Superior, nor of violence fear'd aught ;  
And, with retorted scorn, his back he turn'd  
On those proud towers to swift destruction doom'd."

### Book VI.

#### *The Argument.*

Raphaël continues to relate how Michael and Gabriel were sent forth to battle against Satan and his angels. The first fight described : Satan and his powers retire under night : he calls a council ; invents devilish engines, which, in the second day's fight, put Michael and his angels to some disorder ; but they at length, pulling up mountains, overwhelmed both the force and machines of Satan : yet, the tumult not so ending, God, on the third day, sends MESSIAH his Son, for whom he had reserved the glory of that victory : he, in the power of his Father, coming to the place, and causing all his legions to stand still on either side, with his chariot and thunder driving into the midst of his enemies, pursues them, unable to resist, towards the wall of Heaven ; which opening, they leap down, with horror and confusion, into the place of punishment prepared for them in the deep : MESSIAH returns with triumph to his Father.

"ALL night the dreadless angel, unpursued,  
Through Heaven's wide champain held his way ;  
till Morn,

Wak'd by the circling Hours, with rosy hand  
Unbarr'd the gates of Light. There is a cave  
Within the mount of God, fast by his throne,  
Where Light and Darkness in perpetual round  
Lodge and dislodge by turns, which makes through  
Heaven

Grateful vicissitude, like day and night ;  
Light issues forth, and at the other door  
Obsequious Darkness enters, till her hour [well  
To veil the Heaven, though darkness there might  
Seem twilight here : and now went forth the Morn,  
Such as in highest Heaven, array'd in gold  
Empyrean ; from before her vanish'd Night,  
Shot through with orient beams ; when all the plain  
Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright,  
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,  
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view :  
War he perceiv'd, war in prospect ; and found  
Already known what he for news had thought  
To have reported : gladly then he mix'd  
Among those friendly powers, who him receiv'd  
With joy and acclamations loud, that one  
That of so many myriads fall'n yet one,  
Return'd not lost. On to the sacred hill  
They led him high applauded, and present  
Before the seat supreme ; from whence a voice,  
From midst a golden cloud, thus mild was heard.

"Servant of God, well done ; well hast thou  
fought

The better fight, who single hast maintain'd  
Against revolted multitudes the cause  
Of truth, in word mightier than they in arms ;  
And for the testimony of truth hast borne  
Universal reproach, far worse to bear  
Than violence ; for this was all thy care  
To stand approv'd in sight of God, though worlds  
Judg'd thee perverse : the easier conquest now  
Remains thee, aided by this host of friends,  
Back on thy foes more glorious to return,  
Than scorn'd thou didst depart ; and to subdue  
By force, who reason for their law refuse,  
Right reason for their law, and for their king  
Messiah, who by right of merit reigns.  
Go, Michael, of celestial armies prince,  
And thou, in military prowess next,  
Gabriel, lead forth to battle these my sons  
Invincible ; lead forth my armed saints,  
By thousands and by millions, rang'd for fight,  
Equal in number to that godless crew  
Rebellious : them with fire and hostile arms  
Fearless assault ; and, to the brow of Heaven  
Pursuing, drive them out from God and bliss,  
Into their place of punishment, the gulf  
Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide  
His fiery Chaos to receive their fall."

"So spake the Sovran Voice, and clouds began  
To darken all the hill, and smoke to roll  
In dusky wreaths, reluctant flames, the sign.  
Of wrath awak'd ; nor with less dread the loud  
Ethereal trumpet from on high 'gan blow :  
At which command the powers militant  
That stood for Heaven, in mighty quadrate join'd  
Of union irresistible, mov'd on  
In silence their bright legions, to the sound  
Of instrumental harmony, that breath'd  
Heroic ardour to adventurous deeds  
Under their God-like leaders, in the cause  
Of God and his Messiah. On they move  
Indissolubly firm ; nor obvious hill,  
Nor straitening vale, nor wood, nor stream, divides  
Their perfect ranks : for high above the ground  
Their march was, and the passive air upbore  
Their nimble tread ; as when the total kind  
Of birds, in orderly array on wing,  
Came summoned over Eden to receive  
Their names of thee ; so over many a tract [wide,  
Of Heaven they march'd, and many a province  
Tenfold the length of this terrene : at last,  
Far in the horizon to the north appear'd  
From skirt to skirt a fiery region, stretch'd  
In battailous aspect, and nearer view  
Bristled with upright beams innumerable  
Of rigid spears, and helmets throng'd, and shields  
Various, with boastful argument pourtray'd,  
The banded powers of Satan hasting on  
With furious expedition ; for they ween'd  
That self-same day, by fight, or by surprise,  
To win the mount of God, and on his throne  
To set the Envier of his state, the proud  
Aspirer ; but their thoughts prov'd fond and vain  
In the mid way : though strange to us it seem'd  
At first, that angel should with angel war,  
And in fierce hosting meet, who wont to meet  
So oft in festivals of joy and love  
Unanimous, as sons of one great Sire,  
Hymning the Eternal Father : but the shout  
Of battle now began, and rushing sound  
Of onset ended soon each milder thought.  
High in the midst exalted as a God,

The apostate in his sun-bright chariot sat,  
 Idol of majesty divine, enclos'd  
 With flaming cherubim, and golden shields;  
 Then lighted from his gorgeous throne, for now  
 Twist host and host but narrow space was left,  
 A dreadful interval, and front to front  
 Presented stood in terrible array  
 Of hideous length: before the cloudy van,  
 On the rough edge of battle ere it join'd,  
 Satan, with vast and haughty strides advanc'd,  
 Came towering, arm'd in adamant and gold;  
 Abdiel that sight endur'd not, where he stood  
 Among the mightiest, bent on highest deeds,  
 And thus his own undaunted heart explores.

“ O Heaven! that such resemblance of the  
 Highest

Should yet remain, where faith and realty [might  
 Remain not: wherefore should not strength and  
 There fail where virtue fails, or weakest prove  
 Where boldest, though to sight unconquerable?  
 His puissance, trusting in the Almighty's aid,  
 mean to try, whose reason I have tried  
 Unsound and false: nor is it aught but just,  
 That he, who in debate of truth hath won,  
 Should win in arms, in both disputes alike  
 Victor; though brutish that contest and foul,  
 When reason hath to deal with force, yet so  
 Most reason is that reason overcome.”

“ So pondering, and from his armed peers  
 'orth stepping opposite, half-way he met  
 His daring foe, at this prevention more  
 ncens'd, and thus securely him defied. [reach'd

“ Proud, art thou met? thy hope was to have  
 The height of thy aspiring unoppos'd,  
 The throne of God unguarded, and his side  
 Abandon'd, at the terror of thy power  
 Or potent tongue: fool! not to think how vain  
 Against the Omnipotent to rise in arms;  
 Who out of smallest things could, without end,  
 Have rais'd incessant armies to defeat  
 Thy folly; or with solitary hand  
 Teaching beyond all limit, at one blow,  
 Unaided, could have finish'd thee, and whelm'd  
 Thy legions under darkness: but thou seest  
 All are not of thy train; there be, who faith  
 Prefer, and piety to God, though then  
 To thee not visible, when I alone  
 Seem'd in thy world erroneous to dissent  
 From all: my sect thou seest; now learn too late  
 How few sometimes may know, when thousands  
 err.”

Whom the grand foe, with scornful eye askance,  
 Has answered. ‘ Ill for thee, but in wish'd hour  
 If my revenge, first sought for, thou return'st  
 From flight, seditious angel! to receive  
 Thy merited reward, the first assay  
 If this right hand provok'd since first that tongue,  
 Inspir'd with contradiction, durst oppose  
 A third part of the gods, in synod met  
 Their deities to assert; who, while they feel  
 Vigour divine within them, can allow  
 Omnipotence to none. But well thou com'st  
 Before thy fellows, ambitious to win  
 From me some plume, that thy success may show  
 Destruction to the rest: this pause between,  
 Unanswer'd lest thou boast,) to let thee know,  
 At first I thought that liberty and Heaven  
 To heavenly souls had been all one; but now  
 See that most through sloth had rather serve,  
 Sinist'ring spirits, train'd up in feast and song!

Such hast thou arm'd, the minstrelsy of Heaven,  
 Servility with freedom to contend,  
 As both their deeds compar'd this day shall prove.’  
 “ To whom in brief thus Abdiel stern replied.

‘ Apostate! still thou err'st, nor end wilt find  
 Of erring, from the path of truth remote:  
 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name  
 Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains,  
 Or nature: God and nature bid the same,  
 When he who rules is worthiest, and excels  
 Them whom he governs. This is servitude,  
 To serve the unwise, or him who hath rebell'd  
 Against his worthier, as thine now serve thee,  
 Thyself not free, but to thyself enthrall'd;  
 Yet lowly dar'st our ministring upbraid.  
 Reign thou in Hell, thy kingdom; let me serve  
 In Heaven God ever blest, and his divine

Behests obey, worthiest to be obey'd; [while  
 Yet chains in Hell, not realms, expect: mean-  
 From me return'd, as erst thou saidst, from flight,  
 This greeting on thy impious crest receive.’

“ So saying, a noble stroke he lifted high,  
 Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell  
 On the proud crest of Satan, that no sight,  
 Nor motion of swift thought, less could his shield,  
 Such ruin intercept: ten paces huge  
 He back recoil'd; the tenth on bended knee  
 His massy spear upstaid; as if on Earth  
 Winds under ground, or waters forcing way  
 Sidelong had push'd a mountain from his seat,  
 Half sunk with all his pines. Amazement seiz'd  
 The rebel thrones, but greater rage, to see [shout,  
 Thus foil'd their mightiest; ours joy fill'd, and  
 Presage of victory, and fierce desire  
 Of battle: whereat Michael bid sound

The arch-angel trumpet; through the vast of Heaven  
 It sounded, and the faithful armies rang  
 Hosanna to the Highest: nor stood at gaze  
 The adverse legions, nor less hideous join'd  
 The horrid shock. Now storming fury rose,  
 And clamour, such as heard in Heaven till now  
 Was never; arms on armour clashing bray'd  
 Horrible discord, and the madding wheels  
 Of brazen chariots rag'd; dire was the noise  
 Of conflict; over head the dismal hiss  
 Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,  
 And flying vaulted either host with fire.  
 So under fiery cope together rush'd  
 Both battles main, with ruinous assault  
 And inextinguishable rage. All Heaven  
 Resounded; and had Earth been then, all Earth  
 Had to her centre shook. What wonder? where  
 Millions of fierce encountering angels fought  
 On either side, the least of whom could wield  
 These elements, and arm him with the force  
 Of all their regions: how much more of power  
 Army against army numberless to raise  
 Dreadful combustion warring, and disturb,  
 Though not destroy, their happy native seat;  
 Had not the Eternal King Omnipotent,  
 From his strong hold of Heaven, high over-rul'd  
 And limited their might; though number'd such  
 As each divided legion might have seem'd  
 A numerous host; in strength each armed hand  
 A legion; led in fight, yet leader seem'd  
 Each warrior single as in chief, expert  
 When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway  
 Of battle, open when, and when to close  
 The ridges of grim war: no thought of flight,  
 None of retreat, no unbecoming deed

That argued fear ; each on himself relied,  
 As only in his arm the moment lay  
 Of victory : deeds of eternal fame  
 Were done, but infinite ; for wide was spread  
 That war, and various, sometimes on firm ground  
 A standing fight, then, soaring on main wing,  
 Tormented all the air ; all air seem'd then  
 Conflicting fire. Long time in even scale  
 The battle hung ; till Satan, who that day  
 Prodigious power had shown, and met in arms  
 No equal, ranging through the dire attack  
 Of fighting seraphim confus'd, at length  
 Saw where the sword of Michael smote, and fell'd  
 Squadrons at once ; with huge two-handed sway  
 Brandish'd aloft, the horrid edge came down  
 Wide-wasting ; such destruction to withstand  
 He hasted, and oppos'd the rocky orb  
 Of tenfold adamant, his ample shield,  
 A vast circumference. At his approach  
 The great arch-angel from his warlike toil  
 Surceas'd, and glad, as hoping here to end  
 Intestine war in Heaven, the arch-foe subdued  
 Or captive dragg'd in chains, with hostile frown  
 And visage all inflam'd first thus began.

“ Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,  
 Unnam'd in Heaven, now plenteous, as thou seest  
 These acts of hateful strife, hateful to all,  
 Though heaviest by just measure on thyself  
 And thy adherents : how hast thou disturb'd  
 Heaven's blessed peace, and into nature brought  
 Misery, uncreated till the crime  
 Of thy rebellion ! how hast thou instill'd  
 Thy malice into thousands, once upright  
 And faithful, now proved false ! But think not here  
 To trouble holy rest ; Heaven casts thee out  
 From all her confines. Heaven, the seat of bliss,  
 Brooks not the works of violence and war.  
 Hence then, and evil go with thee along,  
 Thy offspring, to the place of evil, Hell ;  
 Thou and thy wicked crew ! there mingle broils,  
 Ere this avenging sword begin thy doom, [God,  
 Or some more sudden vengeance, wing'd from  
 Precipitate thee with augmented pain.”

“ So spake the prince of angels ; to whom thus  
 The adversary. ‘ Nor think thou with wind  
 Of airy threats to awe whom yet with deeds  
 Thou canst not. Hast thou turn'd the least of these  
 To flight, or if to fall, but that they rise  
 Unvanquish'd, easier to transact with me [threats  
 That thou should'st hope, imperious, and with  
 To chase me hence ? err not, that so shall end  
 The strife which thou call'st evil, but we style  
 The strife of glory ; which we mean to win,  
 Or turn this Heaven itself into the Hell  
 Thou fablest ; here however to dwell free,  
 If not to reign : meanwhile thy utmost force,  
 And join him nam'd Almighty to thy aid,  
 I fly not, but have sought thee far and nigh.

“ They ended parle, and both address'd for fight  
 Unspeakable ; for who, though with the tongue  
 Of angels, can relate, or to what things  
 Liken on Earth conspicuous, that may lift  
 Human imagination to such height  
 Of godlike power ? for likest gods they seem'd,  
 Stood they or mov'd, in stature, motion, arms,  
 Fit to decide the empire of great Heaven.  
 Now wav'd their fiery swords, and in the air  
 Made horrid circles : two broad suns their shields  
 Blas'd opposite, while expectation stood  
 In horror : from each hand with speed retir'd,

Where erst was thickest fight, the angelic throng,  
 And left large field, unsafe within the wind  
 Of such commotion ; such as, to set forth  
 Great things by small, if, Nature's concord broke,  
 Among the constellations war were sprung,  
 Two planets, rushing from aspect malign  
 Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky  
 Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound  
 Together both with next to almighty arm  
 Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd  
 That might determine, and not need repeat,  
 As not of power at once ; nor odds appear'd  
 In might or swift prevention : but the sword  
 Of Michael from the armoury of God  
 Was given him temper'd so, that neither keen  
 Nor solid might resist that edge : it met  
 The sword of Satan, with steep force to smite  
 Descending, and in half cut sheer ; nor staid,  
 But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering, shar'd  
 All his right side : then Satan first knew pain,  
 And writh'd him to and fro convolv'd ; so sore  
 The griding sword with discontinuous wound  
 Pass'd through him : but the ethereal substance clos'd,  
 Not long divisible ; and from the gash  
 A stream of nectarous humour issuing flow'd  
 Sanguine, such as celestial spirits may bleed,  
 And all his armour stain'd, ere while so bright.  
 Forthwith on all sides his way was run  
 By angels many and strong, who interpos'd  
 Defence, while others bore him on their shields  
 Back to his chariot, where it stood retir'd  
 From off the files of war : there they him laid  
 Gnashing for anguish, and despite, and shame,  
 To find himself not matchless, and his pride  
 Humbled by such rebuke, so far beneath  
 His confidence to equal God in power.  
 Yet soon he heal'd ; for spirits that live throughout  
 Vital in every part, not as frail man  
 In entrails, heart or head, liver or reins,  
 Cannot but by annihilating die ;  
 Nor in their liquid texture mortal wound  
 Receive, no more than can the fluid air :  
 All heart they live, all head, all eye, all ear,  
 All intellect, all sense ; and, as they please,  
 They limb themselves, and colour, shape, or size  
 Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.

“ Meanwhile in other parts like deeds deserv'd  
 Memorial, where the might of Gabriel fought,  
 And with fierce ensigns pierc'd the deep array  
 Of Moloch, furious king ; who him defied,  
 And at his chariot-wheels to drag him bound  
 Threaten'd, nor from the Holy One of Heaven  
 Refrain'd his tongue blasphemous ; but anon  
 Down cloven to the waist, with shatter'd arms  
 And uncouth pain fled bellowing. On each wing  
 Uriel, and Raphaël, his vaunting foe,  
 Though huge, and in a rock of diamond arm'd,  
 Vanquish'd Adramelech, and Asmadai,  
 Two potent thrones, that to be less than gods  
 Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their  
 flight, [mail.  
 Mangled with ghastly wounds through plate and  
 Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy  
 The atheist crew, but with redoubled blow  
 Ariel, and Arioch, and the violence  
 Of Ramiel scorch'd and blasted, overthrew.  
 I might relate of thousands, and their names  
 Eternize here on Earth ; but those elect  
 Angels, contented with their fame in Heaven,  
 Seek not the praise of men : the other sort,

In might though wond'rous and in acts of war,  
 Nor of renown less eager, yet by doom  
 Cancell'd from Heaven and sacred memory,  
 Nameless in dark oblivion let them dwell.  
 For strength from truth divided, and from just,  
 Illaudable, nought merits but dispraise  
 And ignominy; yet to glory aspires  
 Vain-glorious, and through infamy seeks fame:  
 Therefore eternal silence be their doom. [swerv'd,  
 "And now, their mightiest quell'd, the battle  
 With many an inroad gor'd; deformed rout  
 Enter'd, and foul disorder; all the ground  
 With shiver'd armour strown, and on a heap  
 Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,  
 And fiery-foaming steeds; what stood, recoil'd  
 O'er-wearied, through the faint Satanic host  
 Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd,  
 Then first with fear surpris'd, and sense of pain,  
 Fled ignominious, to such evil brought  
 By sin of disobedience; till that hour  
 Not liable to fear, or flight, or pain.  
 Far otherwise the inviolable saints,  
 In cubic phalanx firm, advanc'd entire,  
 Invulnerable, impenetrably arm'd;  
 Such high advantages their innocence  
 Gave them above their foes; not to have sinn'd,  
 Not to have disobey'd; in fight they stood  
 Unwearied, unobnoxious to be pain'd [mov'd.  
 By wound, though from their place by violence  
 "Now Night her course began, and, over Heaven  
 Inducing darkness, grateful truce impos'd,  
 And silence on the odious din of war:  
 Under her cloudy covert both retir'd,  
 Victor and vanquish'd: on the foughten field  
 Michaël and his angels prevalent  
 Encamping, plac'd in guard their watches round,  
 Cherubic waving fires: on the other part,  
 Satan with his rebellious disappear'd,  
 Far in the dark dislodg'd; and, void of rest,  
 His potentates to council call'd by night;  
 And in the midst thus undismay'd began.  
 "O now in danger tried, now known in arms  
 Not to be overpower'd, companions dear,  
 Found worthy not of liberty alone,  
 No mean pretence! but what we more affect,  
 Honour, dominion, glory, and renown;  
 Who have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight  
 And if one day, why not eternal days?)  
 What Heaven's Lord had powerfullest to send  
 Against us from about his throne, and judg'd  
 Sufficient to subdue us to his will,  
 But proves not so: then fallible, it seems,  
 If future we may deem him, though till now  
 Omniscient thought. True is, less firmly arm'd,  
 Some disadvantage we endur'd and pain,  
 Till now not known, but, known, as soon condemn'd;  
 Since now we find this our empyreal form  
 Incapable of mortal injury,  
 Imperishable, and though pierc'd with wound,  
 Soon closing, and by native vigour heal'd.  
 If evil then so small, as easy think  
 The remedy; perhaps more valid arms,  
 Weapons more violent, when next we meet,  
 May serve to better us, and worse our foes,  
 Or equal what between us made the odds,  
 In nature none: if other hidden cause  
 Left them superior, while we can preserve  
 Unhurt our minds, and understanding sound,  
 Due search and consultation will disclose."  
 "He sat; and in the assembly next upstood

Nisroch, of principalities the prime;  
 As one he stood escap'd from cruel fight,  
 Sore toil'd, his riven arms to havoc hewn,  
 And cloudy in aspect thus answering spake.  
 "Deliverer from new lords, leader to free  
 Enjoyment of our right as gods; yet hard  
 For gods, and too unequal work we find,  
 Against unequal arms to fight in pain,  
 Against unpain'd, impassive; from which evil  
 Ruin must needs ensue; for what avails [pain  
 Valour or strength, though matchless, quell'd with  
 Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands  
 Of mightiest? Sense of pleasure we may well  
 Spare out of life perhaps, and not repine,  
 But live content, which is the calmest life:  
 But pain is perfect misery, the worst  
 Of evils, and, excessive, overturns  
 All patience. He, who therefore can invent  
 With what more forcible we may offend  
 Our yet unwounded enemies, or arm  
 Ourselves with like defence, to me deserves  
 No less than for deliverance what we owe."  
 "Whereto with look compos'd Satan replied.  
 'Not uninvented that, which thou aright  
 Believ'st so main to our success, I bring.  
 Which of us who beholds the bright surface  
 Of this ethereous mould whereon we stand,  
 This continent of spacious Heaven adorn'd  
 With plant, fruit, flower ambrosial, gems, and gold;  
 Whose eye so superficially surveys  
 These things, as not to mind from whence they grow  
 Deep under ground, materials dark and crude,  
 Of spiritous and fiery spume, till, touch'd  
 With Heaven's ray, and temper'd, they shoot forth  
 So beauteous, opening to the ambient light?  
 These in their dark nativity the deep  
 Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame;  
 Which into hollow engines, long and round,  
 Thick rammd, at the other bore with touch of fire  
 Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth  
 From far, with thundering noise, among our foes  
 Such implements of mischief, as shall dash  
 To pieces, and o'erwhelm whatever stands  
 Adverse, that they shall fear we have disarm'd  
 The Thunderer of his only dreaded bolt.  
 Nor long shall be our labour; yet ere dawn  
 Effect shall end our wish. Meanwhile revive;  
 Abandon fear; to strength and counsel join'd  
 Think nothing hard, much less to be despair'd.  
 "He ended, and his words their drooping cheer  
 Enliven'd, and their languish'd hope reviv'd.  
 The invention all admir'd, and each, how he  
 To be the inventor miss'd; so easy it seem'd  
 Once found, which yet unfound most would have  
 thought  
 Impossible: yet, haply, of thy race  
 In future days, if malice should abound,  
 Some one intent on mischief, or inspir'd  
 With devilish machination, might devise  
 Like instrument to plague the sons of men  
 For sin, on war and mutual slaughter bent.  
 Forthwith from council to the work they flew;  
 None arguing stood; innumerable hands  
 Were ready; in a moment up they turn'd  
 Wide the celestial soil, and saw beneath  
 The originals of nature in their crude  
 Conception; sulphurous and nitrous foam  
 They found, they mingled, and, with subtle art,  
 Concocted and adusted they reduc'd  
 To blackest grain, and into store convey'd:



Part hidden veins digg'd up (nor hath this Earth  
Entrails unlike) of mineral and stone,  
Whereof to found their engines and their balls  
Of missive ruin; part incentive reed  
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire.  
So all ere day-spring, under conscious night,  
Secret they finish'd, and in order set,  
With silent circumspection, unespied.

"Now when fair morn orient in Heaven appear'd,  
Up rose the victor-angels, and to arms  
The matin trumpet sung: in arms they stood  
Of golden panoply, refulgent host,  
Soon banded; others from the dawning hills  
Look'd round, and scouts each coast light-armed  
scour,

Each quarter, to descry the distant foe,  
Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight;  
In motion or in halt: him soon they met  
Under spread ensigns moving nigh, in slow  
But firm battalion: back with speediest sail  
Zophiel, of cherubim the swiftest wing,  
Came flying, and in mid air aloud thus cried.

"Arm, warriors, arm for fight; the foe at  
hand,

Whom fled we thought, will save us long pursuit  
This day; fear not his flight; so thick a cloud  
He comes, and settled in his face I see  
Sad resolution, and secure: let each  
His adamantine coat gird well, and each  
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his orb'd shield,  
Borne even or high; for this day will pour down,  
If I conjecture aught, no drizzling shower,  
But rattling storm of arrows barb'd with fire.'

"So warn'd he them, aware themselves, and soon  
In order, quit of all impediment;  
Instant without disturb they took alarm,  
And onward mov'd embattled: when behold!  
Not distant far with heavy pace the foe  
Approaching gross and huge, in hollow cube  
Training his devilish enginery, impal'd  
On every side with shadowing squadrons deep,  
To hide the fraud. At interview both stood  
A while; but suddenly at head appear'd  
Satan, and thus was heard commanding loud.

"Vanguard, to right and left the front unfold;  
That all may see who hate us, how we seek  
Peace and composure, and with open breast  
Stand ready to receive them, if they like  
Our overture, and turn not back perverse:  
But that I doubt; however witness Heaven!  
Heaven, witness thou anon! while we discharge  
Freely our part: ye, who appointed stand,  
Do as you have in charge, and briefly touch  
What we propound, and leud that all may hear!

"So scoffing in ambiguous words, he scarce  
Had ended; when to right and left the front  
Divided, and to either flank retir'd:  
Which to our eyes discover'd, new and strange,  
A triple mounted row of pillars laid  
On wheels, (for like to pillars most they seem'd,  
Or hollow'd bodies made of oak or fir,  
With branches lopt, in wood or mountain fell'd,)  
Brass, iron, stony mould, had not their mouths  
With hideous orifice gap'd on us wide,  
Portending hollow truce: at each behind  
A seraph stood, and in his hand a reed  
Stood waving tip with fire; while we, suspense,  
Collected stood within our thoughts amus'd,  
Not long; for sudden all at once their reeds  
Put forth, and to a narrow vent applied

With nicest touch. Immediate in a flame,  
But soon obscur'd with smoke, all Heaven appear'd,  
From those deep-throated engines belch'd, whose  
roar

Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air,  
And all her entrails tore, disgorging foul  
Their devilish glut, chain'd thunderbolts and hail  
Of iron globes; which, on the victor host  
Levell'd, with such impetuous fury smote,  
That, whom they hit, none on their feet might stand,  
Though standing else as rocks, but down they fell  
By thousands, angel on arch-angel roll'd;  
The sooner for their arms; unarm'd, they might  
Have easily, as spirits, evaded swift  
By quick contraction or remove; but now  
Foul dissipation follow'd, and forc'd rout;  
Nor serv'd it to relax their serried files.  
What should they do? if on they rush'd, repulse  
Repeated, and indecent overthrow  
Doubled, would render them yet more despis'd,  
And to their foes a laughter; for in view  
Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,  
In posture to displode their second tire  
Of thunder: back defeated to return  
They worse abhorr'd. Satan beheld their plight,  
And to his mates thus in derision call'd. [proud?  
"O friends! why come not on these victors  
Ere while they fierce were coming; and when we,  
To entertain them fair with open front  
And breast (what could we more?) propounded  
terms

Of composition, straight they chang'd their minds,  
Flew off, and into strange vagaries fell,  
As they would dance; yet for a dance they seem'd  
Somewhat extravagant and wild: perhaps  
For joy of offer'd peace: but I suppose,  
If our proposals once again were heard,  
We should compel them to a quick result.'

"To whom thus Belial, in like gamesome mood,  
'Leader! the terms we sent were terms of weight,  
Of hard contents, and full of force urg'd home;  
Such as we might perceive amus'd them all,  
And stumbled many: who receives them right,  
Had need from head to foot well understand;  
Not understood, this gift they have besides,  
They show us when our foes walk not upright.'

"So they among themselves in pleasant vein  
Stood scoffing, heighten'd in their thoughts beyond  
All doubt of victory: Eternal Might  
To match with their inventions they presum'd  
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn,  
And all his host derided, while they stood  
Awhile in trouble: but they stood not long;  
Rage prompted them at length, and found them  
arms

Against such hellish mischief fit to oppose.  
Forthwith (behold the excellence, the power,  
Which God hath in his mighty angels plac'd!)  
Their arms away they threw, and to the hills  
(For Earth hath this variety from Heaven  
Of pleasure situate in hill and dale,)  
Light as the lightning glimpse they ran, they flew;  
From their foundations loosening to and fro,  
They pluck'd the seated hills, with all their load,  
Rocks, waters, woods, and by the shaggy tops  
Up-lifting bore them in their hands: amaze,  
Be sure, and terrour, seiz'd the rebel host,  
When coming towards them so dread they saw  
The bottom of the mountains upward turn'd;  
Till on those cursed engines' triple row

They saw them whelm'd, and all their confidence  
Under the weight of mountains buried deep ;  
Themselves invaded next, and on their heads  
Main promontories flung, which in the air  
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions  
arm'd ; [bruise'd]

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and  
into their substance pent, which wrought them pain  
implacable, and many a dolorous groan ;  
Long struggling underneath, ere they could wind  
Out of such prison, though spirits of purest light,  
Purest at first, now gross by sinning grown.  
The rest, in imitation, to like arms  
Betook them, and the neighbouring hills uptore :  
to hills amid the air encounter'd hills,  
Iurld to and fro with jaculation dire ;  
That under ground they fought in dismal shade ;  
Infernal noise ! war seem'd a civil game  
To this uproar ; horrid confusion heap'd  
Upon confusion rose : and now all Heaven  
Had gone to wrack, with ruin overspread ;  
Had not the Almighty Father, where he sits  
Shrin'd in his sanctuary of Heaven secure,  
Consulting on the sum of things, foreseen  
This tumult, and permitted all, advis'd :  
That his great purpose he might so fulfil,  
To honour his anointed Son aveng'd  
Upon his enemies, and to declare  
All power on him transferr'd : whence to his Son ;  
The assessor of his throne, he thus began.

" Effulgence of my glory, Son belov'd,  
Son, in whose face invisible is beheld  
Visibly, what by Deity I am ;  
And in whose hand what by decree I do,  
Second Omnipotence ! two days are past,  
Two days, as we compute the days of Heaven,  
Since Michael and his powers went forth to tame  
These disobedient : sore hath been their fight,  
As likeliest was, when two such foes met arm'd ;  
For to themselves I left them ; and thou know'st,  
Equal in their creation they were form'd, [wrought  
Save what sin hath impair'd ; which yet hath  
Insensibly, for I suspend their doom ;  
Whence in perpetual fight they needs must last  
Endless, and no solution will be found :  
War wearied hath perform'd what war can do,  
And to disorder'd rage let loose the reins,  
With mountains, as with weapons, arm'd ; which  
makes

Wild work in Heaven, and dangerous to the main.  
Two days are therefore past, the third is thine ;  
For thee I have ordain'd it ; and thus far  
Have suffer'd, that the glory may be thine  
Of ending this great war, since none but thou  
Can end it. Into thee such virtue and grace  
Immense I have transfus'd, that all may know  
In Heaven and Hell thy power above compare ;  
And, this perverse commotion govern'd thus,  
To manifest thee worthiest to be Heir  
Of all things ; to be Heir, and to be King  
By sacred unction, thy deserved right.  
Go then, thou Mightiest, in thy Father's might ;  
Ascend my chariot, guide the rapid wheels  
That shake Heaven's basis, bring forth all my war,  
My bow and thunder, my almighty arms  
Gird on, and sword upon thy puissant thigh ;  
Pursue these sons of darkness, drive them out  
From all Heaven's bounds into the utter deep :  
There let them learn, as likes them, to despise  
God, and Messiah, his anointed king."

" He said, and on his son with rays direct  
Shone full ; he all his Father full express'd  
Ineffably into his face receiv'd ;  
And thus the filial godhead answering spake.

" O Father, O Supreme of heavenly thrones,  
First, Highest, Holiest, Best ; thou always seek'st  
To glorify thy Son ; I always thee,  
As is most just : this I my glory account,  
My exaltation, and my whole delight,  
That thou, in me well pleas'd, declar'st thy will  
Fulfill'd, which to fulfil is all my bliss.  
Sceptre and power, thy giving, I assume,  
And gladlier shall resign, when in the end  
Thou shalt be all in all, and I in thee  
For ever ; and in me all whom thou lov'st :  
But whom thou hat'st, I hate, and can put on  
Thy terrors, as I put thy mildness on,  
Image of thee in all things ; and shall soon,  
Arm'd with thy might, rid Heaven of these rebell'd ;  
To their prepar'd ill mansion driven down,  
To chains of darkness, and the undying worm ;  
That from thy just obedience could revolt,  
Whom to obey is happiness entire.  
Then shall thy saints unmix'd, and from the impure  
Far separate, circling thy holy mount,  
Unfeign'd halleluiahs to thee sing,  
Hymns of high praise, and I among them chief."

" So said, he, o'er his sceptre bowing, rose  
From the right hand of glory where he sat ;  
And the third sacred morn began to shine,  
Dawning through Heaven. Forth rush'd with  
whirlwind sound

The chariot of Paternal Deity,  
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel undrawn,  
Itself instinct with spirit, but convoy'd  
By four cherubic shapes ; four faces each  
Had wondrous ; as with stars, their bodies all  
And wings were set with eyes ; with eyes the wheels  
Of beryl, and careering fires between ;  
Over their heads a crystal firmament,  
Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure  
Amber, and colours of the showery arch.  
He, in celestial panoply all arm'd  
Of radiant Urim, work divinely wrought,  
Ascended ; at his right hand Victory  
Sat eagle-wing'd ; beside him hung his bow  
And quiver with three bolted thunder stor'd ;  
And from about him fierce effusion roll'd  
Of smoke, and bickering flame, and sparkles dire :  
Attended with ten thousand thousand saints,  
He onward came ; far off his coming shone ;  
And twenty thousand (I their number heard)  
Chariots of God, half on each hand, were seen :  
He on the wings of cherub rode sublime  
On the crystalline sky, in sapphire thron'd,  
Illustrious far and wide ; but by his own  
First seen : them unexpected joy surpris'd,  
When the great ensign of Messiah blas'd  
Aloft by angels borne, his sign in Heaven ;  
Under whose conduct Michael soon reduc'd  
His army, circumfus'd on either wing,  
Under their head imbodied all in one.  
Before him Power Divine his way prepar'd ;  
At his command the uprooted hills retir'd  
Each to his place ; they heard his voice, and went  
Obsequious ; Heaven his wonted face renew'd,  
And with fresh flowerets hill and valley smil'd.  
This saw his hapless foes, but stood obdur'd,  
And to rebellious fight rallied their powers,  
Insensate, hope conceiving from despair."

In heavenly spirits could such perverseness dwell ?  
 But to convince the proud what signs avail,  
 Or wonders move the obdurate to relent ?  
 They, harden'd more by what might most reclaim,  
 Grieving to see his glory, at the sight  
 Took envy ; and, aspiring to his height,  
 Stood re-embattled fierce, by force or fraud  
 Weening to prosper, and at length prevail  
 Against God and Messiah, or to fall  
 In universal ruin last ; and now  
 To final battle drew, disdainful flight,  
 Or faint retreat ; when the great Son of God  
 To all his host on either hand thus spake. [stand,  
 " " Stand still in bright array, ye saints ; here  
 Ye angels arm'd ; this day from battle rest :  
 Faithful hath been your warfare, and of God  
 Accepted, fearless in his righteous cause ;  
 And as ye have receiv'd, so have ye done,  
 Invincibly : but of this cursed crew  
 The punishment to other hand belongs ;  
 Vengeance is his, or whose he sole appoints :  
 Number to this day's work is not ordain'd,  
 Nor multitude ; stand only, and behold  
 God's indignation on these godless pour'd  
 By me ; not you, but me, they have despis'd,  
 Yet envied ; against me is all their rage,  
 Because the Father, to whom in Heaven supreme  
 Kingdom, and power, and glory appertains,  
 Hath honour'd me, according to his will,  
 Therefore to me their doom he hath assign'd ;  
 That they may have their wish to try with me  
 In battle which the stronger proves : they all,  
 Or I alone against them ; since by strength  
 They measure all, of other excellence  
 Not emulous, nor care who them excels ;  
 Nor other strife with them do I vouchsafe."

" So spake the Son, and into terror chang'd  
 His countenance too severe to be beheld,  
 And full of wrath bent on his enemies.  
 At once the Four spread out their starry wings  
 With dreadful shade contiguous, and the orbs  
 Of his fierce chariot roll'd, as with the sound  
 Of torrent floods, or of a numerous host.  
 He on his impious foes right onward drove,  
 Gloomy as night, under his burning wheels  
 The stedfast empyrean shook throughout,  
 All but the throne itself of God. Full soon  
 Among them he arriv'd ; in his right hand  
 Grasping ten thousand thunders, which he sent  
 Before him, such as in their souls infix'd  
 Plagues : they, astonish'd, all resistance lost,  
 All courage ; down their idle weapons dropt :  
 O'er shields, and helms, and helmeted heads he rode  
 Of thrones and mighty seraphim prostrate,  
 That wish'd the mountains now might be again  
 Thrown on them, as a shelter from his ire.  
 Nor less on either side tempestuous fell  
 His arrows, from the fourfold-visag'd Four  
 Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels  
 Distinct alike with multitude of eyes ;  
 One spirit in them rul'd ; and every eye  
 Glar'd lightning, and shot forth pernicious fire  
 Among the accurs'd, that wither'd all their strength,  
 And of their wonted vigour left them drain'd,  
 Exhausted, spiritless, afflicted, fall'n.  
 Yet half his strength he put not forth, but check'd  
 His thunder in mid volley ; for he meant  
 Not to destroy, but root them out of Heaven :  
 The overthrow he rais'd, and as a herd  
 Of goats or timorous flock together throng'd

Drove them before him thunder-struck, pursued  
 With terrors, and with furies, to the bounds  
 And crystal wall of Heaven ; which, opening wide,  
 Roll'd inward, and a spacious gap disclos'd  
 Into the wasteful deep : the monstrous sight  
 Struck them with horror backward, but far worse  
 Urg'd them behind : headlong themselves they  
 threw

Down from the verge of Heaven ; eternal wrath  
 Burnt after them to the bottomless pit.

" Hell heard the unsufferable noise, Hell saw  
 Heaven ruining from Heaven, and would have fled  
 Affrighted ; but strict Fate had cast too deep  
 Her dark foundations, and too fast had bound.  
 Nine days they fell : confounded Chaos roar'd,  
 And felt tenfold confusion in their fall  
 Through his wild anarchy, so huge a rout  
 Encumber'd him with ruin : Hell at last  
 Yawning receiv'd them whole, and on them clos'd ;  
 Hell their fit habitation, fraught with fire  
 Unquenchable, the house of woe and pain.  
 Disburden'd Heaven rejoic'd, and soon repair'd  
 Her mural breach, returning whence it roll'd.  
 Sole victor, from the expulsion of his foes,  
 Messiah his triumphal chariot turn'd :  
 To meet him all his saints, who silent stood  
 Eye-witnesses of his almighty acts,  
 With jubilee advanc'd ; and, as they went,  
 Shaded with branching palm, each order bright,  
 Sung triumph, and him sung victorious King,  
 Son, Heir, and Lord, to him dominion given,  
 Worthiest to reign : He, celebrated, rode  
 Triumphant through mid Heaven, into the courts  
 And temple of his mighty Father thron'd  
 On high ; who into glory him receiv'd,  
 Where now he sits at the right hand of bliss.

" Thus measuring things in Heaven by things  
 on Earth,

At thy request, and that thou may'st beware  
 By what is past, to thee I have reveal'd  
 What might have else to human race been hid ;  
 The discord which befel, and war in Heaven  
 Among the angelic powers, and the deep fall  
 Of those too high aspiring, who rebell'd  
 With Satan ; he who envies now thy state,  
 Who now is plotting how he may seduce  
 Thee also from obedience, that, with him  
 Bereav'd of happiness, thou may'st partake  
 His punishment, eternal misery ;  
 Which would be all his solace and revenge,  
 As a despite done against the Most High,  
 Thee once to gain companion of his woe.  
 But listen not to his temptations, warn  
 Thy weaker ; let it profit thee to have heard,  
 By terrible example, the reward  
 Of disobedience ; firm they might have stood,  
 Yet fell ; remember, and fear to transgress."

## BOOK VII.

### *The Argument.*

Raphael, at the request of Adam, relates how and  
 wherefore this world was first created ; that God,  
 after the expelling of Satan and his angels out  
 of Heaven, declared his pleasure to create an-  
 other world, and other creatures to dwell therein ;  
 sends his Son with glory, and attendance of  
 angels, to perform the work of creation in six

days: the angels celebrate with hymns the performance thereof, and his re-ascension into Heaven.

DESCEND from Heaven, Urania, by that name  
If rightly thou art call'd, whose voice divine  
Following, above the Olympian hill I soar,  
Above the flight of Pegasus wing.  
The meaning, not the name, I call: for thou  
Nor of the Muses nine, nor on the top  
Of old Olympus dwelt'st; but, heavenly-born,  
Before the hills appeared, or fountain flow'd,  
Thou with eternal Wisdom didst converse.  
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play  
In presence of the Almighty Father, pleas'd  
With thy celestial song. Up led by thee,  
Into the Heaven of Heavens I have presum'd,  
An earthly guest, and drawn empyreal air,  
Thy tempering: with like safety guided down  
Return me to my native element:  
Rest from this flying steed unrein'd, (as once  
Jellerophon, though from a lower clime,)  
Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall,  
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn.  
Half yet remains unsung, but narrower bound  
Within the visible diurnal sphere;  
Standing on earth, not rap't above the pole,  
Dore safe I sing with mortal voice, unchang'd  
To hoarse or mute, though fall'n on evil days,  
On evil days though fall'n, and evil tongues;  
In darkness, and with dangers compass'd round,  
And solitude; yet not alone, while thou  
Visit'st my slumbers nightly, or when morn  
Purple the east: still govern thou my song,  
Urania, and fit audience find, though few.  
But drive far off the barbarous dissonance  
Of Bacchus and his revellers, the race  
Of that rout that tore the Thracian bard  
In Rhodope, where woods and rocks had ears  
To rapture, till the savage clamour drown'd  
Both harp and voice: nor could the Muse defend  
Her son. So fail not thou, who thee implores:  
For thou art heavenly, she an empty dream.  
Say, goddess, what ensued when Raphael,  
The affable arch-angel, had forewarn'd  
Adam, by dire example, to beware  
Apostacy, by what befel in Heaven  
To those apostates; lest the like befall  
In Paradise to Adam or his race,  
Charg'd not to touch the interdicted tree,  
If they transgress, and slight that sole command,  
To easily obey'd amid the choice  
Of all tastes else to please their appetite,  
Though wandering. He, with his consort Eve,  
The story heard attentive, and was fill'd  
With admiration and deep muse, to hear [thought  
Of things so high and strange; things, to their  
So unimaginable, as hate in Heaven,  
And war so near the peace of God in bliss,  
With such confusion: but the evil, soon  
Driven back, redounded as a flood on those  
From whom it sprung; impossible to mix  
With blessedness. Whence Adam soon repeal'd  
The doubts that in his heart arose: and now  
Led on, yet sinless, with desire to know  
What nearer might concern him, how this world  
Of Heaven and Earth conspicuous first began;  
When, and whereof created: for what cause,  
What within Eden, or without, was done  
Before his memory: as one whose drought

Yet scarce allay'd still eyes the current stream,  
Whose liquid murmur heard new thirst excites,  
Proceeded thus to ask his heavenly guest.

"Great things, and full of wonder in our ears  
Far differing from this world, thou hast reveal'd,  
Divine interpreter! by favour sent  
Down from the empyrean, to forewarn  
Us timely of what might else have been our loss,  
Unknown, which human knowledge could not  
reach:

For which to the infinitely Good we owe  
Immortal thanks, and his admonishment  
Receive with solemn purpose to observe  
Immutably his sovran will, the end  
Of what we are. But since thou hast vouchsaf'd  
Gently, for our instruction, to impart  
Things above earthly thought, which yet concern'd  
Our knowing, as to highest Wisdom seem'd,  
Deign to descend now lower, and relate  
What may no less perhaps avail us known,  
How first began this Heaven which we behold  
Distant so high, with moving fires adorn'd  
Innumerable; and this which yields or fills  
All space, the ambient air wide interfus'd  
Embracing round this florid Earth? what cause  
Mov'd the Creator in his holy rest  
Through all eternity so late to build  
In Chaos; and the work begun, how soon  
Absolv'd; if unforbid thou may'st unfold  
What we, not to explore the secrets ask  
Of his eternal empire, but the more  
To magnify his works, the more we know.  
And the great light of day yet wants to run  
Much of his race though steep; suspense in Heaven,  
Held by thy voice, thy potent voice, he hears,  
And longer will delay to hear thee tell  
His generation, and the rising birth  
Of Nature from the unapparent deep:  
Or if the star of evening and the Moon  
Haste to thy audience, Night with her will bring  
Silence; and Sleep, listening to thee, will watch;  
Or we can bid his absence, till thy song  
End, and dismiss thee ere the morning shine."  
Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought:  
And thus the godlike angel answer'd mild.  
"This also thy request, with caution ask'd,  
Obtain; though to recount almighty works  
What words or tongue of seraph can suffice,  
Or heart of man suffice to comprehend?  
Yet what thou canst attain, which best may serve  
To glorify the Maker, and infer  
Thee also happier, shall not be withheld  
Thy hearing; such commission from above  
I have receiv'd, to answer thy desire  
Of knowledge within bounds; beyond, abstain  
To ask; nor let thine own inventions hope  
Things not reveal'd, which the invisible King,  
Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in night;  
To none communicable in Earth or Heaven:  
Enough is left besides to search and know.  
But knowledge is as food, and needs no less  
Her temperance over appetite, to know  
In measure what the mind may well contain;  
Oppresses else with surfeit, and soon turns  
Wisdom to folly, as nourishment to wind.  
"Know then, that, after Lucifer from Heaven  
(So call him, brighter once amidst the host  
Of angels, than that star the stars among)  
Fell with his flaming legions through the deep  
Into his place, and the great Son return'd

Victorious with his saints, the Omnipotent  
Eternal Father from his throne beheld  
Their multitude, and to his Son thus spake.

“ At least our envious foe hath fail'd, who  
thought

All like himself rebellious, by whose aid  
This inaccessible high strength, the seat  
Of Deity supreme, us disposess'd,  
He trusted to have seiz'd, and into fraud  
Drew many, whom their place knows here no more :  
Yet far the greater part have kept, I see,  
Their station ; Heaven, yet populous, retains  
Number sufficient to possess her realms  
Though wide, and this high temple to frequent  
With ministeries due, and solemn rites :  
But, lest his heart exalt him in the harm  
Already done, to have despoiled Heaven,  
My damage fondly deem'd, I can repair  
That detriment, if such it be to lose  
Self-lost ; and in a moment will create  
Another world, out of one man a race  
Of men innumerable, there to dwell,  
Not here ; till, by degrees of merit rais'd,  
They open to themselves at length the way  
Up hither, under long obedience tried ; [Earth  
And Earth be chang'd to Heaven, and Heaven to  
One kingdom, joy and union without end.  
Meanwhile inhabit lax, ye powers of Heaven ;  
And thou my Word, begotten Son, by thee  
This I perform ; speak thou, and be it done !  
My overshadowing spirit and might with thee  
I send along ; ride forth, and bid the deep  
Within appointed bounds be Heaven and Earth ;  
Boundless the deep, because I am who fill  
Infinite, nor vacuous the space.  
Though I, uncircumscrib'd myself, retire,  
And put not forth my goodness, which is free  
To act or not, necessity and chance  
Approach not me, and what I will is fate.’

“ So spake the Almighty, and to what he spake  
His Word, the filial Godhead, gave effect.  
Immediate are the acts of God, more swift  
Than time or motion, but to human ears  
Cannot without process of speech be told,  
So told as earthly notion can receive.  
Great triumph and rejoicing was in Heaven,  
When such was heard declared the Almighty's will ;  
Glory they sung to the Most High, good will  
To future men, and in their dwellings peace :  
Glory to him, whose just avenging ire  
Had driven out the ungodly from his sight  
And the habitations of the just ; to him  
Glory and praise, whose wisdom had ordain'd  
Good out of evil to create ; instead  
Of spirits malign, a better race to bring  
Into their vacant room, and thence diffuse  
His good to worlds and ages infinite.

“ So sang the hierarchies : meanwhile the Son  
On his great expedition now appear'd,  
Girt with omnipotence, with radiance crown'd  
Of majesty divine ; sapience and love  
Immense, and all his Father in him shone.  
About his chariot numberless were pour'd  
Cherub, and seraph, potentates, and thrones,  
And virtues, winged spirits, and chariots wing'd  
From the armoury of God ; where stand of old  
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd  
Against a solemn day, harness'd at hand,  
Celestial equipage ; and now came forth  
Spontaneous, for within them spirit liv'd,

Attendant on their Lord : Heaven open'd wide  
Her ever-during gates, harmonious sound  
On golden hinges moving, to let forth  
The King of Glory, in his powerful Word  
And Spirit, coming to create new worlds. [show  
On heavenly ground they stood ; and from the  
They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss  
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild,  
Up from the bottom turn'd by furious winds  
And surging waves, as mountains, to assault  
Heaven's height, and with the centre mix the pole.

“ Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep  
peace,’

Said then the omnific Word ; ‘ your discord end ’  
Nor staid ; but, on the wings of cherubim  
Uplifted, in paternal glory rode  
Far into Chaos, and the world unborn ;  
For Chaos heard his voice : him all his train  
Follow'd in bright procession, to behold  
Creation, and the wonders of his might.  
Then staid the fervid wheels, and in his hand  
He took the golden compasses, prepar'd  
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe  
This universe, and all created things :  
One foot he center'd, and the other turn'd  
Round through the vast profundity obscure ;  
And said, ‘ Thus far extend, thus far thy bounds,  
This be thy just circumference, O World !’  
Thus God the Heaven created, thus the Earth,  
Matter unform'd and void : darkness profound  
Cover'd the abyss ; but on the watery calm  
His brooding wings the Spirit of God outspread,  
And vital virtue infus'd, and vital warmth  
Throughout the fluid mass ; but downward purg'd  
The black tartareous cold infernal dregs,  
Adverse to life : then founded, then conglob'd  
Like things to like ; the rest to several place  
Disparted, and between spun out the air ;  
And Earth, self-balanc'd, on her centre hung.

“ Let there be light,’ said God ; and forthwith  
Light

Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure  
Sprung from the deep ; and from her native east  
To journey through the aery gloom began,  
Spher'd in a radiant cloud, for yet the Sun  
Was not ; she in a cloudy tabernacle  
Sojourn'd the while. God saw the light was good ;  
And light from darkness by the hemisphere  
Divided : light the Day, and darkness Night,  
He nam'd. Thus was the first day even and morn :  
Nor past uncelebrated, nor unsung  
By the celestial quires, when orient light  
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld ; [about  
Birth-day of Heaven and Earth, with joy and  
The hollow universal orb they fill'd,  
And touch'd their golden harps, and hymning  
prais'd

God and his works ; Creator him they sung,  
Both when first evening was, and when first morn.

“ Again, God said, ‘ Let there be firmament  
Amid the waters, and let it divide  
The waters from the waters ;’ and God made  
The firmament, expanse of liquid, pure,  
Transparent, elemental air, diffus'd  
In circuit to the uttermost convex  
Of this great round ; partition firm and sure,  
The waters underneath from those above  
Dividing : for as Earth, so he the world  
Built on circumfluous waters calm, in wide  
Crystalline ocean, and the loud misrule

Of Chaos far remov'd; lest fierce extremes  
Contiguous might distemper the whole frame:  
And Heaven he nam'd the Firmament: so even  
And morning chorus sung the second day.

"The Earth was form'd, but in the womb as yet

Of waters, embryo immature involv'd,  
Appear'd not: over all the face of Earth  
Main ocean flow'd, not idle; but, with warm  
Prolific humour softening all her globe,  
Fermented the great mother to conceive,  
Satiate with genial moisture; when God said,  
Be gather'd now ye waters under Heaven  
Into one place, and let dry land appear.  
Immediately the mountains huge appear  
Emergent, and their broad bare backs upheave  
Into the clouds; their tops ascend the sky:  
So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low  
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,  
Spacious bed of waters: thither they  
Rushed with glad precipitance, uproll'd,  
As drops on dust conglobing from the dry:  
Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct,  
Or haste; such flight the great command impress'd  
In the swift floods: as armies at the call  
Of trumpets (for of armies thou hast heard)  
Troop to their standard; so the watery throng,  
Wave rolling after wave, where way they found,  
Up steep, with torrent rapture, if through plain,  
Soft-ebbing! nor withstood them rock or hill;  
But they, or under ground, or circuit wide  
With serpent error wandering, found their way,  
And on the washy ooze deep channels wore;  
Till, ere God had bid the ground be dry,  
All but within those banks, where rivers now  
Stream, and perpetual draw their humid train.  
He dry land, Earth; and the great receptacle  
Of congregated waters, he call'd Seas: [Earth  
And saw that it was good; and said, 'Let the  
'But forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed,  
And fruit-tree yielding fruit after her kind,  
Whose seed is in herself upon the Earth.'  
He scarce had said, when the bare Earth, till then  
Desert and bare, unsightly, unadorn'd,  
Brought forth the tender grass, whose verdure clad  
Her universal face with pleasant green;  
Then herbs of every leaf, that sudden flower'd  
Opening their various colours, and made gay  
Her bosom, smelling sweet: and, these scarce  
blown,

Forth flourish'd thick the clustering vine, forth crept  
The swelling gourd, up stood the corny reed  
Emball'd in her field, and the humble shrub,  
And bush with frizzled hair implicit: last  
Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread  
Their branches hung with copious fruit, or gemm'd  
Their blossoms: with high woods the hills were  
crown'd,

With tufts the valleys, and each fountain side;  
With borders long the rivers: that Earth now  
Seem'd like to Heaven a seat where gods might  
dwell,

Or wander with delight, and love to haunt  
Her sacred shades: though God had yet not rain'd  
Upon the Earth, and man to till the ground  
None was; but from the Earth a dewy mist  
Went up, and water'd all the ground, and each  
Plant of the field; which, ere it was in the Earth,  
God made, and every herb, before it grew  
On the green stem: God saw that it was good:  
So even and morn recorded the third day.

"Again the Almighty spake, 'Let there be lights  
High in the expanse of Heaven, to divide  
The day from night; and let them be for signs  
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;  
And let them be for lights, as I ordain  
Their office in the firmament of Heaven,  
To give light on the Earth;' and it was so.  
And God made two great lights, great for their use  
To Man, the greater to have rule by day,  
The less by night, altern; and made the stars,  
And set them in the firmament of Heaven  
To illuminate the Earth, and rule the day  
In their vicissitude, and rule the night,  
And light from darkness to divide. God saw,  
Surveying his great work, that it was good:  
For of celestial bodies first the Sun  
A mighty sphere he fram'd, unlightsome first,  
Though of ethereal mould: then form'd the Moon  
Globose, and every magnitude of stars,  
And sow'd with stars the Heaven, thick as a field:  
Of light by far the greater part he took,  
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd  
In the Sun's orb, made porous to receive  
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain  
Her gather'd beams, great palace now of light.  
Hither, as to their fountain, other stars  
Repairing, in their golden urns draw light,  
And hence the morning-planet gilds her horns;  
By tincture or reflection they augment  
Their small peculiar, though from human sight  
So far remote, with diminution seen.  
First in his east the glorious lamp was seen,  
Regent of day, and all the horizon round  
Invested with bright rays, jocund to run  
His longitude through Heaven's high road; the gray  
Dawn, and the Pleiades, before him danc'd,  
Shedding sweet influence: less bright the Moon,  
But opposite in levell'd west was set,  
His mirror, with full face borrowing her light  
From him; for other light she needed none  
In that aspect, and still that distance keeps  
Till night; then in the east her turn she shines,  
Revolv'd on Heaven's great axle, and her reign  
With thousand lesser lights dividual holds,  
With thousand thousand stars, that then appear'd  
Spangling the hemisphere: then first adorn'd  
With their bright luminaries that set and rose, [day.  
Glad evening and glad morn crown'd the fourth

"And God said, 'Let the waters generate  
Reptile with spawn abundant, living soul:  
And let fowl fly above the Earth, with wings  
Display'd on the open firmament of Heaven.'  
And God created the great whales, and each  
Soul living, each that crept, which plenteously  
The waters generated by their kinds;  
And every bird of wing after his kind;  
And saw that it was good, and bless'd them, saying,  
'Be fruitful, multiply, and in the seas,  
And lakes, and running streams, the waters fill:  
And let the fowl be multiplied on the Earth.'  
Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,  
With fry innumerable swarm, and shoals  
Of fish that with their fins, and shining scales,  
Glide under the green wave, in sculls that oft  
Bank the mid sea: part single, or with mate,  
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through  
groves

Of coral stray; or, sporting with quick glance,  
Show to the Sun their wav'd coats dropt with gold;  
Or, in their pearly shells at ease, attend

Moist nutriment ; or under rocks their food  
 In jointed armour watch : on smooth the seal,  
 And bended dolphins play : part huge of bulk  
 Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,  
 Tempest the ocean : there leviathan,  
 Hugest of living creatures, on the deep  
 Stretch'd like a promontory sleeps or swims,  
 And seems a moving land ; and at his gills  
 Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea.  
 Meanwhile the tepid caves, and fens, and shores,  
 Their brood as numerous hatch, from the egg that  
 soon

Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclos'd  
 Their callow young ; but feather'd soon and fledge  
 They summ'd their pens ; and, soaring the air  
 sublime,

With clang despis'd the ground, under a cloud  
 In prospect ; there the eagle and the stork  
 On cliffs and cedar tops their eyries build :  
 Part loosely wing the region, part more wise  
 In common, rang'd in figure, wedge their way,  
 Intelligent of seasons, and set forth  
 Their aery caravan, high over seas  
 Flying, and over lands, with mutual wing  
 Easing their flight ; so steers the prudent crane  
 Her annual voyage, borne on winds ; the air  
 Floats as they pass, fann'd with unnumber'd  
 plumes :

From branch to branch the smaller birds with song  
 Solac'd the woods, and spread their painted wings  
 Till even ; nor then the solemn nightingale  
 Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft lays :  
 Others, on silver lakes and rivers, bath'd  
 Their downy breast ; the swan with arched neck,  
 Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows  
 Her state with oary feet ; yet oft they quit  
 The dank, and, rising on stiff pennons, tower  
 The mid æreal sky : others on ground  
 Walk'd firm ; the crested cock whose clarion sounds  
 The silent hours, and the other whose gay train  
 Adorns him, colour'd with the florid hue  
 Of rainbows and starry eyes. The waters thus  
 With fish replenish'd, and the air with fowl,  
 Evening and morn solemniz'd the fifth day.

“ The sixth, and of creation last, arose  
 With evening harps and matin ; when God said,  
 ‘ Let the Earth bring forth soul living in her kind,  
 Cattle, and creeping things, and beast of the Earth,  
 Each in their kind.’ The Earth obey'd, and straight  
 Opening her fertile womb teem'd at a birth  
 Innumerable living creatures ; perfect forms,  
 Limb'd and full grown : out of the ground up rose,  
 As from his lair, the wild beast, where he wons  
 In forest wild, in thicket, brake, or den ;  
 Among the trees in pairs they rose, they walk'd :  
 The cattle in the fields and meadows green :  
 Those rare and solitary, these in flocks  
 Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.  
 The grassy clods now calv'd ; now half appear'd  
 The tawny lion, pawing to get free  
 His hinder parts, then springs, as broke from bonds,  
 And rampant shakes his brinded mane ; the ounce,  
 The lizzard, and the tiger, as the mole  
 Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw  
 In hillocks : the swift stag from under ground  
 Bore up his branching head ; scarce from his moul'd  
 Behemoth, biggest born of Earth, upheav'd  
 His vastness : fleec'd the flocks and bleating rose,  
 As plants : ambiguous between sea and land  
 The river-horse, and scaly crocodile.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,  
 Insect or worm : those wav'd their limber fans  
 For wings, and smallest lineaments exact  
 In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride,  
 With spots of gold and purple, azure and green :  
 These, as a line, their long dimension drew,  
 Streaking the ground with sinuous trace ; not all  
 Minims of nature ; some of serpent-kind,  
 Wonderous in length and corpulence, involv'd  
 Their snaky folds, and added wings. First crept  
 The parsimonious emmet, provident  
 Of future ; in small room large heart enclos'd ;  
 Pattern of just equality perhaps  
 Hereafter, join'd in her popular tribes  
 Of commonalty : swarming next appear'd  
 The female bee, that feeds her husband drone  
 Deliciously, and builds her waxen cells  
 With honey stor'd : the rest are numberless,  
 And thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them  
 names,

Needless to thee repeated : nor unknown  
 The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field,  
 Of huge extent sometimes, with brassen eyes  
 And hairy mane terrific, though to thee  
 Not noxious, but obedient at thy call.

“ Now Heaven in all her glory shone, and roll'd  
 Her motions, as the great first Mover's hand  
 First wheel'd their course : Earth in her rich attire  
 Consummate lovely smil'd ; air, water, earth,  
 By fowl, fish, beast, was flown, was swum, was  
 walk'd

Frequent ; and of the sixth day yet remain'd :  
 There wanted yet the master-work, the end  
 Of all yet done ; a creature, who, not prone  
 And brute as other creatures, but endued  
 With sanctity of reason, might erect  
 His stature, and upright with front serene  
 Govern the rest, self-knowing ; and from thence  
 Magnanimous to correspond with Heaven,  
 But grateful to acknowledge whence his good  
 Descends, thither with heart, and voice, and eyes  
 Directed in devotion, to adore  
 And worship God Supreme, who made him chief  
 Of all his works : therefore the Omnipotent  
 Eternal Father (for where is not he  
 Present?) thus to his Son audibly spake.

“ Let us make now Man in our image, Man  
 In our similitude, and let them rule  
 Over the fish and fowl of sea and air,  
 Beast of the field, and over all the Earth,  
 And every creeping thing that creeps the ground.’  
 This said, he form'd thee, Adam, thee, O Man,  
 Dust of the ground, and in thy nostrils breath'd  
 The breath of life ; in his own image he  
 Created thee, in the image of God  
 Express ; and thou became'st a living soul.  
 Male he created thee ; but thy consort  
 Female, for race ; then bless'd mankind, and said,  
 ‘ Be fruitful, multiply, and fill th' Earth ;  
 Subdue it, and throughout dominion hold  
 Over fish of the sea, and fowl of th' air,  
 And every living thing that moves on th' Earth.’  
 Wherever thus created, for no place  
 Is yet distinct by name, thence, as thou know'st,  
 He brought thee into this delicious grove,  
 This garden, planted with the trees of God,  
 Delectable both to behold and taste ;  
 And freely all their pleasant fruit for food  
 Gave thee ; all sorts are here that all the Earth  
 yields,

Variety without end ; but of the tree,  
Which, tasted, works knowledge of good and evil,  
Thou may'st not ; in the day thou eat'st, thou diest ;  
Death is the penalty imposed ; beware,  
And govern well thy appetite ; lest Sin  
Surprise thee, and her black attendant Death.

" Here finish'd he, and all that he had made  
View'd, and behold all was entirely good ;  
So even and morn accomplish'd the sixth day :  
Yet not till the Creator from his work  
Desisting, though unwearied, up return'd,  
Up to the Heaven of Heavens, his high abode ;  
Thence to behold this new created world,  
The addition of his empire, how it show'd  
In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair,  
Answering his great idea. Up he rode  
Follow'd with acclamation, and the sound  
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tun'd  
Angelic harmonies : the Earth, the air  
Resounded, (thou remember'st, for thou heard'st,)  
The Heavens and all the constellations rung,  
The planets in their station listening stood,  
While the bright pomp ascended jubilant.

Open, ye everlasting gates !' they sung,  
Open, ye Heavens ! your living doors ; let in  
The great Creator from his work return'd  
Magnificent, his six days' work, a world ;  
Open, and henceforth oft ; for God will deign  
To visit oft the dwellings of just men,  
Delighted ; and with frequent intercourse  
Neither will send his winged messengers  
On errands of supernal grace.' So sung  
The glorious train ascending : he through Heaven,  
That open'd wide her blazing portals, led  
To God's eternal house direct the way ;  
A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold  
And pavement stars, as stars to thee appear,  
Seen in the galaxy, that milky way,  
Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest  
Border'd with stars. And now on Earth the  
seventh

Morning arose in Eden, for the Sun  
Was set, and twilight from the east came on,  
Overunning night ; when at the holy mount  
Of Heaven's high-seated top, the imperial throne  
Of Godhead fix'd for ever firm and sure,  
The filial Power arriv'd, and sat him down  
With his great Father ! for he also went  
Invisible, yet staid, (such privilege  
Hath Omnipresence,) and the work ordain'd,  
Author and End of all things ; and, from work  
Now resting, bless'd and hallow'd the seventh day  
As resting on that day from all his work,  
But not in silence holy kept : the harp  
Had work and rested not ; the solemn pipe,  
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,  
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,  
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice  
Choral or unison : of incense clouds,  
Rising from golden censers, hid the mount.  
Creation and the six days' acts they sung :

Great are thy works, Jehovah ! infinite [tongue  
Thy power ! what thought can measure thee, or  
Relate thee ? Greater now in thy return  
Than from the giant angels : thee that day  
Thy thunders magnified ; but to create  
Is greater than created to destroy.  
Who can impair thee, Mighty King, or bound  
Thy empire ? Easily the proud attempt  
Of spirits apostate, and their counsels vain,

Thou hast repell'd ; while impiously they thought  
Thee to diminish, and from thee withdraw  
The number of thy worshippers. Who seeks  
To lessen thee, against his purpose serves  
To manifest the more thy might : his evil  
Thou usest, and from thence creat'st more good.  
Witness this new-made world, another Heaven  
From Heaven-gate not far, founded in view  
On the clear hyaline, the glassy sea ;  
Of amplitude almost immense, with stars  
Numerous, and every star perhaps a world  
Of destin'd habitation ; but thou know'st  
Their seasons : among these the seat of men,  
Earth, with her nether ocean circumfus'd,  
Their pleasant dwelling-place. Thrice happy men,  
And sons of men, whom God hath thus advanc'd !  
Created in his image there to dwell  
And worship him ; and in reward to rule  
Over his works, on earth, in sea, or air,  
And multiply a race of worshippers  
Holy and just : thrice happy, if they know  
Their happiness, and persevere upright !'

" So sung they, and the empyrean rung  
With halleluiahs : thus was sabbath kept.  
And thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd  
How first this world and face of things began,  
And what before thy memory was done  
From the beginning ; that posterity,  
Inform'd by thee, might know : if else thou seek'st  
Aught not surpassing human measure, say."

Book VIII.

*The Argument.*

Adam inquires concerning celestial motions ; is  
doubtfully answered, and exhorted to search  
rather things more worthy of knowledge : Adam  
assents ; and, still desirous to detain Raphael,  
relates to him what he remembered since his own  
creation ; his placing in Paradise ; his talk with  
God concerning solitude and fit society : his first  
meeting and nuptials with Eve : his discourse  
with the angel thereupon ; who, after admonitions  
repeated, departs.

THE angel ended, and in Adam's ear  
So charming left his voice, that he a while  
Thought him still speaking, still stood fix'd to hear ;  
Then, as new wak'd, thus gratefully replied.

" What thanks sufficient, or what recompense  
Equal, have I to render thee, divine  
Historian, who thus largely hast allay'd  
The thirst I had of knowledge, and vouchsaf'd  
This friendly condescension to relate  
Things else by me unsearchable ; now heard  
With wonder, but delight, and, as is due,  
With glory attributed to the high  
Creator ? Something yet of doubt remains,  
Which only thy solution can resolve.  
When I behold this goodly frame, this world,  
Of Heaven and Earth consisting ; and compute  
Their magnitudes ; this Earth a spot, a grain,  
An atom, with the firmament compar'd  
And all her number'd stars, that seem to roll  
Spaces incomprehensible, (for such  
Their distance argues, and their swift return  
Diurnal,) merely to officiate light  
Round this opacous Earth, this punctual spot,



One day and night ; in all their vast survey  
Useless besides ; reasoning I oft admire,  
How Nature wise and frugal could commit  
Such disproportions, with superfluous hand  
So many nobler bodies to create,  
Greater so manifold, to this one use,  
For aught appears, and on their orbs impose  
Such restless revolution day by day  
Repeated ; while the sedentary Earth,  
That better might with far less compass move,  
Serv'd by more noble than herself, attains  
Her end without least motion, and receives,  
As tribute, such a sumless journey brought  
Of incorporeal speed, her warmth and light ;  
Speed, to describe whose swiftness number fails."

So spake our sire, and by his countenance seem'd  
Entering on studious thoughts abstruse ; which Eve  
Perceiving, where she sat retir'd in sight,  
With lowliness majestic from her seat,  
And grace that won who saw to wish her stay,  
Rose, and went forth among her fruits and flowers,  
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom,  
Her nursery ; they at her coming sprung,  
And, touch'd by her fair tendance, gladlier grew.  
Yet went she not, as not with such discourse  
Delighted, or not capable her ear  
Of what was high : such pleasure she reserv'd,  
Adam relating, she sole auditress :  
Her husband the relater she preferr'd  
Before the angel, and of him to ask  
Chose rather ; he, she knew, would intermix  
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute  
With conjugal caresses ; from his lip  
Not words alone pleas'd her. O ! when meet now  
Such pairs, in love and mutual honour join'd ?  
With goddess-like demeanour forth she went,  
Not unattended ; for on her, as queen,  
A pomp of winning graces waited still,  
And from about her shot darts of desire  
Into all eyes, to wish her still in sight.  
And Raphael now, to Adam's doubt propos'd,  
Benevolent and facile thus replied.

" To ask or search, I blame thee not ; for Heaven  
Is as the book of God before thee set,  
Wherein to read his wondrous works, and learn  
His seasons, hours, or days, or months, or years :  
This to attain, whether Heaven move or Earth,  
Imports not, if thou reckon right ; the rest  
From man or angel the great Architect  
Did wisely to conceal, and not divulge  
His secrets to be scann'd by them who ought  
Rather admire ; or, if they list to try  
Conjecture, he his fabric of the Heavens  
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move  
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide  
Hereafter ; when they come to model Heaven  
And calculate the stars, how they will wield  
The mighty frame ; how build, unbuild, contrive  
To save appearances ; how gird the sphere  
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,  
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb :  
Already by thy reasoning this I guess,  
Who art to lead thy offspring, and supposest  
That bodies bright and greater should not serve  
The less not bright, nor Heaven such journeys run,  
Earth sitting still, when she alone receives  
The benefit : consider first, that great  
Or bright infers not excellence : the Earth,  
Though, in comparison of Heaven, so small,  
Nor glistening, may of solid good contain

More plenty than the Sun that barren shines ;  
Whose virtue on itself works no effect,  
But in the fruitful Earth ; there first receiv'd,  
His beams, unactive else, their vigour find.  
Yet not to Earth are those bright luminaries  
Officious ; but to thee, Earth's habitant.  
And for the Heaven's wide circuit, let it speak  
The Maker's high magnificence, who built  
So spacious, and his line stretch'd out so far,  
That man may know he dwells not in his own ;  
An edifice too large for him to fill,  
Lodg'd in a small partition ; and the rest  
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known.  
The swiftness of those circles attribute,  
Though numberless, to his omnipotence,  
That to corporeal substances could add,  
Speed almost spiritual : me thou think'st not slow,  
Who since the morning-hour set out from Heaven  
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden ; distance inexpressible  
By numbers that have name. But this I urge,  
Admitting motion in the Heavens, to show  
Invalid that which thee to doubt it mov'd ;  
Not that I so affirm, though so it seem  
To thee who hast thy dwelling here on Earth.  
God, to remove his ways from human sense,  
Plac'd Heaven from Earth so far, that earthly sight,  
If it presume, might err in things too high,  
And no advantage gain. What if the Sun  
Be centre to the world ; and other stars,  
By his attractive virtue and their own  
Incited, dance about him various rounds ? [hid,  
Their wandering course now high, now low, then  
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still,  
In six thou seest ; and what if seventh to these  
The planet Earth, so stedfast though she seem,  
Insensibly three different motions move ?  
Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,  
Mov'd contrary with thwart obliquities ;  
Or save the Sun his labour, and that swift  
Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb suppos'd,  
Invisible else above all stars, the wheel  
Of day and night ; which needs not thy belief,  
If Earth, industrious of herself, fetch day  
Travelling east, and with her part averse  
From the Sun's beam meet night, her other part  
Still luminous by his ray. What if that light,  
Sent from her through the wide transpicuous air,  
To the terrestrial Moon be as a star,  
Enlightening her by day as she by night  
This Earth? reciprocal if land be there,  
Fields and inhabitants : her spots thou seest  
As clouds, and clouds may rain, and rain produce  
Fruits in her soften'd soil, for some to eat  
Allotted there : and other suns perhaps,  
With their attendant moons, thou wilt descry  
Communicating male and female light ;  
Which two great sexes animate the world,  
Stor'd in each orb perhaps with some that live.  
For such vast room in Nature unpossess'd  
By living soul, desert, and desolate,  
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute  
Each orb a glimpse of light, convey'd so far  
Down to this habitable, which returns  
Light back to them, is obvious to dispute.  
But whether thus these things, or whether not ;  
Whether the Sun, predominant in Heaven,  
Rise on the Earth ; or Earth rise on the Sun ;  
He from the east his flaming road begin ;  
Or she from west her silent course advance,

With inoffensive pace that spinning sleeps  
On her soft axle, while she paces even;  
And bears thee soft with the smooth air along;  
Sollicit not thy thoughts with matters hid;  
Leave them to God above; him serve, and fear!  
Of other creatures, as him pleases best,  
Wherever plac'd, let him dispose; joy thou  
In what he gives to thee, this Paradise  
And thy fair Eve; Heaven is for thee too high  
To know what passes there; be lowly wise:  
Think only what concerns thee, and thy being;  
Dream not of other worlds, what creatures there  
Live, in what state, condition, or degree;  
Contented that thus far hath been reveal'd  
Lot of Earth only, but of highest Heaven."

To whom thus Adam, clear'd of doubt, replied.  
How fully hast thou satisfied me, pure  
Intelligence of Heaven, angel serene!  
And freed from intricacies, taught to live  
The easiest way; nor with perplexing thoughts  
To interrupt the sweet of life, from which  
God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,  
And not molest us; unless we ourselves [vain.  
Seek them with wandering thoughts, and notions  
But apt the mind or fancy is to rove  
Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end;  
Till warn'd, or by experience taught, she learn,  
That not to know at large of things remote  
From use, obscure and subtle; but to know  
That which before us lies in daily life,  
Is the prime wisdom: what is more, is fume,  
Or emptiness, or fond impertinence:  
And renders us, in things that most concern,  
Unpractis'd, unprepar'd, and still to seek.  
Therefore from this high pitch let us descend  
To lower flight, and speak of things at hand  
Useful; whence, haply, mention may arise  
Of something not unseasonable to ask,  
By sufferance, and thy wonted favour deign'd.  
Thee I have heard relating what was done  
By my remembrance: now, hear me relate  
My story, which perhaps thou hast not heard;  
And day is not yet spent: till then thou seest  
How subtly to detain thee I devise;  
Inviting thee to hear while I relate;  
Fond, were it not in hope of thy reply:  
For, while I sit with thee, I seem in Heaven;  
And sweeter thy discourse is to my ear  
Than fruits of palm-tree pleasantest to thirst  
And hunger both, from labour at the hour  
Of sweet repast; they satiate, and soon fill,  
Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine  
Imbued, bring to their sweetness no satiety."

To whom thus Raphael answer'd heavenly meek.  
Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,  
Nor tongue ineloquent; for God on thee  
Abundantly his gifts hath also pour'd  
Inward and outward both, his image fair:  
Speaking, or mute, all comeliness and grace  
Attends thee; and each word, each motion, forms;  
Nor less think we in Heaven of thee on Earth  
Than of our fellow-servant, and inquire  
Gladly into the ways of God with Man:  
For God, we see, hath honour'd thee, and set  
On Man his equal love: say therefore on;  
For I that day was absent, as befel,  
Bound on a voyage uncouth and obscure,  
Far on excursion toward the gates of Hell;  
Squar'd in full legion (such command we had)  
To see that none thence issued forth a spy,

Or enemy, while God was in his work;  
Lest he, incens'd at such eruption bold,  
Destruction with creation might have mix'd.  
Not that they durst without his leave attempt;  
But us he sends upon his high behests  
For state, as Sovran King; and to inure  
Our prompt obedience. Fast we found, fast shut,  
The dismal gates, and barricado'd strong;  
But long ere our approaching heard within  
Noise, other than the sound of dance or song,  
Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage.  
Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light  
Ere sabbath-evening: so we had in charge.  
But thy relation now; for I attend, [mine."  
Pleas'd with thy words no less than thou with

So spake the godlike power, and thus our sire.  
"For Man to tell how human life began  
Is hard; for who himself beginning knew?  
Desire with thee still longer to converse  
Induc'd me. As new wak'd from soundest sleep,  
Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid,  
In balmy sweat; which with his beams the Sun  
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed.  
Straight toward Heaven my wondering eyes I  
turn'd,

And gaz'd a while the ample sky; till, rais'd  
By quick instinctive motion, up I sprung,  
As thitherward endeavouring, and upright  
Stood on my feet: about me round I saw  
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,  
And liquid lapse of murmuring streams; by these,  
Creatures that liv'd and mov'd, and walk'd, or flew;  
Birds on the branches warbling; all things smil'd;  
With fragrance and with joy my heart o'overflow'd.  
Myself I then perus'd, and limb by limb  
Survey'd, and sometimes went, and sometimes ran  
With supple joints, as lively vigour led:  
But who I was, or where, or from what cause,  
Knew not; to speak I tried, and forthwith spake;  
My tongue obey'd, and readily could name  
Whate'er I saw. 'Thou Sun,' said I, 'fair light,  
And thou enlighten'd Earth, so fresh and gay,  
Ye hills, and dales, ye rivers, woods, and plains,  
And ye that live and move, fair creatures, tell,  
Tell, if ye saw, how I came thus, how here?—  
Not of myself;—by some great Maker then,  
In goodness and in power pre-eminent:  
Tell me, how may I know him, how adore,  
From whom I have that thus I move and live,  
And feel that I am happier than I know.'—  
While thus I call'd, and stray'd I knew not whither,  
From where I first drew air, and first beheld  
This happy light; when answer none return'd,  
On a green shady bank, profuse of flowers,  
Pensive I sat me down; there gentle sleep  
First found me, and with soft oppression seiz'd  
My drowsed sense, untroubled, though I thought  
I then was passing to my former state  
Insensible, and forthwith to dissolve:  
When suddenly stood at my head a dream,  
Whose inward apparition gently mov'd  
My fancy to believe I yet had being,  
And liv'd: one came, methought, of shape divine,  
And said, 'Thy mansion wants thee, Adam; rise,  
First man, of men innumerable ordain'd  
First father! call'd by thee, I come thy guide  
To the Garden of Bliss, thy seat prepar'd.'  
So saying, by the hand he took me rais'd,  
And over fields and waters, as in air  
Smooth-sliding without step, last led me up

A woody mountain ; whose high top was plain,  
A circuit wide, enclos'd, with goodliest trees  
Planted, with walks, and bowers ; that what I saw  
Of Earth before scarce pleasant seem'd. Each tree,  
Loaden with fairest fruit that hung to the eye  
Tempting, stirr'd in me sudden appetite  
To pluck and eat ; whereat I wak'd, and found  
Before mine eyes all real, as the dream  
Had lively shadow'd : here had new begun  
My wandering, had not he, who was my guide  
Up hither, from among the trees appear'd,  
Presence Divine. Rejoicing, but with awe,  
In adoration at his feet I fell [I am,

Submiss : he rear'd me, and ' Whom thou sought'st  
Said mildly, ' Author of all this thou seest  
Above, or round about thee, or beneath.  
This Paradise I give thee, count it thine  
To till and keep, and of the fruit to eat :  
Of every tree that in the garden grows  
Eat freely with glad heart ; fear here no dearth :  
But of the tree whose operation brings  
Knowledge of good and ill, which I have set  
The pledge of thy obedience and thy faith,  
Amid the garden by the tree of life,  
Remember what I warn thee, shun to taste,  
And shun the bitter consequence : for know,  
The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command  
Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die,  
From that day mortal ; and this happy state  
Shalt lose, expell'd from hence into a world  
Of woe and sorrow.' Sternly he pronounced  
The rigid interdiction, which resounds  
Yet dreadful in mine ear, though in my choice  
Not to incur ; but soon his clear aspect  
Return'd, and gracious purpose thus renew'd.  
' Not only these fair bounds, but all the Earth  
To thee and to thy race I give ; as lords  
Possess it, and all things that therein live,  
Or live in sea, or air ; beast, fish, and fowl.  
In sign whereof, each bird and beast behold  
After their kinds ; I bring them to receive  
From thee their names, and pay thee fealty  
With low subjection ; understand the same  
Of fish within their watery residence,  
Not hither summon'd, since they cannot change  
Their element, to draw the thinner air.'  
As thus he spake, each bird and beast behold  
Approaching two and two ; these cowering low  
With blandishment ; each bird stoop'd on his wing.  
I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood  
Their nature, with such knowledge God endued  
My sudden apprehension : but in these  
I found not what methought I wanted still ;  
And to the heavenly vision thus presum'd.

" O, by what name, for thou above all these,  
Above mankind, or aught than mankind higher,  
Surpashest far my naming ; how may I  
Adore thee, Author of this universe,  
And all this good to Man ? for whose well being  
So amply, and with hands so liberal,  
Thou hast provided all things : but with me  
I see not who partakes. In solitude  
What happiness, who can enjoy alone,  
Or, all enjoying, what contentment find ?'  
Thus I presumptuous ; and the vision bright,  
As with a smile more brighten'd, thus replied.

" What call'st thou solitude ? Is not the Earth  
With various living creatures, and the air  
Replenish'd, and all these at thy command  
To come and play before thee ? Know'st thou not

Their language and their ways ? They also know,  
And reason not contemptibly : with these  
Find pastime, and bear rule : thy realm is large.  
So spake the Universal Lord, and seem'd  
So ordering : I, with leave of speech implor'd,  
And humble deprecation, thus replied. [Power,

" Let not my words offend thee, Heavenly  
My Maker, be propitious while I speak.  
Hast thou not made me here thy substitute,  
And these inferior far beneath me set ?  
Among unequals what society  
Can sort, what harmony, or true delight ?  
Which must be mutual, in proportion due  
Given and receiv'd ; but in disparity  
The one intense, the other still remiss  
Cannot well suit with either, but soon prove  
Tedious alike : of fellowship I speak  
Such as I seek, fit to participate  
All rational delight : wherein the brute  
Cannot be human consort : they rejoice  
Each with their kind, lion with lioness ;  
So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd :  
Much less can bird with beast, or fish with fowl  
So well converse, nor with the ox the ape ;  
Worse then can man with beast, and least of all.

" Whereto the Almighty answer'd, not displeas'd.  
' A nice and subtle happiness, I see,  
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice  
Of thy associates, Adam ! and wilt taste  
No pleasure, though in pleasure, solitary.  
What think'st thou then of me, and this my state ?  
Seem I to thee sufficiently possess'd  
Of happiness, or not ? who am alone  
From all eternity ; for none I know  
Second to me or like, equal much less.  
How have I then with whom to hold converse,  
Save with the creatures which I made, and those  
To me inferior, infinite descents  
Beneath what other creatures are to thee ?  
He ceas'd ; I lowly answered. ' To attain  
The height and depth of thy eternal ways  
All human thoughts come short, Supreme of things !  
Thou in thyself art perfect, and in thee  
Is no deficiency found : not so is Man,  
But in degree ; the cause of his desire  
By conversation with his like to help,  
Or solace his defects. No need that thou  
Shouldst propagate, already infinite ;  
And through all numbers absolute, though one :  
But Man by number is to manifest  
His single imperfection, and beget  
Like of his like, his image multiplied,  
In unity defective ; which requires  
Collateral love, and dearest amity.  
Thou in thy secrecy although alone,  
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not  
Social communication ; yet, so pleas'd,  
Canst raise thy creature to what height thou wilt  
Of union or communion, deified :  
I, by conversing, cannot these erect  
From prone ; nor in their ways complacency find.'  
Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom us'd  
Permissive, and acceptance found ; which gain'd  
This answer from the gracious voice divine.

" Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleas'd ;  
And find thee knowing, not of beasts alone,  
Which thou hast rightly nam'd, but of thyself ;  
Expressing well the spirit within thee free,  
My image, not imparted to the brute :  
Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee

Good reason was thou freely shouldst dislike ;  
 And be so minded still : I, ere thou spak'st,  
 Knew it not good for Man to be alone ;  
 And no such company as then thou saw'st  
 Intended thee ; for trial only brought,  
 To see how thou could'st judge of fit and meet :  
 What next I bring shall please thee, be assur'd,  
 Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,  
 Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.  
 " He ended, or I heard no more ; for now  
 dy earthly by his heavenly overpower'd,  
 Which it had long stood under, strain'd to the height  
 n that celestial colloquy sublime,  
 Is with an object that excels the sense  
 Dazzled and spent, sunk down, and sought repair  
 Of sleep, which instantly fell on me, call'd  
 By Nature as in aid, and clos'd mine eyes.  
 Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the cell  
 Of fancy, my internal sight ; by which,  
 Abstract as in a trance, methought I saw,  
 Though sleeping, where I lay, and saw the shape  
 Till glorious before whom awake I stood :  
 Who stooping open'd my left side, and took  
 From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm,  
 And life-blood streaming fresh : wide was the  
 wound,  
 But suddenly with flesh fill'd up and heal'd :  
 The rib he form'd and fashion'd with his hands :  
 Under his forming hands a creature grew,  
 Man-like, but different sex ; so lovely fair,  
 That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now  
 Lean, or in her summ'd up, in her contain'd  
 And in her looks ; which from that time infus'd  
 Sweetness into my heart, unfelt before,  
 And into all things from her air inspir'd  
 The spirit of love and amorous delight.  
 He disappear'd, and left me dark ; I wak'd  
 To find her, or for ever to deplore  
 Her loss, and other pleasures all abjure :  
 When out of hope, behold her, not far off,  
 Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd  
 With what all Earth or Heaven could bestow  
 To make her amiable : on she came,  
 Led by her heavenly Maker, though unseen,  
 And guided by his voice ; nor uninform'd  
 Of nuptial sanctity, and marriage rites :  
 Grace was in all her steps, Heaven in her eye,  
 In every gesture dignity and love.  
 Overjoy'd, could not forbear aloud. [fill'd  
 " This turn hath made amends ; thou hast ful-  
 Thy words, Creator bounteous and benign,  
 Giver of all things fair ! but fairest this  
 Of all thy gifts ! nor envious. I now see  
 None of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself  
 Before me : woman is her name ; of man  
 Extracted : for this cause he shall forego  
 Father and mother, and to his wife adhere ;  
 And they shall be one flesh, one heart, one soul.  
 " She heard me thus ; and though divinely  
 brought,  
 Yet innocence, and virgin modesty,  
 Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,  
 That would be woo'd, and not unsought be won,  
 Not obvious, not obtrusive, but, r. 111 d,  
 The more desirable ; or, to say all  
 Nature herself, though pure of sinful thought,  
 Wrought in her so, that, seeing me, she turn'd :  
 I followed her ; she what was honour knew,  
 And with obsequious majesty approv'd  
 M pleaded reason. To the nuptial bower

I led her blushing like the morn : all Heaven,  
 And happy constellations, on that hour  
 Shed their selectest influence ; the Earth  
 Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill ;  
 Joyous the birds ; fresh gales and gentle airs  
 Whisper'd it to the woods, and from their wings  
 Flung rose, flung odours from the spicy shrub,  
 Disporting, till the amorous bird of night  
 Sung spousal, and bid haste the evening-star  
 On his hill-top, to light the bridal lamp.  
 Thus have I told thee all my state, and brought  
 My story to the sum of earthly bliss,  
 Which I enjoy ; and must confess to find  
 In all things else delight indeed, but such  
 As, us'd or not, works in the mind no change  
 Nor vehement desire : these delicacies (flowers,  
 I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and  
 Walks, and the melody of birds : but here  
 Far otherwise, transported I behold,  
 Transported touch ; here passion first I felt,  
 Commotion strange ! in all enjoyments else  
 Superior and unmov'd ; here only weak  
 Against the charm of beauty's powerful glance.  
 Or Nature fail'd in me, and left some part  
 Not proof enough such object to sustain ;  
 Or, from my side subducting, took perhaps  
 More than enough ; at least on her bestow'd  
 Too much of ornament, in outward show  
 Elaborate, of inward less exact.  
 For well I understand in the prime end  
 Of Nature her the inferior, in the mind  
 And inward faculties, which most excel ;  
 In outward also her resembling less  
 His image who made both, and less expressing  
 The character of that dominion given  
 O'er other creatures : yet when I approach  
 Her loveliness, so absolute she seems  
 And in herself complete, so well to know  
 Her own, that what she wills to do or say  
 Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best :  
 All higher knowledge in her presence falls  
 Degraded ; Wisdom in discourse with her  
 Loses discountenanc'd, and like Folly shows ;  
 Authority and reason on her wait,  
 As one intended first, not after made  
 Occasionally ; and, to consummate all,  
 Greatness of mind, and Nobleness, their seat  
 Build in her loveliest, and create an awe  
 About her, as a guard angelic plac'd."  
 To whom the angel with contracted brow.  
 " Accuse not Nature, she hath done her part ;  
 Do thou but thine ; and be not diffident  
 Of Wisdom ; she deserts thee not, if thou  
 Dismiss not her, when most thou need'st her nigh,  
 By attributing overmuch to things  
 Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st.  
 For, what admir'st thou, what transports thee so,  
 An outside ? fair, no doubt, and worthy well  
 Thy cherishing, thy honouring, and thy love :  
 Not thy subjection ; weigh with her thyself ;  
 Then value : oft-times nothing profits more  
 Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right  
 Well manag'd ; of that skill the more thou know'st,  
 The more she will acknowledge thee her head,  
 And to realities yield all her shows :  
 Made so adorn for thy delight the more,  
 So awful, that with honour thou may'st love  
 Thy mate, who sees when thou art seen least wise.  
 But if the sense of touch, whereby mankind  
 Is propagated, seem such dear delight

Beyond all other ; think the same vouchsaf'd  
To cattle and each beast ; which would not be  
To them made common and divulg'd, if aught  
Therein enjoy'd were worthy to subdue  
The soul of man, or passion in him move.  
What higher in her society thou find'st  
Attractive, human, rational, love still ;  
In loving thou dost well, in passion not,  
Wherein true love consists not : Love refines  
The thoughts, and heart enlarges ; hath his seat  
In reason, and is judicious ; is the scale  
By which to Heavenly love thou may'st ascend,  
Not sunk in carnal pleasure ; for which cause,  
Among the beasts no mate for thee was found."

To whom thus, half abash'd, Adam replied.  
" Neither her outside form'd so fair, nor aught  
In procreation common to all kinds,  
(Though higher of the genial bed by far,  
And with mysterious reverence I deem,)  
So much delights me, as those graceful acts,  
Those thousand decencies, that daily flow  
From all her words and actions mix'd with love  
And sweet compliance, which declare unfeign'd  
Union of mind, or in us both one soul ;  
Harmony to behold in wedded pair  
More grateful than harmonious sound to the ear.  
Yet these subject not : I to thee disclose  
What inward thence I feel, not therefore foil'd  
Who meet with various objects, from the sense  
Variously representing : yet, still free,  
Approve the best, and follow what I approve.  
To love, thou blam'st me not ; for Love, thou say'st,  
Leads up to Heaven, is both the way and guide ;  
Bear with me then, if lawful what I ask :  
Love not the heavenly spirits, and how their love  
Express they ? by looks only ? or do they mix  
Irradiance, virtual or immediate touch ?"

To whom the angel, with a smile that glow'd  
Celestial rosy red, Love's proper hue,  
Answered : " Let it suffice thee that thou know'st  
Us happy, and without love no happiness.  
Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,  
(And pure thou wert created) we enjoy  
In eminence ; and obstacle find none  
Of membrane, joint, or limb, exclusive bars ;  
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,  
Total they mix, union of pure with pure  
Desiring ; nor restrain'd conveyance need,  
As flesh to mix with flesh, or soul with soul.  
But I can now no more ; the parting Sun  
Beyond the Earth's green cape and verdant isles  
Hesperian sets, my signal to depart.  
Be strong, live happy, and love ! but, first of all,  
Him, whom to love is to obey, and keep  
His great command : take heed lest passion sway  
Thy judgment to do aught, which else free will  
Would not admit : thine, and of all thy sons,  
The weal or woe in thee is plac'd ; beware !  
I in thy persevering shall rejoice,  
And all the blest : stand fast ; to stand or fall  
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.  
Perfect within, no outward aid require ;  
And all temptation to transgress repel."

So saying, he arose ; whom Adam thus  
Follow'd with benediction. " Since to part,  
Go, heavenly guest, ethereal messenger,  
Sent from whose sovran goodness I adore !  
Gentle to me and affable hath been  
Thy condescension, and shall be honour'd ever

With grateful memory : thou to mankind  
Be good and friendly still, and oft return !"  
So parted they ; the angel up to Heaven  
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower.

## Book IX.

### *The Argument.*

Satan, having compassed the Earth, with meditated guile returns, as a mist, by night into Paradise ; enters into the serpent sleeping. Adam and Eve in the morning go forth to their labour, which Eve proposes to divide in several places, each labouring apart : Adam consents not, alleging the danger, lest that enemy, of whom they were forewarned, should attempt her soul alone : Eve, loth to be thought not circumspect or firm enough, urges her going apart, the rather desirous to make trial of her strength. Adam at last yields : the serpent finds her alone, his subtle approach, first gazing, then speaking, with much flattery extolling Eve above all other creatures. Eve, wondering to hear the serpent speak, asks how he attained to human speech, and such understanding, not till now ; the serpent answers, that by tasting of a certain tree in the garden he attained both to speech and reason, till then void of both : Eve requires him to bring her to that tree, and finds it to be the tree of knowledge forbidden : the serpent now grows bolder, with many wiles and arguments, induces her at length to eat ; she, pleased with the taste, deliberates a while whether to impart thereof to Adam or not ; at last brings him of the fruit, relates what persuaded her to eat thereof : Adam, at first amazed, but perceiving her lost, resolves, through vehemence of love, to perish with her ; and, extenuating the trespass, eats also of the fruit : the effects thereof in them both ; they seek to cover their nakedness ; then fall to variance and accusation of one another.

No more of talk where God or angel guest  
With Man, as with his friend, familiar us'd  
To sit indulgent, and with him partake  
Rural repast ; permitting him the while  
Venial discourse unblam'd. I now must change  
Those notes to tragic ; foul distrust, and breach  
Disloyal on the part of Man, revolt  
And disobedience : on the part of Heaven  
Now alienated, distance and distaste,  
Anger and just rebuke, and judgment given,  
That brought into this world a world of woe,  
Sin and her shadow Death, and Misery  
Death's harbinger : sad task, yet arguments  
Not less but more heroic than the wrath  
Of stern Achilles on his foe pursued  
Thrice fugitive about Troy wall ; or rage  
Of Turnus for Lavinia dispossess'd ;  
Or Neptune's ire, or Juno's, that so long  
Perplex'd the Greek, and Cytherea's son ;  
If answerable style I can obtain  
Of my celestial patroness, who deigns  
Her nightly visitation unimprov'd,  
And dictates to me slumbering ; or inspires  
Easy my unpremeditated verse :  
Since first this subject for heroic song  
Pleas'd me long choosing, and beginning late ;

Not sedulous by nature to indite  
 Wars, hitherto the only argument  
 Heroic deem'd; chief mastery to dissect  
 With long and tedious havoc fabled knights  
 In battles feign'd; the better fortitude  
 Of patience and heroic martyrdom  
 Unsung; or to describe races and games,  
 Or tilting furniture, emblazon'd shields,  
 Impresses quaint, caparisons and steeds,  
 Bases and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights  
 At joust and tournament; then marshall'd feast  
 Serv'd up in hall with sewers and seneshals;  
 The skill of artifice or office mean,  
 Not that which justly gives heroic name  
 To person or to poem. Me, of these  
 Nor skill'd nor studious, higher argument  
 Remains; sufficient of itself to raise  
 That name, unless an age too late, or cold  
 Climate, or years, damp my intended wing  
 Depress'd; and much they may, if all be mine,  
 Not hers, who brings it nightly to my ear.  
 The Sun was sunk, and after him the star  
 Of Hesperus, whose office is to bring  
 Twilight upon the Earth, short arbiter  
 Twixt day and night, and now from end to end  
 Night's hemisphere had veil'd the horizon round:  
 When Satan, who late fled before the threats  
 Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improv'd  
 In meditated fraud and malice, bent  
 On Man's destruction, mauge what might hap  
 Of heavien on himself, fearless return'd.  
 By night he fled, and at midnight return'd  
 From compassing the Earth; cautious of day,  
 Since Uriel, regent of the Sun, descried  
 His entrance, and forewarn'd the cherubim  
 That kept their watch; thence full of anguish  
 driven,  
 The space of seven continued nights he rode  
 With darkness, thrice the equinoctial line  
 He circled; four times cross'd the car of night  
 From pole to pole traversing each colure;  
 On the eighth return'd; and on the coast averse  
 From entrance or cherubic watch, by stealth  
 Found unsuspected way. There was a place,  
 Now not, though sin, not time, first wrought the  
 change,  
 Where Tigris at the foot of Paradise,  
 Into a gulf shot under ground, till part  
 Rose up a fountain by the tree of life:  
 On with the river sunk, and with it rose  
 Satan, involv'd in rising mist; then sought  
 Where to lie hid; sea he had search'd, and land,  
 From Eden over Pontus and the pool  
 Maëotis, up beyond the river Ob;  
 Downward as far antarctic; and in length,  
 West from Orontes to the ocean barr'd  
 At Darien; thence to the land where flows  
 Ganges and Indus: thus the orb he roam'd  
 With narrow search; and with inspection deep  
 Consider'd every creature, which of all  
 Most opportune might serve his wiles; and found  
 The serpent subtlest beast of all the field.  
 Him after long debate, irresolute  
 Of thoughts revolv'd, his final sentence chose  
 Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom  
 To enter, and his dark suggestions hide  
 From sharpest sight: for, in the wily snake  
 Whatever sleights, none would suspicious mark,  
 As from his wit and native subtlety  
 Proceeding; which, in other beasts observ'd,

Doubt might beget of diabolic power  
 Active within, beyond the sense of brute.  
 Thus he resolv'd, but first from inward grief  
 His burning passion into plaints thus pour'd.  
 "O Earth, how like to Heaven, if not prefer'd  
 More justly, seat worthier of Gods, as built  
 With second thoughts, reforming what was old!  
 For what god, after better, worse would build?  
 Terrestrial Heaven, danc'd round by other Heavens  
 That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps,  
 Light above light, for thee alone as seems,  
 In thee concentrating all their precious beams  
 Of sacred influence! As God in Heaven  
 Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou,  
 Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs: in thee,  
 Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears  
 Productive in herb, plant, and nobler birth  
 Of creatures animate with gradual life  
 Of growth, sense, reason, all summ'd up in Man.  
 With what delight could I have walk'd thee round,  
 If I could joy in aught, sweet interchange  
 Of hill, and valley, rivers, woods, and plains,  
 Now land, now sea, and shores with forest crown'd,  
 Rocks, dens, and caves! But I in none of these  
 Find place or refuge; and the more I see  
 Pleasures about me, so much more I feel  
 Torment within me, as from the hateful siege  
 Of contraries: all good to me becomes [state.  
 Bane, and in Heaven much worse would be my  
 But neither here seek I, nor in Heaven  
 To dwell, unless by mastering Heaven's Supreme;  
 Nor hope to be myself less miserable  
 By what I seek, but others to make such  
 As I, though thereby worse to me redound:  
 For only in destroying I find ease  
 To my relentless thoughts; and, him destroyed,  
 Or won to what may work his utter loss,  
 For whom all this was made, all this will soon  
 Follow, as to him link'd in weal or woe;  
 In woe then; that destruction wide may range:  
 To me shall be the glory sole among  
 The infernal powers, in one day to have marr'd  
 What he, Almighty styl'd, six nights and days  
 Continued making; and who knows how long  
 Before had been contriving? though perhaps  
 Not longer than since I, in one night, freed  
 From servitude inglorious well nigh half  
 The angelic name, and thinner left the throng  
 Of his adorers: he, to be aveng'd,  
 And to repair his numbers thus impair'd,  
 Whether such virtue spent of old now fail'd  
 More angels to create, if they at least  
 Are his created, or, to spite us more,  
 Determin'd to advance into our room  
 A creature form'd of earth, and him endow,  
 Exalted from so base original,  
 With heavenly spoils, our spoils: what he decreed,  
 He effected; Man he made, and for him built  
 Magnificent this world, and Earth his seat,  
 Him lord pronounc'd; and, O indignity!  
 Subjected to his service angel-wings,  
 And flaming ministers to watch and tend  
 Their earthly charge: of these the vigilance  
 I dread: and, to elude, thus wrapt in mist  
 Of midnight vapour glide obscure, and pry  
 In every bush and brake, where hap may find  
 The serpent sleeping; in whose mazy folds  
 To hide me, and the dark intent I bring.  
 O foul descent! that I, who erst contended  
 With Gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd

Into a beast ; and, mix'd with bestial slime,  
This essence to incarnate and imbrute,  
That to the height of deity aspir'd !  
But what will not ambition and revenge  
Descend to ? Who aspires, must down as low  
As high he soar'd ; obnoxious, first or last,  
To basest things. Revenge, at first though sweet,  
Bitter ere long, back on itself recoils :  
Let it ; I reck not, so it light well aim'd,  
Since higher I fall short, on him who next  
Provokes my envy, this new favourite  
Of Heaven, this man of clay, son of despite,  
Whom, us the more to spite, his Maker rais'd  
From dust : spite then with spite is best repaid."

So saying, through each thicket dank or dry,  
Like a black mist low-creeping, he held on  
His midnight-search, where soonest he might find  
The serpent : him fast sleeping soon he found  
In labyrinth of many a round self-roll'd,  
His head the midst, well stor'd with subtle wiles :  
Not yet in horrid shade or dismal den,  
Nor nocent yet ; but, on the grassy herb,  
Fearless unperch'd he slept : in at his mouth  
The Devil enter'd ; and his brutal sense,  
In heart or head, possessing, soon inspir'd  
With act intelligent ; but his sleep  
Disturb'd not, waiting close the approach of morn.  
Now, when as sacred light began to dawn  
In Eden on the humid flowers, that breath'd  
Their morning incense, when all things, that breathe,  
From the Earth's great altar send up silent praise  
To the Creator, and his nostrils fill  
With grateful smell, forth came the human pair,  
And join'd their vocal worship to the quire  
Of creatures wanting voice ; that done, partake  
The season, prime for sweetest scents and airs :  
Then commune, how that day they best may ply  
Their growing work : for much their work outgrew  
The hands' despatch of two gardening so wide,  
And Eve first to her husband thus began.

" Adam, well may we labour still to dress  
This garden, still to tend plant, herb, and flower,  
Our pleasant task enjoind ; but till more hands  
Aid us, the work under our labour grows,  
Luxurious by restraint ; what we by day  
Lop overgrown, or prune, or prop, or bind,  
One night or two with wanton growth derides  
Tending to wild. Thou therefore now advise,  
Or bear what to my mind first thoughts present :  
Let us divide our labours ; thou, where choice  
Leads thee, or where most needs, whether to wind  
The woodbine round this arbour, or direct  
The clasping ivy where to climb ; while I,  
In yonder spring of roses intermix'd  
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon :  
For, while so near each other thus all day  
Our task we choose, what wonder if so near  
Looks intervene and smiles, or object new  
Casual discourse draw on ; which intermits  
Our day's work, brought to little, though begun  
Early, and the hour of supper comes unearn'd ?"

To whom mild answer Adam thus return'd.  
" Sole Eve, associate sole, to me beyond  
Compare above all living creatures dear !  
Well hast thou motion'd, well thy thoughts employ'd,  
How we might best fulfil the work which here  
God hath assign'd us ; nor of me shalt pass  
Unprais'd : for nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to study household good,  
And good works in her husband to promote.

Yet not so strictly hath our Lord impos'd  
Labour, as to debar us when we need  
Refreshment, whether food, or talk between,  
Food of the mind, or this sweet intercourse  
Of looks and smiles ; for smiles from reason flow,  
To brute denied, and are of love the food ;  
Love, not the lowest end of human life.  
For not to irksome toil, but to delight,  
He made us, and delight to reason join'd. [hand  
These paths and bowers doubt not but our joint  
Will keep from wilderness with ease, as wide  
As we need walk, till younger hands ere long  
Assist us : but, if much converse perhaps  
Thee satiate, to short absence I could yield :  
For solitude sometimes is best society,  
And short retirement urges sweet return.  
But other doubt possesses me, lest harm  
Befall thee sever'd from me ; for thou know'st  
What hath been warn'd us, what malicious foe  
Envyng our happiness, and of his own  
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame  
By sly assault ; and somewhere nigh at hand  
Watches, no doubt, with greedy hope to find  
His wish and best advantage, us asunder ;  
Hopeless to circumvent us join'd, where each  
To other speedy aid might lend at need :  
Whether his first design be to withdraw  
Our faith from God, or to disturb  
Conjugal love, than which perhaps no bliss  
Enjoy'd by us excites his envy more ;  
Or this, or worse, leave not the faithful side  
That gave thee being, still shades thee, and protects  
The wife, where danger or dishonour lurks,  
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays,  
Who guards her, or with her the worst endures."

To whom the virgin majesty of Eve,  
As one who loves, and some unkindness meets,  
With sweet austere composure thus replied.

" Offspring of Heaven and Earth, and all Earth's  
Lord !

That such an enemy we have, who seeks  
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,  
And from the parting angel over-heard,  
As in a shady nook I stood behind,  
Just then return'd at shut of evening flowers.  
But that thou shouldst my firmness therefore doubt  
To God or thee, because we have a foe  
May tempt it, I expected not to hear.  
His violence thou fear'st not, being such  
As we, not capable of death or pain,  
Can either not receive, or can repel.  
His fraud is then thy fear ; which plain infers  
Thy equal fear, that my firm faith and love  
Can by his fraud be shaken or seduc'd ; [breast  
Thoughts, which how found they harbour in thee  
Adam, mis-thought of her to thee so dear ?"

To whom with healing words Adam replied.  
" Daughter of God and Man, immortal Eve !  
For such thou art ; from sin and blame entire :  
Not diffident of thee do I dissuade  
Thy absence from my sight, but to avoid  
The attempt itself, intended by our foe.  
For he who tempts, though in vain, at least aspires  
The tempted with dishonour foul ; suppos'd  
Not incorruptible of faith, not proof  
Against temptation : thou thyself with scorn  
And anger wouldst resent the offer'd wrong,  
Though ineffectual found : misdeem not then,  
If such affront I labour to avert  
From thee alone, which on us both at once

The enemy, though bold, will hardly dare ;  
 Or daring, first on me the assault shall light.  
 Nor thou his malice and false guile condemn ;  
 Subtle he needs must be, who could seduce  
 Angels ; nor think superfluous other's aid.  
 From the influence of thy looks receive  
 Access in every virtue ; in thy sight  
 More wise, more watchful, stronger, if need were  
 Of outward strength ; while shame, thou looking on,  
 Shame to be overcome or over-reach'd,  
 Would utmost vigour raise, and rais'd unite.  
 Why shouldst not thou like sense within thee feel  
 When I am present, and thy trial choose  
 With me, best witness of thy virtue tried ?"

So spake domestic Adam in his care  
 And matrimonial love ; but Eve, who thought  
 Less attributed to her faith sincere,  
 Thus her reply with accent sweet renew'd.

" If this be our condition, thus to dwell  
 In narrow circuit straiten'd by a foe,  
 Subtle or violent, we not endued  
 Single with like defence, wherever met ;  
 How are we happy, still in fear of harm ?  
 But harm precedes not sin : only our foe,  
 Tempting, affronts us with his foul esteem  
 Of our integrity : his foul esteem  
 Kicks no dishonour on our front, but turns  
 Foul on himself ; then wherefore shunn'd or fear'd  
 By us ? who rather double honour gain  
 From his surmise prov'd false ; find peace within,  
 Favour from Heaven, our witness, from the event.  
 And what is faith, love, virtue, unassay'd  
 Alone, without exterior help sustain'd ?  
 Let us not then suspect our happy state  
 Left so imperfect by the Maker wise,  
 As is not secure to single or combin'd.  
 Frail is our happiness, if this be so,  
 And Eden were no Eden, thus expos'd."

To whom thus Adam fervently replied.  
 ' O Woman, best are all things as the will  
 Of God ordain'd them : his creating hand  
 Nothing imperfect or deficient left  
 Of all that he created, much less Man,  
 Or aught that might his happy state secure,  
 Secure from outward force ; within himself  
 The danger lies, yet lies within his power :  
 Against his will he can receive no harm.  
 But God left free the will ; for what obeys  
 Reason, is free ; and reason he made right,  
 But bid her well beware, and still erect ;  
 Lest, by some fair-appearing good surpris'd,  
 She dictate false ; and mis-inform the will  
 To do what God expressly hath forbid.  
 Not then mistrust, but tender love, enjoins,  
 That I should mind thee oft : and mind thou me.  
 Firm we subsist, yet possible to swerve ;  
 Since reason not impossible may meet  
 Some specious object by the foe suborn'd,  
 And fall into deception unaware,  
 Not keeping strictest watch, as she was warn'd.  
 Seek not temptation then, which to avoid  
 Were better, and most likely if from me  
 Thou sever not : trial will come unsought.  
 Wouldst thou approve thy constancy, approve  
 First thy obedience ; the other who can know,  
 Not seeing thee attempted, who attest ?  
 But, if thou think, trial unsought may find  
 Us both securer than thus warn'd thou seem'st,  
 Go ; for thy stay, not free, absents thee more ;  
 Go in thy native innocence, rely

On what thou hast of virtue ; summon all !  
 For God towards thee hath done his part, do thine."  
 So spake the patriarch of mankind ; but Eve  
 Persisted ; yet submit, though last, replied.

" With thy permission then, and thus forewarn'd  
 Chiefly by what thy own last reasoning words  
 Touch'd only ; that our trial, when least sought,  
 May find us both perhaps far less prepar'd,  
 The willing I go, nor much expect  
 A foe so proud will first the weaker seek ;  
 So bent, the more shall shame him his repulse."

Thus saying, from her husband's hand her hand  
 Soft she withdrew ; and, like a wood-nymph light,  
 Oread or Dryad, or of Delia's train,  
 Betook her to the groves ; but Delia's self  
 In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like deport,  
 Though not as she with bow and quiver arm'd,  
 But with such gardening tools as art yet rude,  
 Guiltless of fire, had form'd, or angels brought.  
 To Pales, or Pomona, thus adorn'd,  
 Likest she seem'd, Pomona when she fled  
 Vertumnus, or to Ceres in her prime,  
 Yet virgin of Proserpina from Jove.  
 Her long with ardent look his eye pursued  
 Delighted, but desiring more her stay.  
 Oft he to her his charge of quick return  
 Repeated ; she to him as oft engag'd  
 To be return'd by noon amid the bower,  
 And all things in best order to invite  
 Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose.  
 O much deceiv'd, much failing, hapless Eve,  
 Of thy presum'd return ! event perverse !  
 Thou never from that hour in Paradise  
 Found'st either sweet repast, or sound repose ;  
 Such ambush, hid among sweet flowers and shades,  
 Waited with hellish rancour imminent  
 To intercept thy way, or send thee back  
 Despoil'd of innocence, of faith, of bliss !  
 For now, and since first break of dawn, the fiend,  
 Mere serpent in appearance, forth was come ;  
 And on his quest, where likeliest he might find  
 The only two of mankind, but in them  
 The whole included race, his purpos'd prey.  
 In bower and field he sought where any tuft  
 Of grove or garden-plot more pleasant lay,  
 Their tendance, or plantation for delight ;  
 By fountain or by shady rivulet  
 He sought them both, but wish'd his hap might find  
 Eve separate ; he wish'd, but not with hope  
 Of what so seldom chanc'd ; when to his wish,  
 Beyond his hope, Eve separate he spies,  
 Veil'd in a cloud of fragrance, where she stood,  
 Half spied, so thick the roses blushing round  
 About her glow'd, oft stooping to support  
 Each flower of slender stalk, whose head, though gay  
 Carnation, purple, azure, or speck'd with gold,  
 Hung drooping unsustain'd ; them she upstays  
 Gently with myrtle band, mindless the while  
 Herself, though fairest unsupported flower,  
 From her best prop so far, and storm so nigh.  
 Nearer he drew, and many a walk travers'd  
 Of stateliest covert, cedar, pine, or palm ;  
 Then voluble and bold, now hid, now seen,  
 Among thick-woven arborets, and flowers  
 Imborder'd on each bank, the hand of Eve :  
 Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd  
 Or of reviv'd Adonis, or renown'd  
 Alcinoüs, host of old Laertes' son ;  
 Or that, not mystic, where the sapient king  
 Held dalliance with his fair Egyptian spouse.



Much he the place admir'd, the person more.  
 As one who long in populous city pent,  
 Where houses thick and sewers annoy the air,  
 Forth issuing on a summer's morn, to breathe  
 Among the pleasant villages and farms  
 Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight ;  
 The smell of grain, or tedded grass, or kine,  
 Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound ;  
 If chance, with nymph-like step, fair virgin pass,  
 What pleasing seem'd, for her now pleases more .  
 She most, and in her look sums all delight :  
 Such pleasure took the serpent to behold  
 This flowery plat, the sweet recess of Eve  
 Thus early, thus alone : her heavenly form  
 Angelic, but more soft, and feminine,  
 Her graceful innocence, her every air  
 Of gesture, or least action, overaw'd  
 His malice, and with rapine sweet bereav'd  
 His fierceness of the fierce intent it brought :  
 That space the evil-one abstracted stood  
 From his own evil, and for the time remain'd  
 Stupidly good ; of enmity disarm'd,  
 Of guile, of hate, of envy, of revenge.  
 But the hot Hell that always in him burns,  
 Though in mid Heaven, soon ended his delight,  
 And tortures him now more, the more he sees  
 Of pleasure, not for him ordain'd : then soon  
 Fierce hate he recollects, and all his thoughts  
 Of mischief, gratulating, thus excites.

" Thoughts, whither have ye led me ! with what  
 sweet

Compulsion thus transported, to forget  
 What hither brought us ! hate, not love ; nor hope  
 Of Paradise for Hell, hope here to taste  
 Of pleasure ; but all pleasure to destroy,  
 Save what is in destroying ; other joy  
 To me is lost. Then, let me not let pass  
 Occasion which now smiles ; behold alone  
 The woman, opportune to all attempts,  
 Her husband, for I view far round, not nigh,  
 Whose higher intellectual more I shun,  
 And strength, of courage haughty, and of limb  
 Heroic built, though of terrestrial mould ;  
 Foe not formidable ! exempt from wound,  
 I not ; so much hath Hell debas'd, and pain  
 Enfeebled me, to what I was in Heaven.  
 She fair, divinely fair, fit love for gods !  
 Not terrible, though terror be in love  
 And beauty, not approach'd by stronger hate,  
 Hate stronger, under show of love well feign'd ;  
 The way which to her ruin now I tend."

So spake the enemy of mankind, enclos'd  
 In serpent, inmate bad ! and toward Eve  
 Address'd his way : not with indented wave,  
 Prone on the ground, as since ; but on his rear,  
 Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd  
 Fold above fold, a surging maze ! his head  
 Crested aloft, and carbuncle his eyes ;  
 With burnish'd neck of verdant gold, erect  
 Amidst his circling spires, that on the grass  
 Floated redundant : pleasing was his shape  
 And lovely ; never since of serpent-kind  
 Lovelier, not those that in Illyria chang'd  
 Hermione and Cadmus, or the god  
 In Epidaurus ; nor to which transform'd  
 Ammonian Jove, or Capitoline was seen ;  
 He with Olympias ; this with her who bore  
 Scipio, the height of Rome. With tract oblique  
 At first, as one who sought access, but fear'd  
 To interrupt, side long he works his way.

As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought  
 Nigh river's mouth or foreland, where the wind  
 Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sail :  
 So varied he, and of his tortuous train  
 Curl'd many a wanton wreath in sight of Eve,  
 To lure her eye ; she, busied, heard the sound  
 Of rustling leaves, but minded not, as us'd  
 To such disport before her through the field,  
 From every beast ; more duteous at her call,  
 Than at Circean call the herd disguis'd.  
 He, bolder now, uncall'd before her stood,  
 But as in gaze admiring : oft he bow'd  
 His turret crest, and sleek enamell'd neck,  
 Fawning ; and lick'd the ground whereon she trod  
 His gentle dumb expression turn'd at length  
 The eye of Eve, to mark his play ; he, glad  
 Of her attention gain'd, with serpent-tongue  
 Organic, or impulse of vocal air,  
 His fraudulent temptation thus began.

" Wonder not, sovran mistress, if perhaps  
 Thou canst who art sole wonder ! much less arm  
 Thy looks, the Heaven of mildness, with disdain,  
 Displeas'd that I approach thee thus, and gaze  
 Insatiate ; I thus single ; nor have fear'd  
 Thy awful brow, more awful thus retir'd.  
 Fairest resemblance of thy Maker fair,  
 Thee all things living gaze on, all things thine  
 By gift, and thy celestial beauty adore  
 With ravishment behold ! there best beheld,  
 Where universally admir'd ; but here  
 In this enclosure wild, these beasts among,  
 Beholders rude, and shallow to discern  
 Half what in thee is fair, one man except, [seen  
 Who sees thee ? (and what is one ?) who should be  
 A goddess among gods, ador'd and serv'd  
 By angels numberless, thy daily train."

So glaz'd the tempter, and his poem tun'd :  
 Into the heart of Eve his words made way,  
 Though at the voice much marvelling ; at length,  
 Not unamaz'd, she thus in answer spake. [nounc'd  
 " What may this mean ? language of man pro-  
 By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd ?  
 The first, at least, of these I thought denied  
 To beasts ; whom God, on their creation-day,  
 Created mute to all articulate sound :  
 The latter I demur ; for in their looks  
 Much reason, and in their actions, oft appears.  
 Thee, serpent, subtlest beast of all the field  
 I knew, but not with human voice endued ;  
 Redouble then this miracle, and say,  
 How cam'st thou speakable of mute, and how  
 To me so friendly grown above the rest  
 Of brutal kind, that daily are in sight ?  
 Say, for such wonder claims attention due."

To whom the guileful tempter thus replied.  
 " Empress of this fair world, resplendent Eve !  
 Easy to me it is to tell thee all [be obey'd.  
 What thou command'st ; and right thou should'st  
 I was at first as other beasts that graze  
 The trodden herb, of abject thoughts and low,  
 As was my food ; nor aught but food discern'd  
 Or sex, and apprehended nothing high :  
 Till, on a day roving the field, I chanc'd  
 A goodly tree far distant to behold  
 Loaden with fruit of fairest colours mix'd,  
 Ruddy and gold : I nearer drew to gaze ;  
 When from the boughs a savoury odour blown,  
 Grateful to appetite, more pleas'd my sense  
 Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the teats  
 Of ewe or goat, dropping with milk at even.

Unuck'd of lamb or kid, that tend their play  
To satisfy the sharp desire I had  
Of tasting those fair apples, I resolv'd  
Not to defer; hunger and thirst at once,  
Powerful persuaders, quicken'd at the scent  
Of that alluring fruit, urg'd me so keen.  
About the mossy trunk I wound me soon;  
For, high from ground, the branches would require  
Thy utmost reach or Adam's: round the tree  
All other beasts that saw, with like desire  
Longing and envying stood, but could not reach.  
Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung  
Tempting so nigh, to pluck and eat my fill  
Spar'd not; for, such pleasure till that hour,  
At feed or fountain, never had I found.  
I sat at length, ere long I might perceive  
Strange alteration in me, to degree  
Of reason in my inward powers; and speech  
Wanted not long; though to this shape retain'd.  
Henceforth to speculations high or deep  
Turn'd my thoughts, and with capacious mind  
Consider'd all things visible in Heaven,  
Or Earth, or Middle; all things fair and good:  
But all that fair and good in thy divine  
semblance, and in thy beauty's heavenly ray,  
United I beheld; no fair to thine  
Equivalent or second! which compell'd  
Me thus, though importune perhaps, to come  
And gaze, and worship thee of right declar'd  
Ovan of creatures, universal dame!"

So talk'd the spirited sly snake; and Eve,  
Yet more amaz'd, unwary thus replied.  
"Serpent, thy overpraising leaves in doubt  
The virtue of that fruit, in thee first prov'd:  
But say, where grows the tree? from hence how far?  
For many are the trees of God that grow  
In Paradise, and various, yet unknown  
To us; in such abundance lies our choice,  
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch'd,  
Still hanging incorruptible, till men  
Grow up to their provision, and more hands  
Help to disburden Nature of her birth."

To whom the wily adder, blithe and glad.  
"Empress, the way is ready, and not long;  
Beyond a row of myrtles, on a flat,  
Fast by a fountain, one small thicket past  
Of blowing myrrh and balm: if thou accept  
My conduct, I can bring thee thither soon." [roll'd  
"Lead then," said Eve. He, leading, swiftly  
In tangles, and made intricate seem straight,  
To mischief swift. Hope elevates, and joy  
Brightens his crest; as when a wandering fire,  
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night  
Condenses, and the cold environs round,  
Kindled through agitation to a flame,  
Which oft, they say, some evil spirit attends,  
Flourishing and blazing with delusive light,  
Misleads the amaz'd night-wanderer from his way  
To bogs and mires, and oft through pond or pool;  
There swallow'd up and lost, from succour far:  
So glister'd the dire snake, and into fraud  
Led Eve, our credulous mother, to the tree  
Of prohibition, root of all our woe;

Which when she saw, thus to her guide she spake.  
"Serpent, we might have spar'd our coming  
hither,  
Fruitless to me, though fruit be here to excess,  
The credit of whose virtue rest with thee;  
Wondrous indeed, if cause of such effects.  
But of this tree we may not taste nor touch;

God so commanded, and left that command  
Sole daughter of his voice; the rest, we live  
Law to ourselves; our reason is our law."

To whom the tempter guilefully replied.  
"Indeed! hath God then said that of the fruit  
Of all these garden-trees ye shall not eat,  
Yet lords declar'd of all in Earth or Air?"

To whom thus Eve, yet sinless. "Of the fruit  
Of each tree in the garden we may eat;  
But of the fruit of this fair tree amidst  
The garden, God hath said, 'Ye shall not eat  
Thereof, nor shall ye touch it, lest ye die.'"

She scarce had said, though brief, when now  
more bold

The tempter, but with show of zeal and love  
To Man, and indignation at his wrong,  
New part puts on; and, as to passion mov'd,  
Fluctuates disturb'd, yet comely and in act  
Rais'd, as of some great matter to begin.  
As when of old some orator renown'd,  
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence  
Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause ad-  
dress'd,

Stood in himself collected; while each part,  
Motion, each act, won audience ere the tongue;  
Sometimes in height began, as no delay  
Of preface brooking, through his zeal of right:  
So standing, moving, or to height up grown,  
The tempter, all impassion'd, thus began.

"O sacred, wise, and wisdom-giving plant,  
Mother of science! now I feel thy power  
Within me clear; not only to discern  
Things in their causes, but to trace the ways  
Of highest agents, deem'd however wise.  
Queen of this universe! do not believe  
Those rigid threats of death: ye shall not die:  
How should you? by the fruit? it gives you life  
To knowledge; by the threatener? look on me,  
Me, who have touch'd and tasted; yet both live,  
And life more perfect have attain'd than Fate  
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot.  
Shall that be shut to man, which to the beast  
Is open? or will God incense his ire  
For such a petty trespass? and not praise  
Rather your dauntless virtue, whom the pain  
Of death denounc'd, whatever thing death be,  
Deterr'd not from achieving what might lead  
To happier life, knowledge of good and evil;  
Of good, how just? of evil, if what is evil  
Be real, why not known, since easier shunn'd?  
God therefore cannot hurt ye, and be just;  
Not just, not God: not fear'd then, nor obey'd:  
Your fear itself of death removes the fear.  
Why then was this forbid? Why, but to awe;  
Why, but to keep ye low and ignorant,  
His worshippers? He knows that in the day  
Ye eat thereof, your eyes that seem so clear,  
Yet are but dim, shall perfectly be then  
Open'd and clear'd, and ye shall be as gods,  
Knowing both good and evil, as they know.  
That ye shall be as gods, since I as Man,  
Internal Man, is but proportion meet;  
I, of brute, human; ye, of human, gods.  
So ye shall die, perhaps, by putting off  
Human, to put on gods; death to be wish'd,  
Though threaten'd, which no worse than this can  
bring,

And what are gods, that man may not become  
As they, participating god-like food?  
The gods are first, and that advantage use  
bring,

And what are gods, that man may not become  
As they, participating god-like food?  
The gods are first, and that advantage use  
bring,

On our belief, that all from them proceeds :  
 I question it ; for this fair Earth I see,  
 Warm'd by the Sun, producing every kind ;  
 Them, nothing : if they all things, who enclos'd  
 Knowledge of good and evil in this tree,  
 That whoso eats thereof forthwith attains  
 Wisdom without their leave ? and wherein lies  
 The offence, that man should thus attain to know ?  
 What can your knowledge hurt him, or this tree  
 Impart against his will, if all be his ?  
 Or is it envy ? and can envy dwell [more  
 In heavenly breasts ? — These, these, and many  
 Causes import your need of this fair fruit.  
 Goddess humane, reach then, and freely taste."

He ended ; and his words, replete with guile  
 Into her heart too easy entrance won :  
 Fix'd on the fruit she gaz'd, which to behold  
 Might tempt alone ; and in her ears the sound  
 Yet rung of his persuasive words, impregn'd  
 With reason, to her seeming, and with truth :  
 Meanwhile the hour of noon drew on, and wak'd  
 An eager appetite, rais'd by the smell  
 So savoury of that fruit, which with desire,  
 Inclined now grown to touch or taste,  
 Solicited her longing eye ; yet first  
 Paus'd a while, thus to herself she mus'd.

"Great are thy virtues, doubtless, best of fruits,  
 Though kept from man, and worthy to be admir'd ;  
 Whose taste, too long forborn, at first assay  
 Gave elocution to the mute, and taught [praise :  
 The tongue not made for speech, to speak thy  
 Thy praise he also, who forbids thy use,  
 Conceals not from us, naming thee the tree  
 Of knowledge, knowledge both of good and evil ;  
 Forbids us then to taste ! but his forbidding  
 Commends thee more, while it infers the good  
 By thee communicated, and our want :  
 For good unknown sure is not had ; or, had  
 And yet unknown, is as not had at all.  
 In plain then, what forbids he but to know,  
 Forbids us good, forbids us to be wise ?  
 Such prohibitions bind not. But, if death  
 Bind us with after-bands, what profits then  
 Our inward freedom ? In the day we eat  
 Of this fair fruit, our doom is, we shall die !  
 How dies the serpent ? he hath eat'n and lives,  
 And knows, and speaks, and reasons, and discerns,  
 Irrational, till then. For us alone  
 Was death invented ? or to us denied  
 This intellectual food, for beasts reserv'd ?  
 For beasts it seems : yet that one beast which first  
 Hath tasted envies not, but brings with joy  
 The good befall'n him, author unsuspect,  
 Friendly to man, far from deceit or guile.  
 What fear I then ? rather, what know to fear  
 Under this ignorance of good and evil,  
 Of God or death, of law or penalty ?  
 Here grows the cure of all, this fruit divine,  
 Fair to the eye, inviting to the taste,  
 Of virtue to make wise : what hinders then  
 To reach, and feed at once both body and mind ?"

So saying, her rash hand in evil hour  
 Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat !  
 Earth felt the wound, and Nature from her seat,  
 Sighing through all her works, gave signs of woe,  
 That all was lost. Back to the thicket slunk  
 The guilty serpent ; and well might ; for Eve,  
 Intent now wholly on her taste, nought else  
 Regarded ; such delight till then, as seem'd,  
 In fruit she never tasted, whether true

Or fancied so, through expectation high  
 Of knowledge ; nor was godhead from her thought  
 Greedily she engorg'd without restraint,  
 And knew not eating death : satiate at length,  
 And heighten'd as with wine, jocund and boon,  
 Thus to herself she pleasingly began.

"O sovran, virtuous, precious of all trees  
 In Paradise ! of operation blest  
 To sapience, hitherto obscur'd, infam'd,  
 And thy fair fruit let hang, as to no end  
 Created ; but henceforth my early care,  
 Not without song, each morning, and due praise,  
 Shall tend thee, and the fertile burden ease  
 Of thy full branches offer'd free to all ;  
 Till, dieted by thee, I grow mature  
 In knowledge, as the gods, who all things know ;  
 Though others envy what they cannot give.  
 For, had the gift been theirs, it had not here  
 Thus grown. Experience, next, to thee I owe,  
 Best guide : not following thee, I had remain'd  
 In ignorance ; thou open'st wisdom's way,  
 And giv'st access, though secret she retire.  
 And I perhaps am secret : Heaven is high,  
 High, and remote to see from thence distinct  
 Each thing on Earth ; and other care perhaps  
 May have diverted from continual watch  
 Our great Forbidd'ng, safe with all his spies  
 About him. But to Adam in what sort  
 Shall I appear ? shall I to him make known  
 As yet my change, and give him to partake  
 Full happiness with me, or rather not,  
 But keep the odds of knowledge in my power  
 Without copartner ? so to add what wants  
 In female sex, the more to draw his love,  
 And render me more equal ; and perhaps,  
 A thing not undesirable, sometime  
 Superior : for, inferior, who is free ?  
 This may be well : but what if God have seen,  
 And death ensue ? then I shall be no more !  
 And Adam, wedded to another Eve,  
 Shall live with her enjoying, I extinct ;  
 A death to think ! Confirm'd then I resolve,  
 Adam shall share with me in bliss or woe :  
 So dear I love him, that with him all deaths  
 I could endure, without him live no life."

So saying, from the tree her step she turn'd ;  
 But first low reverence done, as to the Power  
 That dwelt within, whose presence had infus'd  
 Into the plant sciential sap, deriv'd  
 From nectar, drink of gods, Adam the while  
 Waiting desirous her return, had wove  
 Of choicest flowers a garland, to adorn  
 Her tresses, and her rural labours crown ;  
 As reapers oft are wont their harvest-queen.  
 Great joy he promis'd to his thoughts, and new  
 Solace in her return, so long delay'd :  
 Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,  
 Misgave him ; he the faltering measure felt ;  
 And forth to meet her went, the way she took  
 That morn when first they parted : by the tree  
 Of knowledge he must pass ; there he her met,  
 Scarce from the tree returning ; in her hand  
 A bough of fairest fruit, that downy smil'd,  
 New gather'd, and ambrosial smell diffus'd.  
 To him she hast'd ; in her face excuse  
 Came prologue, and apology too prompt ;  
 Which, with bland words at will, she thus address'd :  
 "Hast thou not wonder'd, Adam, at my stay ?  
 Thence I have miss'd, and thought it long, depriv'd  
 Thy presence ; agony of love till now

Not felt, nor shall be twice ; for never more  
Mean I to try, what rash untried I sought,  
The pain of absence from thy sight. But strange  
Hath been the cause, and wonderful to hear :  
This tree is not, as we are told, a tree  
Of danger tasted, nor to evil unknown  
Opening the way, but of divine effect  
To open eyes, and make them gods who taste ;  
And hath been tasted such : the serpent wise,  
Or not restrain'd as we, or not obeying,  
Hath eaten of the fruit ; and is become,  
Not dead, as we are threaten'd, but thenceforth  
Endued with human voice and human sense,  
Reasoning to admiration ; and with me  
Persuasively hath so prevail'd, that I  
Have also tasted, and have also found  
The effects to correspond ; opener mine eyes  
Dim erst, dilated spirits, ampler heart,  
And growing up to godhead ; which for thee  
Chiefly I sought, without thee can despise.  
For bliss, as thou hast part, to me is bliss ;  
Fetidious, unshar'd with thee, and odious soon.  
Thou therefore also taste, that equal lot  
May join us, equal joy, as equal love ;  
Jest, thou not tasting, different degree  
Disjoin us, and I then too late renounce  
Deity for thee when Fate will not permit."

Thus Eve with countenance blithe her story told ;  
But in her cheek distemper flushing glow'd.  
On the other side, Adam, soon as he heard  
The fatal trespass done by Eve, amaz'd,  
Astonied stood and blank, while horror chill  
Ran through his veins, and all his joints relax'd ;  
From his slack hand the garland wreath'd for Eve  
Down dropt, and all the faded roses shed :  
Speechless he stood and pale, till thus at length  
He said to himself he inward silence broke.

" O fairest of creation, last and best  
Of all God's works, creature in whom excell'd  
Whatever can to sight or thought be form'd,  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet !  
How art thou lost ! how on a sudden lost,  
Defac'd, deflower'd, and now to death devote !  
Fatter, how hast thou yielded to transgress  
The strict forbiddance, how to violate  
The sacred fruit forbidden ! Some cursed fraud  
Of enemy hath beguil'd thee, yet unknown,  
And me with thee hath ruin'd ; for with thee  
Certain my resolution is to die :  
How can I live without thee ! how forego  
Thy sweet converse, and love so dearly join'd,  
To live again in these wild woods forlorn !  
Should God create another Eve, and I  
Another rib afford, yet loss of thee  
Would never from my heart : no, no ! I feel  
The link of Nature draw me : flesh of flesh,  
Bone of my bone thou art, and from thy state  
Mine never shall be parted, bliss or woe."

So having said, as one from sad dismay  
Recomforted, and after thoughts disturb'd  
Submitting to what seem'd remediless,  
Thus in calm mood his words to Eve he turn'd.

" Bold deed thou hast presum'd, adventurous Eve,  
And peril great provok'd, who thus hast dar'd,  
Had it been only coveting to eye  
That sacred fruit, sacred to abstinence,  
Much more to taste it under ban to touch.  
But past who can recall, or done undo ?  
Not God Omnipotent, nor Fate ; yet so  
Perhaps thou shalt not die, perhaps the fact

Is not so heinous now, foretasted fruit,  
Profan'd first by the serpent, by him first  
Made common, and unhallow'd, ere our taste :  
Nor yet on him found deadly ; he yet lives ;  
Lives, as thou saidst, and gains to live, as Man,  
Higher degree of life : inducement strong  
To us, as likely tasting to attain  
Proportional ascent ; which cannot be  
But to be gods, or angels, demi-gods.  
Nor can I think that God, Creator wise,  
Though threatening, will in earnest so destroy  
Us his prime creatures, dignified so high,  
Set over all his works ; which in our fall,  
For us created, needs with us must fail,  
Dependant made ; so God shall uncreate,  
Be frustrate, do, undo, and labour lose ;  
Not well conceiv'd of God, who, though his power  
Creation could repeat, yet would be loth  
Us to abolish, lest the adversary  
Triumph, and say ; ' Fickle their state whom God  
Most favours ; who can please him long ? Me first  
He ruin'd, now Mankind ; whom will he next ?'  
Matter of scorn, not to be given the foe.  
However I with thee have fix'd my lot,  
Certain to undergo like doom : if death  
Consort with thee, death is to me as life ;  
So forcible within my heart I feel  
The bond of Nature draw me to my own ;  
My own in thee, for what thou art is mine ;  
Our state cannot be sever'd ; we are one,  
One flesh ; to lose thee were to lose myself."

So Adam ; and thus Eve to him replied.  
" O glorious trial of exceeding love,  
Illustrious evidence, example high !  
Engaging me to emulate ; but, short  
Of thy perfection, how shall I attain,  
Adam ? from whose dear side I boast me sprung,  
And gladly of our union hear thee speak,  
One heart, one soul in both ; whereof good proof  
This day affords, declaring thee resolv'd,  
Rather than death, or aught than death more dread,  
Shall separate us, link'd in love so dear,  
To undergo with me one guilt, one crime,  
If any be, of tasting this fair fruit ;  
Whose virtue, (for of good still good proceeds ;  
Direct, or by occasion,) hath presented  
This happy trial of thy love, which else  
So eminently never had been known.  
Were it I thought death menac'd would ensue  
This my attempt, I would sustain alone  
The worst, and not persuade thee, rather die  
Deserted, than oblige thee with a fact  
Pernicious to thy peace ; chiefly, assur'd  
Remarkably so late of thy so true,  
So faithful, love unequal'd : but I feel  
Far otherwise the event ; not death, but life  
Augmented, open'd eyes, new hopes, new joys,  
Taste so divine, that what of sweet before  
Hath touch'd my sense, flat seems to this, and harsh.  
On my experience, Adam, freely taste,  
And fear of death deliver to the winds."

So saying, she embrac'd him, and for joy  
Tenderly wept ; much won, that he his love  
Had so ennobled, as of choice to incur  
Divine displeasure for her sake, or death.  
In recompense (for such compliance bad  
Such recompense best merits) from the bough  
She gave him of that fair enticing fruit  
With liberal hand : he scrupled not to eat,  
Against his better knowledge ; not deceiv'd,

But fondly overcome with female charm.  
 Earth trembled from her entrails, as again  
 In pangs ; and Nature gave a second groan ;  
 Sky lour'd ; and, muttering thunder, some sad drops  
 Wept at completing of the mortal sin  
 Original : while Adam took no thought,  
 Eating his fill : nor Eve to iterate  
 Her former trespass fear'd, the more to sooth  
 Him with her lov'd society ; that now,  
 As with new wine intoxicated both,  
 They swim in mirth, and fancy that they feel  
 Divinity within them breeding wings,  
 Wherewith to scorn the Earth : but that false fruit  
 Far other operation first display'd,  
 Carnal desire inflaming : he on Eve  
 Began to cast lascivious eyes ; she him  
 As wantonly repaid ; in lust they burn :  
 Till Adam thus 'gan Eve to dalliance move.

" Eve, now I see thou art exact of taste,  
 And elegant, of sapience no small part ;  
 Since to each meaning savour we apply  
 And palate call judicious ; I the praise  
 Yield thee, so well this day thou hast purvey'd.  
 Much pleasure we have lost, while we abstain'd  
 From this delightful fruit, nor known till now  
 True relish, tasting ; if such pleasure be  
 In things to us forbidd'n, it might be wish'd,  
 For this one tree had been forbidden ten.  
 But come, so well refresh'd, now let us play,  
 As meet is, after such delicious fare ;  
 For never did thy beauty, since the day  
 I saw thee first and wedded thee, adorn'd  
 With all perfections, so inflame my sense  
 With ardour to enjoy thee, fairer now  
 Than ever : bounty of this virtuous tree !"

So said he, and forbore not glance or toy  
 Of amorous intent ; well understood  
 Of Eve, whose eye darted contagious fire.  
 Her hand he seiz'd ; and to a shady bank,  
 Thick over-head with verdant roof imbower'd,  
 He led her nothing loth ; flowers were the couch,  
 Pansies, and violets, and asphodel,  
 And hyacinths ; Earth's freshest softest lap.  
 There they their fill of love and love's disport  
 Took largely, of their mutual guilt the seal,  
 The solace of their sin : till dewy sleep  
 Oppress'd them, wearied with their amorous play.  
 Soon as the force of that fallacious fruit,  
 That with exhilarating vapour bland  
 About their spirits had play'd, and inmost powers  
 Made err, was now exhal'd ; and grosser sleep,  
 Bred of unkindly fumes, with conscious dreams  
 Encumber'd, now had left them ; up they rose  
 As from unrest ; and, each the other viewing,  
 Soon found their eyes how open'd, and their minds  
 How darken'd : innocence, that as a veil  
 Had shadow'd them from knowing ill, was gone ;  
 Just confidence, and native righteousness,  
 And honour, from about them, naked left  
 To guilty shame ; he cover'd, but his robe  
 Uncover'd more. So rose the Danite strong,  
 Herculean Samson, from the harlot-lap  
 Of Philistean Dalilah, and wak'd  
 Shorn of his strength, they destitute and bare  
 Of all their virtue : silent, and in face  
 Confounded, long they sat, as stricken mute :  
 Till Adam, though not less than Eve abash'd,  
 At length gave utterance to these words constrain'd.

" O Eve, in evil hour thou didst give ear  
 To that false worm, of whomsoever taught

To counterfeit man's voice ; true in our fall,  
 False in our promis'd rising ; since our eyes  
 Open'd we find indeed, and find we know  
 Both good and evil ; good lost, and evil got ;  
 Bad fruit of knowledge ; if this be to know ;  
 Which leaves us naked thus, of honour void,  
 Of innocence, of faith, of purity,  
 Our wonted ornaments now soil'd and stain'd.  
 And in our faces evident the signs  
 Of foul concupiscence ; whence evil store  
 Even shame, the last of evils ; of the first  
 Be sure then. — How shall I behold the face  
 Henceforth of God or angel, erst with joy  
 And rapture so oft beheld ? Those heavenly shapes  
 Will dazzle now this earthly with their blaze  
 Insufferably bright. O ! might I here  
 In solitude live savage ; in some glade  
 Obscur'd, where highest woods, impenetrable  
 To star or sun-light, spread their umbrage broad  
 And brown as evening : cover me, ye pines !  
 Ye cedars, with innumerable boughs  
 Hide me, where I may never see them more ! —  
 But let us now, as in bad plight, devise  
 What best may for the present serve to hide  
 The parts of each from other, that seem most  
 To shame obnoxious, and unseemliest seen ;  
 Some tree, whose broad smooth leaves together sew'd,  
 And girded on our loins, may cover round  
 Those middle parts ; that this new comer, Shame,  
 There sit not, and reproach us as unclean."

So counsell'd he, and both together went  
 Into the thickest wood ; there soon they chose  
 The fig-tree ; not that kind for fruit renown'd,  
 But such as at this day, to Indians known,  
 In Malabar or Decan spreads her arms  
 Branching so broad and long, that in the ground  
 The bended twigs take root, and daughters grow  
 About the mother tree, a pillar'd shade  
 High over-arch'd, and echoing walks between :  
 There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,  
 Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds  
 At loop-holes cut through thickest shade : those  
 leaves

They gather'd, broad as Amazonian targe ;  
 And, with what skill they had, together sew'd,  
 To gird their waist ; vain covering, if to hide  
 Their guilt and dreaded shame ! O, how unlike  
 To that first naked glory ! Such of late  
 Columbus found the American, so girt  
 With feather'd cincture ; naked else, and wild  
 Among the trees on isles and woody shores. [part  
 Thus fenc'd, and, as they thought, their shame in  
 Cover'd, but not at rest or ease of mind,  
 They sat them down to weep ; nor only tears  
 Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds worse within  
 Began to rise, high passions, anger, hate,  
 Mistrust, suspicion, discord ; and shook sore  
 Their inward state of mind, calm region once  
 And full of peace, now tost and turbulent :  
 For Understanding rul'd not, and the Will  
 Heard not her lore ; both in subjection now  
 To Sensual Appetite, who from beneath  
 Usurping over sovran Reason claim'd  
 Superior sway : from thus distemper'd breast,  
 Adam, estrang'd in look and alter'd style  
 Speech intermitted thus to Eve renew'd. [staid

" Would thou hadst hearkened to my words, and  
 With me, as I besought thee, when that strange  
 Desire of wandering, this unhappy morn,  
 I know not whence possess'd thee ; we had then

Remain'd still happy ; not, as now, despoil'd  
Of all our good ; sham'd, naked, miserable !  
Let none henceforth seek needless cause to approve  
The faith they owe ; when earnestly they seek  
Such proof, conclude, they then begin to fail."

To whom, soon mov'd with touch of blame, thus  
Eve.

What words have pass'd thy lips, Adam severe !  
Imput'st thou that to my default, or will  
Of wandering, as thou call'st it, which who knows  
But might as ill have happen'd thou being by,  
Or to thyself perhaps ? Hadst thou been there,  
Or here the attempt, thou couldst not have discern'd  
Fraud in the serpent, speaking as he spake ;  
No ground of enmity between us known,  
Why he should mean me ill, or seek to harm.  
Was I to have never parted from thy side ?  
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib.  
Being as I am, why didst not thou, the head,  
Command me absolutely not to go,  
Joining into such danger, as thou saidst ?  
Too facile then, thou didst not much gainsay ;  
I say, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.  
Indist thou been firm and fix'd in thy dissent,  
Neither had I transgress'd, nor thou with me."

To whom, then first incens'd, Adam replied.

Is this the love, is this the recompense  
Of mine to thee, ingrateful Eve ! Express'd  
Inmutuable, when thou wert lost, not I ;  
Who might have liv'd, and joy'd immortal bliss,  
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee ?  
And am I now upbraided as the cause  
Of thy transgressing ? Not enough severe,  
It seems, in thy restraint : what could I more ?  
I warn'd thee, I admonish'd thee, foretold  
The danger, and the lurking enemy  
That lay in wait ; beyond this had been force ;  
And force upon free-will hath here no place.  
But confidence then bore thee on ; secure  
Lither to meet no danger, or to find  
Fatter of glorious trial ; and perhaps  
Also err'd, in overmuch admiring  
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought  
To evil durst attempt thee ; but I rue  
That error now, which is become my crime,  
And thou the accuser. Thus it shall befall  
Him, who, to worth in women overtrusting,  
Sets her will rule : restraint she will not brook ;  
And, left to herself, if evil thence ensue,  
He first his weak indulgence will accuse."

Thus they in mutual accusation spent  
The fruitless hours, but neither self-condemning,  
And of their vain contest appear'd no end.

## BOOK X.

### *The Argument.*

Satan's transgression known ; the guardian-angels  
forsake Paradise, and return up to Heaven to  
approve their vigilance, and are approved ; God  
declaring that the entrance of Satan could  
not be by them prevented. He sends his Son  
to judge the transgressors, who descends and  
gives sentence accordingly ; then in pity clothes  
them both, and re-ascends. Sin and Death,  
sitting till then at the gates of Hell, by won-  
derous sympathy feeling the success of Satan  
in this new world, and the Sin by Man there

committed, resolve to sit no longer confined  
in Hell, but to follow Satan their sire up to the  
place of Man : to make the way easier from  
Hell to this world to and fro, they pave a broad  
highway or bridge over Chaos, according to the  
track that Satan first made ; then, preparing for  
Earth, they meet him, proud of his success, re-  
turning to Hell ; their mutual gratulation. Satan  
arrives at Pandemonium, in full assembly relates  
with boasting his success against Man ; instead  
of applause is entertained with a general hiss by  
all his audience, transformed with himself also  
suddenly into serpents according to his doom  
given in Paradise ; then, deluded with a show of  
the forbidden tree springing up before them, they,  
greedily reaching to take of the fruit, chew dust  
and bitter ashes. The proceedings of Sin and  
Death ; God foretels the final victory of his Son  
over them, and the renewing of all things ; but  
for the present, commands his angels to make  
several alterations in the Heavens and elements.  
Adam, more and more perceiving his fallen con-  
dition, heavily bewails, rejects the condolence  
of Eve ; she persists, and at length appeases him :  
then, to evade the curse likely to fall on their off-  
spring, proposes to Adam violent ways, which  
he approves not ; but, conceiving better hope,  
puts her in mind of the late promise made them,  
that her seed should be revenged on the serpent ;  
and exhorts her with him to seek peace of the  
offended Deity, by repentance and supplication.

MEANWHILE the heinous and despicable act  
Of Satan done in Paradise ; and how  
He, in the serpent, had perverted Eve,  
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,  
Was known in Heaven ; for what can 'scape the eye  
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart  
Omniscient ? who, in all things wise and just,  
Hinder'd not Satan to attempt the mind  
Of Man, with strength entire, and free-will, arm'd ;  
Complete to have discover'd and repuls'd  
Whatever wiles of foe or seeming friend.  
For still they knew, and ought to have still re-  
member'd,

The high injunction, not to taste that fruit,  
Whoever tempted ; which they not obeying  
Incurr'd (what could they less ?) the penalty ;  
And, manifold in sin, deserv'd to fall.  
Up into Heaven from Paradise in haste  
The angelic guards ascend, mute, and sad,  
For Man ; for of his state by this they knew,  
Much wondering how the subtle fiend had stol'n  
Entrance unseen. Soon as the unwelcome news  
From Earth arrived at Heaven-gate, displeas'd  
All were who heard ; dim sadness did not spare  
That time celestial visages, yet, mix'd  
With pity, violated not their bliss.  
About the new-arriv'd, in multitudes

The ethereal people ran, to hear and know  
How all befell : they towards the throne supreme,  
Accountable, made haste, to make appear  
With righteous plea their utmost vigilance,  
And easily approv'd ; when the Most High  
Eternal Father, from his secret cloud  
Amidst, in thunder utter'd thus his voice.

" Assembled angels, and ye powers return'd  
From unsuccessful charge, be not dismay'd,  
Nor troubled at these tidings from the Earth  
Which your sincerest care could not prevent,

Foretold so lately what would come to pass,  
 When first this tempter cross'd the gulf from Hell.  
 I told ye then he should prevail, and speed  
 On his bad errand; Man should be seduc'd,  
 And flatter'd out of all, believing lies  
 Against his Maker; no decree of mine  
 Concurring to necessitate his fall,  
 Or touch with lightest moment of impulse  
 His free-will, to her own inclining left  
 In even scale. But fall'n he is; and now  
 What rests, but that the mortal sentence pass  
 On his transgression, — death denounc'd that day?  
 Which he presumes already vain and void,  
 Because not yet inflicted, as he fear'd,  
 By some immediate stroke; but soon shall find  
 Forbearance no acquittance, ere day end.  
 Justice shall not return as bounty scorn'd.  
 But whom send I to judge them? whom but thee,  
 Vicegerent Son? To thee I have transferr'd  
 All judgment, whether in Heaven, or Earth, or Hell.  
 Easy it may be seen that I intend  
 Mercy colleague with justice, sending thee  
 Man's friend, his Mediator, his design'd  
 Both ransom and Redeemer voluntary,  
 And destin'd Man himself to judge Man fall'n."

So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright  
 Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son  
 Blaz'd forth unclouded deity: he full  
 Resplendent all his Father manifest  
 Express'd, and thus divinely answer'd mild.

"Father Eternal, thine is to decree;  
 Mine, both in Heaven and Earth, to do thy will  
 Supreme; that thou in me, thy Son below'd,  
 May'st ever rest well pleas'd. I go to judge  
 On Earth these thy transgressors; but thou know'st,  
 Whoever judg'd, the worst on me must light,  
 When time shall be; for so I undertook  
 Before thee; and, not repenting, this obtain  
 Of right, that I may mitigate their doom  
 On me deriv'd; yet I shall temper so  
 Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most  
 Them fully satisfied, and thee appease.  
 Attendance none shall need, nor train, where none  
 Are to behold the judgment, but the judg'd,  
 Those two; the third best absent is condemn'd,  
 Convict by flight, and rebel to all law:  
 Conviction to the serpent none belongs."

Thus saying, from his radiant seat he rose  
 Of high collateral glory. Him thrones, and powers,  
 Princedoms, and dominations ministrant,  
 Accompanied to Heaven-gate; from whence  
 Eden, and all the coast, in prospect lay.  
 Down he descended straight; the speed of gods  
 Time counts not, though with swiftest minutes  
 wing'd.

Now was the Sun in western cadence low  
 From noon, and gentle airs, due at their hour,  
 To fan the Earth now wak'd, and usher in  
 The evening cool; when he, from wrath more cool,  
 Came the mild judge, and intercessor both,  
 To sentence Man: the voice of God they heard  
 Now walking in the garden, by soft winds heard,  
 Brought to their ears, while day declin'd; they  
 And from his presence hid themselves among  
 The thickest trees, both man and wife; till God,  
 Approaching, thus to Adam call'd aloud.

"Where art thou, Adam, wont with joy to meet  
 My coming seen far off? I miss thee here,  
 Not pleas'd, thus entertain'd with solitude,  
 Where obvious duty ere while appear'd unsought:

Or come I less conspicuous, or what change  
 Absents thee, or what chance detains? — Come  
 forth!" [first]

He came; and with him Eve, more loth, though  
 To offend; discountenanc'd both, and compos'd;  
 Love was not in their looks, either to God,  
 Or to each other; but apparent guilt,  
 And shame, and perturbation, and despair,  
 Anger, and obstinacy, and hate, and guile.  
 Whence Adam, faltering long, thus answer'd brief.

"I heard thee in the garden, and of thy voice  
 Afraid, being naked, hid myself." To whom  
 The gracious Judge without revile replied. [fear'd,

"My voice thou oft hast heard, and hast not  
 But still rejoic'd; how is it now become  
 So dreadful to thee? That thou art naked, who  
 Hath told thee? Hast thou eaten of the tree,  
 Whereof I gave thee charge thou shouldst not eat?"

To whom thus Adam sore beset replied.  
 "O Heaven! in evil strait this day I stand  
 Before my judge; either to undergo  
 Myself the total crime, or to accuse  
 My other self, the partner of my life;  
 Whose failing, while her faith to me remains,  
 I should conceal, and not expose to blame  
 By my complaint: but strict necessity  
 Subdues me, and calamitous constraint;  
 Lest on my head both sin and punishment,  
 However insupportable, be all  
 Devolv'd; though should I hold my peace, yet thou  
 Wouldst easily detect what I conceal. —

This woman, whom thou mad'st to be my help,  
 And gav'st me as thy perfect gift, so good,  
 So fit, so acceptable, so divine,  
 That from her hand I could suspect no ill,  
 And what she did, whatever in itself,  
 Her doing seem'd to justify the deed;  
 She gave me of the tree, and I did eat."

To whom the Sovran Presence thus replied.

"Was she thy God, that her thou didst obey  
 Before his voice? or was she made thy guide,  
 Superior, or but equal, that to her  
 Thou didst resign thy manhood, and the place  
 Wherein God set thee above her made of thee,  
 And for thee, whose perfection far excell'd  
 Hers in all real dignity? Adorn'd  
 She was indeed, and lovely, to attract  
 Thy love, not thy subjection; and her gifts  
 Were such, as under government well seem'd;  
 Unseemly to bear rule; which was thy part  
 And person, hadst thou known thyself aright."

So having said, he thus to Eve in few.  
 "Say, woman, what is this which thou hast done?"

To whom sad Eve, with shame nigh overwhelm'd,  
 Confessing soon, yet not before her judge  
 Bold or loquacious, thus ashaid replied.

"The serpent me beguil'd, and I did eat."

Which when the Lord God heard, without delay

To judgment he proceeded on the accus'd  
 Serpent, though brute; unable to transfer  
 The guilt on him, who made him instrument  
 Of mischief, and polluted from the end  
 Of his creation; justly then accus'd,  
 As vitiated in nature: more to know  
 Concern'd not Man, (since he no further knew,)  
 Nor alter'd his offence; yet God at last  
 To Satan first in sin his doom applied,  
 Though in mysterious terms, judg'd as then best:  
 And on the serpent thus his curse let fall.

"Because thou hast done this, thou art accus'd

Above all cattle, each beast of the field ;  
Upon thy belly grovelling thou shalt go,  
And dust shall eat all the days of thy life.  
Between thee and the woman I will put  
Enmity, and between thine and her seed ;  
T'er seed shall bruise thy head, thou bruise his heel."

So spake this oracle, then verified  
When Jesus, son of Mary, second Eve,  
Iaw Satan fall, like lightning, down from Heaven,  
Prince of the air ; then, rising from his grave  
Spoil'd principalities and powers, triumph'd  
In open show ; and, with ascension bright,  
Captivity led captive through the air,  
The realm itself of Satan, long usurp'd ;  
Whom he shall tread at last under our feet ;  
Ev'n he, who now foretold his fatal bruise :  
And to the woman thus his sentence turn'd.

" Thy sorrow I will greatly multiply  
By thy conception ; children thou shalt bring  
In sorrow forth ; and to thy husband's will  
Thine shall submit ; he over thee shall rule."

On Adam last thus judgment he pronounc'd.  
Because thou hast hearken'd to the voice of thy  
wife,

And eaten of the tree, concerning which  
I charg'd thee, saying, 'Thou shalt not eat thereof :'  
Thurs'd is the ground for thy sake ; thou in sorrow  
Shalt eat thereof, all the days of thy life ;  
Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth  
Inbid ; and thou shalt eat the herb of the field ;  
In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,  
Till thou return unto the ground ; for thou  
Out of the ground wast taken, know thy birth,  
For dust thou art, and shalt to dust return."

So judg'd he Man, both judge and saviour sent ;  
And the instant stroke of death, denounc'd that day,  
Remov'd far off ; then, pitying how they stood  
Before him naked to the air, that now  
Must suffice change, disdain'd not to begin  
Henceforth the form of servant to assume ;  
As when he wash'd his servants' feet ; so now,  
As father of his family, he clad  
Their nakedness with skins of beasts, or slain,  
Or as the snake with youthful coat repaid ;  
And thought not much to clothe his enemies :  
For he their outward only with the skins  
Of beasts, but inward nakedness, much more  
Approbrious, with his robe of righteousness  
Unraying, cover'd from his Father's sight.  
To him with swift ascent he up return'd,  
Into his blissful bosom reassum'd  
In glory, as of old ; to him appears'd,  
All, though all-knowing, what had pass'd with Man  
Uncounted, mixing intercession sweet. [Earth,

Meanwhile, ere thus was sinn'd and judg'd on  
Within the gates of Hell sat Sin and Death,  
In counterview within the gates, that now  
Stood open wide, belching outrageous flame  
Far into Chaos, since the fiend pass'd through,  
Sin opening ; who thus now to Death began.

" O son, why sit we here each other viewing  
Idly, while Satan, our great author, thrives  
In other worlds, and happier seat provides  
For us, his offspring dear ? It cannot be  
But that success attends him ; if mishap,  
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driven  
By his avengers ; since no place like this  
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge.  
Methinks I feel new strength within me rise,  
Wings growing, and dominion given me large,

Beyond this deep : whatever draws me on,  
Or sympathy, or some connatural force,  
Powerful at greatest distance to unite,  
With secret amity, things of like kind,  
By secretest conveyance. Thou, my shade  
Inseparable, must with me along :  
For Death from Sin no power can separate.  
But, lest the difficulty of passing back  
Stay his return perhaps over this gulf  
Impassable, impervious ; let us try  
Adventurous work, yet to thy power and mine  
Not unagreeable, to found a path  
Over this main from Hell to that new world,  
Where Satan now prevails ; a monument  
Of merit high to all the infernal host,  
Easing their passage hence, for intercourse,  
Or transmigration, as their lot shall lead.  
Nor can I miss the way, so strongly drawn  
By this new-felt attraction and instinct."

Whom thus the meagre shadow answer'd soon.  
" Go whither Fate, and inclination strong,  
Leads thee ; I shall not lag behind, nor err  
The way, thou leading ; such a scent I draw  
Of carnage, prey innumerable, and taste  
The savour of death from all things there that live :  
Nor shall I to the work thou enterprist  
Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid."

So saying, with delight he snuff'd the smell  
Of mortal change on Earth. As when a flock  
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,  
Against the day of battle, to a field,  
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, lur'd  
With scent of living carcasses design'd  
For death, the following day, in bloody fight :  
So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd  
His nostril wide into the murky air ;  
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.  
Then both from out Hell-gates, into the waste  
Wide anarchy of Chaos, damp and dark, [great]  
Flew diverse ; and with power (their power was  
Hovering upon the waters, what they met  
Solid or slimy, as in raging sea  
Tost up and down, together crouded drove,  
From each side shoaling towards the mouth of Hell :  
As when two polar winds, blowing adverse  
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive  
Mountains of ice, that stop the imagin'd way  
Beyond Petsora eastward, to the rich  
Cathaian coast. The aggregated soil  
Death with his mace petrific, cold and dry,  
As with a trident smote, and fix'd as firm  
As Delos, floating once ; the rest his look  
Bound with Gorgonian rigour not to move ;  
And with Asphaltic slime, broad as the gate,  
Deep to the roots of Hell the gather'd beach  
They fasten'd, and the mole immense wrought on  
Over the foaming deep high-arch'd, a bridge  
Of length prodigious, joining to the wall  
Immoveable of this now fenceless world,  
Forfeit to Death ; from hence a passage broad,  
Smooth, easy, inoffensive, down to Hell.  
So, if great things to small may be compar'd,  
Xerxes, the liberty of Greece to yoke,  
From Susa, his Memnonian palace high,  
Came to the sea ; and, over Hellespont  
Bridging his way, Europe with Asia join'd,  
And scourg'd with many a stroke the indignant  
waves.

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art  
Pontifical, a ridge of pendant rock,



Over the vex'd abyss, following the track  
 Of Satan to the self-same place where he  
 First lighted from his wing, and landed safe  
 From out of Chaos, to the outside bare  
 Of this round world : with pins of adamant  
 And chains they made all fast, too fast they made  
 And durable ! And now in little space  
 The confines met of empyrean Heaven,  
 And of this world ; and, on the left hand, Hell  
 With long reach interpos'd ; three several ways  
 In sight, to each of these three places led.  
 And now their way to Earth they had descried,  
 To Paradise first tending ; when, behold !  
 Satan, in likeness of an angel bright,  
 Betwixt the Centaur and the Scorpion steering  
 His zenith, while the Sun in Aries rose :  
 Disguis'd he came ; but those his children dear  
 Their parent soon discern'd, though in disguise.  
 He, after Eve seduc'd, unminded slunk  
 Into the wood fast by ; and, changing shape,  
 To observe the sequel, saw his guileful act  
 By Eve, though all unweeting, seconded  
 Upon her husband ; saw their shame that sought  
 Vain covertures ; but when he saw descend  
 The Son of God to judge them, terrified  
 He fled ; not hoping to escape, but shun  
 The present ; fearing, guilty, what his wrath  
 Might suddenly inflict ; that past, return'd  
 By night, and listening where the hapless pair  
 Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,  
 Thence gather'd his own doom ; which understood  
 Not instant, but of future time, with joy  
 And tidings fraught, to Hell he now return'd ;  
 And at the brink of Chaos, near the foot  
 Of this new wondrous pontifice, unhop'd  
 Met, who to meet him came, his offspring dear  
 Great joy was at their meeting, and at sight  
 Of that stupendous bridge his joy increas'd.  
 Long he admiring stood, till Sin, his fair  
 Enchanting daughter, thus the silence broke.

“ O parent, these are thy magnific deeds,  
 Thy trophies ! which thou view'st as not thine own ;  
 Thou art their author, and prime architect :  
 For I no sooner in my heart divin'd,  
 My heart, which by a secret harmony  
 Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet,  
 That thou on Earth hadst prosper'd, which thy looks  
 Now also evidence, but straight I felt,  
 Though distant from these worlds between, yet felt  
 That I must after thee, with this thy son ;  
 Such fatal consequence unites us three ;  
 Hell could no longer hold us in our bounds,  
 Nor this unvoyageable gulf obscure  
 Detain from following thy illustrious track :  
 Thou hast achiev'd our liberty, confin'd  
 Within Hell-gates till now ; thou us empower'd  
 To fortify thus far, and overlay,  
 With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.  
 Thine now is all this world ; thy virtue hath won  
 What thy hands builded not ; thy wisdom gain'd  
 With odds what war hath lost, and fully aveng'd  
 Our foil in Heaven ; here thou shalt monarch reign,  
 There didst not ; there let him still victor sway,  
 As battle hath adjudg'd ; from this new world  
 Retiring, by his own doom alienated ;  
 And henceforth monarchy with thee divide  
 Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,  
 His quadrature, from thy orbicular world ;  
 Or try thee now more dangerous to his throne.”

Whom thus the prince of darkness answer'd glad.

“ Fair daughter, and thou son and grand-child both ;  
 High proof ye now have given to be the race  
 Of Satan, (for I glory in the name,  
 Antagonist of Heaven's Almighty King,)  
 Amply have merited of me, of all  
 The infernal empire, that so near Heaven's door  
 Triumphant with triumphal act have met,  
 Mine, with this glorious work ; and made one realm,  
 Hell and this world, one realm, one continent  
 Of easy thoroughfare. Therefore, while I  
 Descend through darkness, on your road with ease,  
 To my associate powers, them to acquaint  
 With these successes, and with them rejoice ;  
 You two this way, among these numerous orbs,  
 All yours, right down to Paradise descend ;  
 There dwell, and reign in bliss ; thence on the Earth  
 Dominion exercise and in the air,  
 Chiefly on man ; sole lord of all declar'd ;  
 Him first make sure your thrall, and lastly kill.  
 My substitutes I send ye, and create  
 Plenipotent on Earth, of matchless might  
 Issuing from me : on your joint vigour now  
 My hold of this new kingdom all depends,  
 Through Sin to Death expos'd by my exploit.  
 If your joint power prevail, the affairs of Hell  
 No detriment need fear ; go, and be strong !”

So saying he dismiss'd them ; they with speed  
 Their course through thickest constellations held,  
 Spreading their bane ; the blasted stars look'd wan,  
 And planets, planet-struck, real eclipse  
 Then suffer'd. The other way Satan went down  
 The causeway to Hell-gate : on either side  
 Disparted Chaos over built exclaim'd,  
 And with rebounding surge the bars assail'd,  
 That scorn'd his indignation : through the gate,  
 Wide open and unguarded, Satan pass'd,  
 And all about found desolate ; for those,  
 Appointed to sit there, had left their charge,  
 Flown to the upper world ; the rest were all  
 Far to the inland retir'd, about the walls  
 Of Pandemonium ; city and proud seat  
 Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd  
 Of that bright star to Satan paragon'd ;  
 There kept their watch the legions, while the grand  
 In council sat, solicitous what chance  
 Might intercept their emperor sent ; so he  
 Departing gave command, and they observ'd.  
 As when the Tartar from his Russian foe,  
 By Astracan, over the snowy plains,  
 Retires ; or Bactrian Sophi, from the horns  
 Of Turkish crescent, leaves all waste beyond  
 The realm of Aladule, in his retreat  
 To Tauris or Casbeen : so these, the late  
 Heaven-banish'd host, left desert utmost Hell  
 Many a dark league, reduc'd in careful watch  
 Round their metropolis ; and now expecting  
 Each hour their great adventurer, from the search  
 Of foreign worlds ; he through the midst unmark'd,  
 In show plebeian angel militant  
 Of lowest order, pass'd ; and from the door  
 Of that Plutonian hall, invisible  
 Ascended his high throne ; which, under state  
 Of richest texture spread, at the upper end  
 Was plac'd in regal lustre. Down a while  
 He sat, and round about him saw, unseen :  
 At last, as from a cloud, his fulgent head  
 And shape star-bright appear'd, or brighter ; clad  
 With what permissive glory since his fall  
 Was left him, or false glitter : all amaz'd  
 At that so sudden blaze, the Stygian throng

bent their aspect, and whom they wish'd beheld,  
 Their mighty chief return'd : loud was the acclaim :  
 'orth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,  
 laid'st from their dark divan, and with like joy  
 congratulant approach'd him ; who with hand  
 ilence, and with these words, attention won.

“ Thrones, dominations, princeloms, virtues,  
 powers ;

or in possession such, not only of right,  
 call ye, and declare ye now ; return'd  
 successful beyond hope, to lead ye forth  
 triumphant out of this infernal pit  
 abominable, accurs'd, the house of woe,  
 and dungeon of our tyrant : now possess,  
 as lords, a spacious world, to our native Heaven  
 little inferior, by my adventure hard  
 With peril great achiev'd. Long were to tell  
 What I have done ; what suffer'd ; with what pain  
 'oyag'd th' unreal, vast, unbounded deep  
 of horrible confusion ; over which

by Sin and Death a broad way now is pav'd  
 'o expedite your glorious march ; but I  
 'oil'd out my uncouth passage, forc'd to ride  
 the untractable abyss, plung'd in the womb  
 of unoriginal Night and Chaos wild ;  
 hat, jealous of their secrets, fiercely oppos'd  
 my journey strange, with clamorous uproar  
 protesting Fate supreme ; thence how I found  
 the new created world, which fame in Heaven  
 long had foretold, a fabric wonderful  
 of absolute perfection ! therein Man  
 'lac'd in a Paradise, by our exile  
 made happy : him by fraud I have seduc'd  
 from his Creator ; and, the more to increase  
 our wonder, with an apple ; he, thereat  
 offended, worth your laughter ! hath given up  
 both his beloved Man and all his world,  
 'o Sin and Death a prey, and so to us,  
 Without our hazard, labour, or alarm ;  
 'o range in, and to dwell, and over Man  
 'o rule, as over all he should have rul'd.  
 'rue is, me also he hath judg'd, or rather  
 he not, but the brute serpent in whose shape  
 I am I deceiv'd : that which to me belongs  
 enmity, which he will put between  
 me and mankind ; I am to bruise his heel ;  
 his seed, when is not set, shall bruise my head :  
 world who would not purchase with a bruise,  
 'r much more grievous pain ? — Ye have the ac-  
 count

if my performance : what remains, ye gods,  
 ut up, and enter now into full bliss ?”

So having said, a while he stood, expecting  
 their universal shout and high applause.  
 'o fill his ear ; when, contrary, he hears  
 n all sides, from innumerable tongues,  
 a dismal universal hiss, the sound  
 of public scorn ; he wonder'd, but not long  
 had leisure, wondering at himself now more ;  
 his visage drawn he felt to sharp and spare ;  
 his arms clung to his ribs ; his legs entwining  
 each other, till supplanted down he fell  
 monstrous serpent on his belly prone,  
 reluctant, but in vain ; a greater power  
 low rul'd him, punish'd in the shape he sinn'd,  
 according to his doom : he would have spoke,  
 but hiss for hiss return'd with forked tongue  
 'o forked tongue ; for now were all transform'd  
 like, to serpents all, as accessories  
 'o his bold riot : dreadful was the din

Of hissing through the hall, thick swarming now  
 With complicated monsters head and tail,  
 Scorpion, and asp, and amphibæna dire,  
 Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and elops drear,  
 And dipsas ; (not so thick swarm'd once the soil  
 Bedropt with blood of Gorgon, or the isle  
 Ophiusa,) but still greatest he the midst,  
 Now dragon grown, larger than whom the Sun  
 Engender'd in the Pythian vale or slime,  
 Huge Python, and his power no less he seem'd  
 Above the rest still to retain ; they all  
 Him follow'd, issuing forth to the open field,  
 Where all yet left of that revolted rout,  
 Heaven-fall'n, in station stood or just array ;  
 Sublime with expectation when to see  
 In triumph issuing forth their glorious chief ;  
 They saw, but other sight instead ! a croud  
 Of ugly serpents ; horror on them fell,  
 And horrid sympathy ; for, what they saw, [arms,  
 They felt themselves, now changing ; down their  
 Down fell both spear and shield ; down they as fast ;  
 And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form  
 Catch'd, by contagion ; like in punishment, [meant,  
 As in their crime. Thus was the applause they  
 Turn'd to exploding hiss, triumph to shame [stood  
 Cast on themselves from their own mouths. There  
 A grove hard by, sprung up with this their change,  
 His will who reigns above, to aggravate  
 Their penance, laden with fair fruit, like that  
 Which grew in Paradise, the bait of Eve  
 Us'd by the tempter : on that prospect strange  
 Their earnest eyes they fix'd, imagining  
 For one forbidden tree a multitude  
 Now ris'n, to work them further woe or shame ;  
 Yet, parch'd with scalding thirst and hunger fierce,  
 Though to delude them sent, could not abstain ;  
 But on they roll'd in heaps, and, up the trees  
 Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks  
 That curl'd Megæra : greedily they pluck'd  
 The fruitage fair to sight, like that which grew  
 Near that bituminous lake where Sodom flamm'd :  
 This more delusive, not the touch, but taste  
 Deceiv'd : they, fondly thinking to allay  
 Their appetite with gust, instead of fruit  
 Chew'd bitter ashes, which the offended taste  
 With spattering noise rejected : oft they assay'd,  
 Hunger and thirst constraining ; drugg'd as oft,  
 With hatefulest disrelish writh'd their jaws,  
 With soot and cinders fill'd ; so oft they fell  
 Into the same illusion, not as Man [plagu'd  
 Whom they triumph'd once laps'd. Thus were they  
 And worn with famine, long and ceaseless hiss,  
 Till their lost shape, permitted, they resum'd ;  
 Yearly enjoin'd, some say, to undergo,  
 This annual humbling certain number'd days,  
 To dash their pride, and joy, for Man seduc'd.  
 However, some tradition they dispers'd  
 Among the Heathen, of their purchase got,  
 And fabled how the serpent, whom they call'd  
 Ophion, with Eurynome, the wide-  
 Encroaching Eve perhaps, had first the rule  
 Of high Olympus ; thence by Saturn driven  
 And Ops, ere yet Dictæan Jove was born.

Meanwhile in Paradise the hellish pair  
 Too soon arriv'd ; Sin, there in power before,  
 Once actual ; now in body, and to dwell  
 Habitual habitant ; behind her Death,  
 Close following pace for pace, not mounted yet  
 On his pale horse : to whom Sin thus began.

“ Second of Satan sprung, all-conquering Death !

What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd  
With travel difficult, not better far [watch,  
Than still at Hell's dark threshold to have sat  
Unnam'd, undreaded, and thyself half-starv'd?"

Whom thus the Sin-born monster answer'd soon.

"To me, who with eternal famine pine,  
Alike is Hell, or Paradise, or Heaven;  
There best, where most with ravine I may meet;  
Which here, though plenteous, all too little seems  
To stuff this maw, this vast unhide-bound corps."

To whom the incestuous mother thus replied.  
"Thou therefore on these herbs, and fruits, and  
flowers,

Feed first; on each beast next, and fish and fowl;  
No homely morsels! and whatever thing  
The sithe of Time mows down, devour unspar'd;  
Till I, in Man residing, through the race,  
His thoughts, his looks, words, actions, all infect;  
And season him thy last and sweetest prey."

This said, they both betook them several ways,  
Both to destroy, or unimmortal make  
All kinds, and for destruction to mature  
Sooner or later; which the Almighty seeing,  
From his transcendent seat the saints among,  
To those bright orders uttered thus his voice.

"See, with what heat these dogs of Hell advance  
To waste and havoc yonder world, which I  
So fair and good created; and had still  
Kept in that state, had not the folly of Man  
Let in these wasteful furies, who impute  
Folly to me; so doth the prince of Hell  
And his adherents, that with so much ease  
I suffer them to enter and possess  
A place so heavenly: and, conniving, seem  
To gratify my scornful enemies,  
That laugh, as if, transported with some fit  
Of passion, I to them had quitted all,  
At random yielded up to their misrule;  
And know not that I call'd, and drew them thither,  
My Hell-bounds, to lick up the draff and filth  
Which Man's polluting sin with taint hath shed  
On what was pure; till cramm'd and gorg'd, nigh  
burst

With suck'd and glutted offal, at one sling  
Of thy victorious arm, well pleasing Son,  
Both Sin, and Death, and yawning Grave, at last,  
Through Chaos hurl'd, obstruct the mouth of Hell  
For ever, and seal up his ravenous jaws. [pure  
Then Heaven and Earth renew'd shall be made  
To sanctity, that shall receive no stain:  
Till then, the curse pronounc'd on both precedes."

He ended, and the heavenly audience loud  
Sung Halleluah, as the sound of seas,  
Through multitude that sung: "Just are thy ways,  
Righteous are thy decrees on all thy works;  
Who can extenuate thee? Next, to the Son,  
Destin'd Restorer of mankind, by whom  
New Heaven and Earth shall to the ages rise,  
Or down from Heaven descend." — Such was their  
song;

While the Creator, calling forth by name  
His mighty angels, gave them several charge,  
As sorted best with present things. The Sun  
Had first his precept so to move, so shine,  
As might affect the Earth with cold and heat  
Scarce tolerable, and from the north to call  
Decrepit winter; from the south to bring  
Solstitial summer's heat. To the blanc Moon  
Her office they prescribed; to the other five  
Their planetary motions, and aspects,

In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,  
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join  
In synod unbenign; and taught the fix'd  
Their influence malignant when to shower,  
Which of them rising with the Sun, or falling,  
Should prove tempestuous; to the winds they set  
Their corners, when with bluster to confound  
Sea, air, and shore; the thunder when to roll  
With terrour through the dark aerial hall.  
Some say he bid his angels turn ascense  
The poles of Earth, twice ten degrees and more,  
From the Sun's axle; they with labour push'd  
Oblique the centric globe: some say, the Sun  
Was bid turn reins from the equinoctial road  
Like distant breadth to Taurus with the seven  
Atlantic Sisters, and the Spartan Twins,  
Up to the tropic Crab: thence down amain  
By Leo, and the Virgin, and the Scales,  
As deep as Capricorn; to bring in change  
Of seasons to each clime; else had the spring  
Perpetual smil'd on Earth with vernal flow'rs,  
Equal in days and nights, except to those  
Beyond the polar circles; to them day  
Had unbenighted shone, while the low Sun,  
To recompense his distance, in their sight  
Had rounded still the horizon, and not known  
Or east or west; which had forbid the snow  
From cold Estotiland, and south as far  
Beneath Magellan. At that tasted fruit  
The Sun, as from Thyestean banquet, turn'd  
His course intended; else, how had the world  
Inhabited, though sinless, more than now,  
Avoided pinching cold and scorching heat? [duc:  
These changes in the Heavens, though slow, pre-  
Like change on sea and land; sidereal blast,  
Vapour, and mist, and exhalation hot,  
Corrupt and pestilent: now, from the north  
Of Norumbega, and the Samoed shore,  
Bursting their brazen dungeon, arm'd with ice,  
And snow, and hail, and stormy gust and flaw,  
Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud,  
And Thrascias, rend the woods, and seas upturn;  
With adverse blast upturns them from the south  
Notus, and Afer black with thunderous clouds  
From Serralliona; thwart of these, as fierce,  
Forth rush the Lévant and the Ponent winds,  
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,  
Sirocco and Libeccio. Thus began  
Outrage from lifeless things; — but Discord first,  
Daughter of Sin, among the irrational  
Death introduc'd, through fierce antipathy:  
Beast now with beast 'gan war, and fowl with fowl,  
And fish with fish: to graze the herb all leaving.  
Devour'd each other; nor stood much in awe  
Of Man, but fled him: or, with countenance grim,  
Glar'd on him passing. These were from without  
The growing miseries, which Adam saw  
Already in part, though hid in gloomiest shade,  
To sorrow abandon'd, but worse felt within;  
And, in a troubled sea of passion tost,  
Thus to disburden sought with sad complaint.

"O miserable of happy! Is this the end  
Of this new glorious world, and me so late  
The glory of that glory, who now become  
Accurs'd, of blessed? hide me from the face  
Of God, whom to behold was then my height  
Of happiness! — Yet well, if here would end  
The misery; I deserv'd it, and would bear  
My own deservings; but this will not serve:  
All that I eat or drink, or shall beget,

s propagated curse. O voice, once heard  
 Delightfully, *Increase and multiply*;  
 Now death to hear! for what can I increase,  
 Or multiply, but curses on my head?  
 Who of all ages to succeed, but, feeling  
 The evil on him brought by me, will curse  
 My head? Ill fare our ancestor impure,  
 For this we may thank Adam! but his thanks  
 Shall be the execration: so, besides  
 Mine own that bide upon me, all from me  
 Shall with a fierce reflux on me rebound;  
 On me, as on their natural centre, light  
 Heavy, though in their place. O fleeting joys  
 Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woes!  
 Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay  
 To mould me Man? Did I solicit thee  
 From darkness to promote me, or here place  
 In this delicious garden? As my will  
 Concurr'd not to my being, it were but right  
 And equal to reduce me to my dust;  
 Desirous to resign and render back  
 All I receiv'd; unable to perform  
 Thy terms too hard, by which I was to hold  
 The good I sought not. To the loss of that,  
 Sufficient penalty, why hast thou added  
 The sense of endless woes? Inexplicable  
 Thy justice seems; yet, to say truth, too late  
 Thus contest; then should have been refus'd  
 Those terms, whatever, when they were propos'd:  
 Thou didst accept them: wilt thou enjoy the good,  
 Then cavil the conditions? and, though God  
 Made thee without thy leave, what if thy son  
 Prove disobedient; and, reprov'd, retort,  
 Wherefore didst thou beget me? I sought it not:  
 Wouldst thou admit for his contempt of thee  
 That proud excuse? yet him not thy election,  
 But natural necessity, begot.  
 God made thee of choice his own, and of his own  
 To serve him; thy reward was of his grace;  
 Thy punishment then justly is at his will.  
 Be it so, for I submit; his doom is fair,  
 That dust I am, and shall to dust return:  
 Welcome hour whenever! Why delays  
 His hand to execute what his decree  
 Fix'd on this day? Why do I overlive?  
 Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out  
 To deathless pain? How gladly would I meet  
 Mortality my sentence, and be earth  
 Inensible! How glad would lay me down  
 In my mother's lap! There I should rest  
 And sleep secure; his dreadful voice no more  
 Would thunder in my ears; no fear of worse  
 To me, and to my offspring, would torment me  
 With cruel expectation. Yet one doubt  
 Persuades me still, lest all I cannot die;  
 That pure breath of life, the spirit of Man  
 Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish  
 With this corporeal clod: then, in the grave,  
 Or in some other dismal place, who knows  
 But I shall die a living death? O thought  
 Horrid, if true! Yet why? It was but breath  
 Of life that sinn'd; what dies but what had life  
 And sin? The body properly hath neither.  
 All of me then shall die: let this appease  
 The doubt, since human reach no further knows.  
 For though the Lord of all be infinite,  
 Is his wrath also? Be it, Man is not so,  
 But mortal doom'd. How can he exercise  
 Wrath without end on Man, whom death must end?  
 Can he make deathless death? That were to make

Strange contradiction, which to God himself  
 Impossible is held; as argument  
 Of weakness, not of power. Will he draw out,  
 For anger's sake, finite to infinite,  
 In punish'd Man, to satisfy his rigour,  
 Satisfied never? That were to extend  
 His sentence beyond dust and Nature's law:  
 By which all causes else, according still  
 To the reception of their matter, act;  
 Not to the extent of their own sphere. But say  
 That death be not one stroke, as I suppos'd,  
 Bereaving sense, but endless misery  
 From this day onward; which I feel begun  
 Both in me, and without me; and so last  
 To perpetuity: — Ay me! that fear  
 Comes thundering back with dreadful revolution  
 On my defenceless head; both Death and I  
 Are found eternal, and incorporate both;  
 Nor I on my part single; in me all  
 Posterity stands curs'd: fair patrimony  
 That I must leave ye, sons! O, were I able  
 To waste it all myself, and leave ye none!  
 So disinherited, how would you bless  
 Me, now your curse! Ah, why should all mankind  
 For one man's fault, thus guiltless be condemn'd,  
 If guiltless? But from me what can proceed,  
 But all corrupt; both mind and will deprav'd  
 Not to do only, but to will the same  
 With me? How can they then acquitted stand  
 In sight of God? Him, after all disputes,  
 Forc'd I absolve: all my evasions vain,  
 And reasonings, though through mazes, lead me still  
 But to my own conviction: first and last  
 On me, me only, as the source and spring  
 Of all corruption, all the blame lights due;  
 So might the wrath! fond wish! couldst thou support  
 That burden, heavier than the Earth to bear;  
 Than all the world much heavier, though divided  
 With that bad woman? Thus, what thou desir'st,  
 And what thou fear'st, alike destroys all hope  
 Of refuge, and concludes thee miserable  
 Beyond all past example and future;  
 To Satan only like both crime and doom.  
 O Conscience! into what abyss of fears  
 And horrors hast thou driven me; out of which  
 I find no way, from deep to deeper plung'd!"  
 Thus Adam to himself lamented loud,  
 Through the still night; not now, as ere Man fell,  
 Wholesome, and cool, and mild, but with black air  
 Accompanied; with damps, and dreadful gloom;  
 Which to his evil conscience represented  
 All things with double terror: on the ground  
 Outstretch'd he lay, on the cold ground; and oft  
 Curs'd his creation; Death as oft accus'd  
 Of tardy execution, since denounc'd  
 The day of his offence. "Why comes not Death,"  
 Said he, "with one thrice-acceptable stroke  
 To end me? Shall Truth fail to keep her word,  
 Justice Divine not hasten to be just?  
 But Death comes not at call; Justice Divine  
 Mends not her slowest pace for prayers or cries.  
 O woods, O fountains, hillocks, dales, and bowers!  
 With other echo late I taught your shades  
 To answer, and resound far other song." —  
 Whom thus afflicted when sad Eve beheld  
 Desolate where she sat, approaching night,  
 Soft words to his fierce passion she assay'd:  
 But her with stern regard he thus repell'd.  
 "Out of my sight, thou serpent! That name best  
 Befits thee with him leagu'd, thyself as false

And hateful ; nothing wants, but that thy shape,  
Like his, and colour serpentine, may show  
Thy inward fraud ; to warn all creatures from thee  
Henceforth ; lest that too heavenly form, pretended  
To hellish falsehood, snare them ! But for thee  
I had persisted happy ; had not thy pride  
And wandering vanity, when least was safe,  
Rejected my forewarning, and disdain'd  
Not to be trusted ; longing to be seen,  
Though by the Devil himself ; him overweening  
To over-reach ; but, with the serpent meeting,  
Fool'd and beguil'd ; by him thou, I by thee,  
To trust thee from my side ; imagin'd wise,  
Constant, mature, proof against all assaults ;  
And understood not all was but a show,  
Rather than solid virtue ; all but a rib  
Crook'd by nature, bent, as now appears,  
More to the part sinister, from me drawn ;  
Well if thrown out, as supernumerary  
To my just number found. O ! why did God,  
Creator wise, that peopled highest Heaven  
With spirits masculine, create at last  
This novelty on Earth, this fair defect  
Of Nature, and not fill the world at once  
With men, as angels, without feminine ;  
Or find some other way to generate  
Mankind ? This mischief had not then befall'n,  
And more that shall befall ; innumerable  
Disturbances on Earth through female snares,  
And straight conjunction with this sex : for either  
He never shall find out fit mate, but such  
As some misfortune brings him, or mistake ;  
Or whom he wishes most shall seldom gain  
Through her perverseness, but shall see her gain'd  
By a far worse ; or, if she love, withheld  
By parents ; or his happiest choice too late  
Shall meet, already link'd and wedlock-bound  
To a fell adversary, his hate or shame ;  
Which infinite calamity shall cause  
To human life, and household peace confound."

He added not, and from her turn'd ; but Eve,  
Not so repuls'd, with tears that ceas'd not flowing  
And tresses all disorder'd, at his feet  
Fell humble ; and, embracing them, besought  
His peace, and thus proceeded in her plaint.

" Forsake me not thus, Adam ! witness Heaven  
What love sincere, and reverence in my heart  
I bear thee, and unweeting have offended,  
Unhappily deceiv'd ! Thy suppliant  
I beg, and clasp thy knees ; bereave me not,  
Whereon I live, thy gentle looks, thy aid,  
Thy counsel, in this uttermost distress,  
My only strength and stay : forlorn of thee,  
Whither shall I betake me, where subsist ?  
While yet we live, scarce one short hour perhaps,  
Between us two let there be peace ; both joining,  
As join'd in injuries, one enmity  
Against a foe by doom express assign'd us,  
That cruel serpent : on me exercise not  
Thy hatred for this misery befall'n ;  
On me already lost, me than thyself  
More miserable ! Both have sinn'd ; but thou  
Against God only ; I against God and thee ;  
And to the place of judgment will return,  
There with my crimes impórtune Heaven ; that all  
The sentence, from thy head remov'd, may light  
On me, sole cause to thee of all this woe ;  
Me, me only, just object of his ire !"

She ended weeping ; and her lowly plight,  
Immoveable, till peace obtain'd from fault

Acknowledg'd and deplor'd, in Adam wrought  
Commiseration : soon his heart relented  
Towards her, his life so late, and sole delight,  
Now at his feet submissive in distress ;  
Creature so fair his reconciliation seeking,  
His counsel, whom she had displeas'd, his aid :  
As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost,  
And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her soon.  
" Unwary, and too desirous, as before,  
So now of what thou know'st not, who desir'st  
The punishment all on thyself ; alas !  
Bear thine own first, ill able to sustain  
His full wrath, whose thou feel'st as yet least part,  
And my displeasure bear'st so ill. If prayers  
Could alter high decrees, I to that place  
Would speed before thee, and be louder heard,  
That on my head all might be visited ;  
Thy frailty and infirmer sex forgiven,  
To me committed, and by me expos'd.  
But rise ; — let us no more contend, nor blame  
Each other, blam'd enough elsewhere ; but strive  
In offices of love, how we may lighten  
Each other's burthen, in our share of woe ;  
Since this day's death denounc'd, if aught I see,  
Will prove no sudden, but a slow pac'd, evil ;  
A long day's dying to augment our pain  
And to our seed (O hapless seed !) deriv'd."

To whom thus Eve, recovering heart, replied.  
" Adam, by sad experiment I know  
How little weight my words with thee can find,  
Found so erroneous ; thence by just event  
Found so unfortunate : nevertheless,  
Restor'd by thee, vile as I am, to place  
Of new acceptance, hopeful to regain  
Thy love, the sole contentment of my heart  
Living or dying, from thee I will not hide  
What thoughts in my unquiet breast are risen,  
Tending to some relief of our extremes,  
Or end ; though sharp and sad, yet tolerable,  
As in our evils, and of easier choice.  
If care of our descent perplex us most,  
Which must be born to certain woe, devour'd  
By Death at last ; and miserable it is,  
To be to others cause of misery,  
Our own begotten, and of our loins to bring  
Into this cursed world a woeful race,  
That after wretched life must be at last  
Food for so foul a monster ; in thy power  
It lies, yet ere conception to prevent  
The race unblest, to being yet unbegot.  
Childless thou art, childless remain : so Death  
Shall be deceiv'd his glut, and with us two  
Be forc'd to satisfy his ravenous maw.  
But if thou judge it hard and difficult,  
Conversing, looking, loving, to abstain  
From love's due rites, nuptial embraces sweet ;  
And with desire to languish without hope,  
Before the present object languishing  
With like desire ; which would be misery  
And torment less than none of what we dread :  
Then, both ourselves and seed at once to free  
From what we fear for both, let us make short,  
Let us seek Death ; — or, he not found, supply  
With our own hands his office on ourselves :  
Why stand we longer shivering under fears,  
That show no end but death, and have the power,  
Of many ways to die the shortest choosing,  
Destruction with destruction to destroy ?"

She ended here, or vehement despair  
Broke off the rest : so much of death her thoughts

Had entertain'd, as dy'd her cheeks with pale.  
 But Adam, with such counsel nothing sway'd,  
 To better hopes his more attentive mind  
 Labouring had rais'd; and thus to Eve replied.  
 " Eve, thy contempt of life and pleasure seems  
 To argue in thee something more sublime  
 And excellent, than what thy mind contemns;  
 But self-destruction therefore sought, refutes  
 That excellence thought in thee; and implies,  
 Not thy contempt, but anguish and regret  
 For loss of life and pleasure overlov'd.  
 Or if thou covest death, as utmost end  
 Of misery, so thinking to evade  
 The penalty pronounc'd; doubt not but God  
 Hath wiselier arm'd his vengeful ire, than so  
 To be forestall'd; much more I fear lest death,  
 So snatch'd, will not exempt us from the pain  
 We are by doom to pay; rather, such acts  
 Of contumacy will provoke the Highest  
 To make death in us live: then let us seek  
 Some safer resolution, which methinks  
 I have in view, calling to mind with heed  
 Part of our sentence, that thy seed shall bruise  
 The serpent's head; piteous amends! unless  
 He meant, whom I conjecture, our grand foe,  
 Satan; who, in the serpent, hath contriv'd  
 Against us this deceit: to crush his head  
 Would be revenge indeed! which will be lost  
 By death brought on ourselves, or childless days  
 Resolv'd, as thou proposest; so our foe  
 Shall 'scape his punishment ordain'd, and we  
 Instead shall double ours upon our heads.  
 To more be mention'd then of violence  
 Against ourselves; and wilful barrenness,  
 That cuts us off from hope; and savours only  
 Lancour and pride, impatience and despite,  
 Reluctance against God and his just yoke  
 Aid on our necks. Remember with what mild  
 And gracious temper he both heard, and judg'd,  
 Without wrath or reviling; we expected  
 Immediate dissolution, which we thought  
 Was meant by death that day; when lo! to thee  
 Mains only in child-bearing were foretold,  
 And bringing forth; soon recompens'd with joy,  
 Fruit of thy womb: on me the curse aslope  
 Lanc'd on the ground; with labour I must earn  
 My bread; what harm? Idleness had been worse;  
 My labour will sustain me; and, lest cold  
 Or heat should injure us, his timely care  
 Hath, unbesought, provided; and his hands  
 Cloth'd us unworthy, pitying while he judg'd;  
 How much more if we pray him, will his ear  
 Be open, and his heart to pity incline,  
 And teach us further by what means to shun  
 The inclement seasons, rain, ice, hail, and snow?  
 Which now the sky, with various face, begins  
 To show us in this mountain; while the winds  
 Blow moist and keen, shattering the graceful locks  
 Of these fair spreading trees; which bids us seek  
 Some better shroud, some better warmth to cherish  
 Our limbs benumm'd, ere this diurnal star  
 Leave cold the night, how we his gather'd beams  
 Reflected may with matter sere foment;  
 Or, by collision of two bodies, grind  
 The air attrite to fire; as late the clouds  
 Rustling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,  
 Tine the slant lightning; whose thwart flame,  
 Driven down,  
 Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine;  
 And sends a comfortable heat from far

Which might supply the Sun: such fire to use,  
 And what may else be remedy or cure  
 To evils which our own misdeeds have wrought,  
 He will instruct us praying, and of grace  
 Beseeching him; so as we need not fear  
 To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd  
 By him with many comforts, till we end  
 In dust, our final rest and native home.  
 What better can we do, than, to the place  
 Repairing where he judg'd us, prostrate fall  
 Before him reverent; and there confess  
 Humbly our faults, and pardon beg; with tears  
 Watering the ground, and with our sighs the air  
 Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign  
 Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek?  
 Undoubtedly he will relent, and turn  
 From his displeasure; in whose looks serene,  
 When angry most he seem'd and most severe,  
 What else but favour, grace, and mercy, shone?"  
 So spake our father penitent; nor Eve  
 Felt less remorse: they, forthwith to the place  
 Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell  
 Before him reverent; and both confess'd  
 Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd; with tears  
 Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air  
 Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign  
 Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation meek.

# Book XI.

## The Argument.

The Son of God presents to his Father the prayers  
 of our first parents now repenting, and inter-  
 cedes for them: God accepts them, but declares  
 that they must no longer abide in Paradise; sends  
 Michael with a band of cherubim to dispossess  
 them; but first to reveal to Adam future things:  
 Michael's coming down. Adam shows to Eve  
 certain ominous signs; he discerns Michael's  
 approach; goes out to meet him: the angel de-  
 nounces their departure. Eve's lamentation.  
 Adam pleads, but submits; the angel leads him  
 up to a high hill; sets before him in vision what  
 shall happen till the Flood.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, repentant stood  
 Praying; for from the mercy-seat above  
 Preventing grace descending had remov'd  
 The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh  
 Regenerate grow instead; that sighs now breath'd  
 Unutterable; which the spirit of prayer  
 Inspir'd, and wing'd for Heaven with speedier flight  
 Than loudest oratory: yet their port  
 Not of mean suitors; nor important less  
 Seem'd their petition, than when the ancient pair  
 In fables old, less ancient yet than these,  
 Deucalion and chaste Pyrrha, to restore  
 The race of mankind drown'd, before the shrine  
 Of Themis stood devout. To Heaven their prayers  
 Flew up, nor miss'd the way, by envious winds  
 Blown vagabond or frustrate: in they pass'd  
 Dimensionless through heavenly doors; then clad  
 With incense, where the golden altar fum'd,  
 By their great Intercessor, came in sight  
 Before the Father's throne: them the glad Son  
 Presenting, thus to intercede began. [sprung  
 " See, Father, what first-fruits on Earth are  
 From thy implanted grace in Man; these sighs

And prayers, which in this golden censer, mix'd  
With incense, I thy priest before thee bring ;  
Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed  
Sown with contrition in his heart, than those  
Which, his own hand manuring, all the trees  
Of Paradise could have produc'd ere fall'n  
From innocence. Now, therefore, bend thine ear  
To supplication ; hear his sighs, though mute ;  
Unskilful with what words to pray, let me  
Interpret for him ; me, his advocate  
And propitiation ; all his works on me,  
Good, or not good, ingraft ; my merit those  
Shall perfect, and for these my death shall pay.  
Accept me ; and, in me, from these receive  
The smell of peace toward mankind : let him live  
Before thee reconcil'd, at least his days  
Number'd though sad ; till death, his doom, (which I  
To mitigate thus plead, not to reverse,)  
To better life shall yield him : where with me  
All my redeem'd may dwell in joy and bliss ;  
Made one with me, as I with thee am one."

To whom the Father, without cloud, serene.  
" All thy request for Man, accepted Son,  
Obtain ; all thy request was my decree :  
But, longer in that Paradise to dwell,  
The law I gave to Nature him forbids :  
Those pure immortal elements, that know  
No gross, no unharmonious mixture foul,  
Eject him, tainted now ; and purge him off,  
As a distemper, gross, to air as gross,  
And mortal food ; as may dispose him best  
For dissolution wrought by sin, that first  
Distemper'd all things, and of incorrupt  
Corrupted. I, at first, with two fair gifts  
Created him endow'd ; with happiness,  
And immortality : that fondly lost,  
This other serv'd but to eternize woe ;  
Till I provided death : so death becomes  
His final remedy : and, after life,  
Tried in sharp tribulation, and refin'd  
By faith and faithful works, to second life,  
Wak'd in the renovation of the just,  
Resigns him up with Heaven and Earth renew'd.  
But let us call to synod all the blest,  
Through Heaven's wide bounds : from them I will  
not hide

My judgments ; how with mankind I proceed,  
As how with peccant angels late they saw,  
And in their state, though firm, stood more con-  
firm'd."

He ended, and the Son gave signal high  
To the bright minister that watch'd ; he blew  
His trumpet, heard in Oreb since perhaps  
When God descended, and perhaps once more  
To sound at general doom. The angelic blast  
Fill'd all the regions : from their blissful bowers  
Of amaranthine shade, fountain or spring,  
By the waters of life, where'er they sat  
In fellowships of joy, the sons of light  
Hasted, resorting to the summons high :  
And took their seats : till from his throne supreme  
The Almighty thus pronounc'd his sovran will.

" O sons, like one of us Man is become  
To know both good and evil, since his taste  
Of that defended fruit ; but let him boast  
His knowledge of good lost, and evil got ;  
Happier ! had it suffic'd him to have known  
Good by itself, and evil not at all.  
He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite,  
My motions in him ; longer than they move,

His heart I know, how variable and vain,  
Self-left. Lest therefore his now bolder hand  
Reach also of the tree of life, and eat,  
And live for ever, dream at least to live  
For ever, to remove him I decree,  
And send him from the garden forth to till  
The ground whence he was taken, fitter soil.

" Michael, this my behest have thou in charge :  
Take to thee from among the cherubim  
Thy choice of flaming warriors, lest the fiend,  
Or in behalf of Man, or to invade  
Vacant possession, some new trouble raise ;  
Haste thee, and from the Paradise of God  
Without remorse drive out the sinful pair ;  
From hallow'd ground the unholy ; and denounce  
To them, and to their progeny, from thence  
Perpetual banishment. Yet, lest they faint  
At the sad sentence rigorously urg'd,  
(For I behold them soften'd, and with tears  
Bewailing their excess,) all terror hide.  
If patiently thy bidding they obey,  
Dismiss them not disconsolate ; reveal  
To Adam what shall come in future days,  
As I shall thee enlighten ; intermix  
My covenant in the woman's seed renew'd :  
So send them forth, though sorrowing, yet in peace :  
And on the east side of the garden place,  
Where entrance up from Eden easiest climbs,  
Cherubic watch ; and of a sword the flame  
Wide-waving ; all approach far off to fright,  
And guard all passage to the tree of life :  
Lest Paradise a receptacle prove  
To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey ;  
With whose stol'n fruit man once more to delude."

He ceas'd ; and the arch-angelic power prepar'd  
For swift descent ; with him the cohort bright  
Of watchful cherubim : four faces each  
Had, like a double Janus ; all their shape  
Spangled with eyes more numerous than those  
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drowse,  
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed  
Of Hermes, or his opiate rod. Meanwhile,  
To re-salute the world with sacred light,  
Leucothea wak'd ; and with fresh dews embalm'd  
The Earth ; when Adam and first matron Eve  
Had ended now their orisons, and found  
Strength added from above ; new hope to spring  
Out of despair ; joy, but with fear yet link'd ;  
Which thus to Eve his welcome words renew'd.

" Eve, easily may faith admit, that all  
The good which we enjoy, from Heaven descends :  
But, that from us aught should ascend to Heaven  
So prevalent as to concern the mind  
Of God high-blest, or to incline his will,  
Hard to belief may seem ; yet this will prayer  
Or one short sigh of human breath, upborne  
Even to the seat of God. For since I sought  
By prayer the offended Deity to appease ;  
Kneel'd, and before him humbled all my heart ;  
Methought I saw him placable and mild,  
Bending his ear ; persuasion in me grew  
That I was heard with favour ; peace return'd  
Home to my breast, and to my memory  
His promise, that thy seed shall bruise our foe ;  
Which, then not minded in dismay, yet now  
Assures me that the bitterness of death  
Is past, and we shall live. Whence hail to thee,  
Eve rightly call'd, mother of all mankind,  
Mother of all things living, since by thee  
Man is to live ; and all things live for Man."

To whom thus Eve with sad demeanour meek.  
 Ill-worthy I such title should belong  
 To me transgressor; who, for thee ordain'd  
 help, became thy snare; to me reproach  
 rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise:  
 at infinite in pardon was my judge,  
 that I, who first brought death on all, am grac'd  
 the source of life; next favourable thou,  
 who highly thus to entitle me vouchsaf'st,  
 to other name deserving. But the field  
 of labour calls us, now with sweat impos'd,  
 though after sleepless night; for see! the Morn,  
 all unconcern'd with our unrest, begins  
 her rosy progress smiling: let us forth;  
 never from thy side henceforth to stray,  
 There'er our day's work lies, though now enjoin'd  
 laborious till day droop; while here we dwell,  
 What can be toilsome in these pleasant walks?  
 Here let us live, though in fall'n state, content."

So spake, so wish'd much-humbled Eve; but Fate  
 subscribed not; Nature first gave signs, impress'd  
 in bird, beast, air; air suddenly eclips'd,  
 after short blush of morn: nigh in her sight  
 he bird of Jove, stoop'd from his airy tour,  
 two birds of gayest plume before him drove;  
 down from a hill the beast that reigns in woods,  
 first hunter then, pursu'd a gentle brace  
 foodliest of all the forest, hart and hind  
 direct to the eastern gate was bent their flight.  
 Adam observ'd, and with his eye the chase  
 pursuing, not unmov'd, to Eve thus spake.

"O Eve, some further change awaits us nigh,  
 Which Heaven, by these mute signs in Nature,  
 shows

Forerunners of his purpose; or to warn  
 us, haply too secure, of our discharge  
 from penalty, because from death releas'd  
 some days; how long, and what till then our life,  
 Who knows? or more than this, that we are dust,  
 and thither must return, and be no more?  
 Why else this double object in our sight  
 of flight pursued in the air, and o'er the ground,  
 the way the self-same hour? why in the east  
 darkness ere day's mid-course, and morning-light  
 fore orient in yon western cloud, that draws  
 o'er the blue firmament a radiant white,  
 and slow descends with something heavenly  
 fraught?"

He err'd not; for by this the heavenly bands  
 down from a sky of jasper lighted now  
 in Paradise, and on a hill made halt;  
 a glorious apparition, had not doubt  
 had carnal fear that day dimm'd Adam's eye.  
 Lot that more glorious, when the angels met  
 Jacob in Mahanaim, where he saw  
 the field pavilion'd with his guardians bright;  
 for that, which on the flaming mount appear'd  
 in Dothan, cover'd with a camp of fire,  
 against the Syrian king, who to surprise  
 the man, assassin-like, had levied war,  
 war unproclaim'd. The princely hierarchy  
 in their bright stand there left his powers, to seize  
 possession of the garden; he alone,  
 to find where Adam shelter'd, took his way,  
 not unperceiv'd of Adam: who to Eve,  
 while the great visitant approach'd, thus spake.

"Eve, now expect great tidings, which perhaps  
 if we will soon determine, or impose  
 few laws to be observ'd; for I descry,  
 from yonder blazing cloud that veils the hill,

One of the heavenly host; and, by his gait,  
 None of the meanest; some great potentate  
 Or of the thrones above; such majesty  
 Invests him coming! yet not terrible,  
 That I should fear; nor sociably mild,  
 As Raphaël, that I should much confide;  
 But solemn and sublime; whom not to offend,  
 With reverence I must meet, and thou retire."

He ended; and the arch-angel soon drew nigh,  
 Not in his shape celestial, but as man  
 Clad to meet man; over his lucid arms  
 A military vest of purple flow'd,  
 Livelier than Melibœan, or the grain  
 Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old  
 In time of truce; Iris had dipt the woof;  
 His starry helm unbuckled show'd him prime  
 In manhood where youth ended; by his side,  
 As in a glistening zodiac, hung the sword,  
 Satan's dire dread; and in his hand the spear.  
 Adam bow'd low; he, kingly, from his state  
 Inclined not, but his coming thus declar'd.

"Adam, Heaven's high behest no preface needs:  
 Sufficient that thy prayers are heard; and Death,  
 Then due by sentence when thou didst transgress,  
 Defeated of his seizure many days  
 Given thee of grace; wherein thou may'st repent,  
 And one bad act with many deeds well done  
 May'st cover: well may then thy Lord, appears'd,  
 Redeem thee quite from Death's rapacious claim;  
 But longer in this Paradise to dwell  
 Permits not: to remove thee I am come,  
 And send thee from the garden forth to till  
 The ground whence thou wast taken, fitter soil."

He added not; for Adam at the news  
 Heart-struck with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,  
 That all his senses bound; Eve, who unseen  
 Yet all had heard, with audible lament  
 Discover'd soon the place of her retire.

"O unexpected stroke, worse than of Death:  
 Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave  
 Thee, native soil! these happy walks and shades,  
 Fit haunt of gods? where I had hope to spend,  
 Quiet though sad, the respite of that day  
 That must be mortal to us both. O flowers,  
 That never will in other climate grow,  
 My early visitation, and my last  
 At even, which I bred up with tender hand  
 From the first opening bud, and gave ye names!  
 Who now shall rear ye to the Sun, or rank  
 Your tribes, and water from the ambrosial fount?  
 Thee lastly, nuptial bower! by me adorn'd  
 With what to sight or smell was sweet! from thee  
 How shall I part, and whither wander down  
 Into a lower world; to this obscure  
 And wild? how shall we breathe in other air  
 Less pure, accusom'd to immortal fruits?"

Whom thus the angel interrupted mild.  
 "Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign  
 What justly thou hast lost, nor set thy heart,  
 Thus over-fond, on that which is not thine:  
 Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes  
 Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound;  
 Where he abides, think there thy native soil."

Adam, by this from the cold sudden damp  
 Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd,  
 To Michael thus his humble words address'd.

"Celestial, whether among the thrones, or nam'd  
 Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem  
 Prince above princes! gently hast thou told  
 Thy message, which might else in telling wound,



And in performing end us ; what besides  
 Of sorrow, and dejection, and despair,  
 Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring,  
 Departure from this happy place, our sweet  
 Recess, and only consolation left  
 Familiar to our eyes ! all places else  
 Inhospitable appear, and desolate ;  
 Nor knowing us, nor known : and, if by prayer  
 Incessant I could hope to change the will  
 Of him who all things can, I would not cease  
 To weary him with my assiduous cries :  
 But prayer against his absolute decree  
 No more avails than breath against the wind,  
 Blown stifling back on him that breathes it forth :  
 Therefore to his great bidding I submit.  
 This most afflicts me, that, departing hence,  
 As from his face I shall be hid, depriv'd  
 His blessed countenance : here I could frequent  
 With worship place by place where he vouchsaf'd  
 Presence Divine ; and to my sons relate,  
 ' On this mount he appear'd ; under this tree  
 Stood visible ; among these pines his voice  
 I heard ; here with him at this fountain talk'd :  
 So many grateful altars I would rear  
 Of grassy turf, and pile up every stone  
 Of lustre from the brook, in memory  
 Or monument to ages ; and thereon  
 Offer sweet-smelling gums, and fruits, and flowers :  
 In yonder nether world where shall I seek  
 His bright appearances, or foot-step trace ?  
 For though I fled him angry, yet, recall'd  
 To life prolong'd and promis'd race, I now  
 Gladly behold though but his utmost skirts  
 Of glory ; and far off his steps adore."

To whom thus Michael with regard benign.  
 " Adam, thou know'st Heaven his, and all the  
 Earth ;

Not this rock only ; his Omnipresence fills  
 Land, sea, and air, and every kind that lives,  
 Fomented by his virtual power and warm'd :  
 All the Earth he gave thee to possess and rule,  
 No despicable gift ; surmise not then  
 His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd  
 Of Paradise, or Eden : this had been  
 Perhaps thy capital seat, from whence had spread  
 All generations ; and had hither come  
 From all the ends of the Earth, to celebrate  
 And reverence thee, their great progenitor.  
 But this pre-eminence thou hast lost, brought down  
 To dwell on even ground now with thy sons :  
 Yet doubt not but in valley, and in plain,  
 God is, as here ; and will be found alike  
 Present ; and of his presence many a sign  
 Still following thee, still compassing thee round  
 With goodness and paternal love, his face  
 Express, and of his steps the track divine.  
 Which that thou may'st believe, and be confirm'd  
 Ere thou from hence depart ; know, I am sent  
 To show thee what shall come in future days  
 To thee, and to thy offspring : good with bad  
 Expect to hear ; supernatural grace contending  
 With sinfulness of men ; thereby to learn  
 True patience, and to temper joy with fear  
 And pious sorrow ; equally inur'd  
 By moderation either state to bear,  
 Prosperous or adverse : so shalt thou lead  
 Safest thy life, and best prepar'd endure  
 Thy mortal passage when it comes. — Ascend  
 This hill ; let Eve (for I have drench'd her eyes)  
 Sleep below ; while thou to foresight wak'st ;

As once thou slept'st, while she to life was  
 form'd."

To whom thus Adam gratefully replied.  
 " Ascend, I follow thee, safe guide, the path  
 Thou lead'st me ; and to the hand of Heaven submit,  
 However chastening ; to the evil turn  
 My obvious breast ; arming to overcome  
 By suffering, and earn rest from labour won,  
 If so I may attain." — So both ascend  
 In the visions of God. It was a hill,  
 Of Paradise the highest ; from whose top  
 The hemisphere of Earth, in clearest ken,  
 Stretch'd out to the amplest reach of prospect lay.  
 Not higher that hill, nor wider looking round,  
 Whereon, for different cause, the Tempter set  
 Our second Adam, in the wilderness ;  
 To show him all Earth's kingdoms, and their glory.  
 His eye might there command wherever stood  
 City of old or modern fame, the seat  
 Of nightiest empire, from the destin'd walls  
 Of Cambalu, seat of Cathaian Can,  
 And Samarchand by Oxus, Temir's throne,  
 To Paquin of Sinæan kings ; and thence  
 To Agra and Lahor of great Mogul,  
 Down to the golden Chersonese ; or where  
 The Persian in Ecbatan sat, or since  
 In Hispahan ; or where the Russian ksar  
 In Moscow ; or the sultan in Bizance,  
 Turchestan-born ; nor could his eye not ken  
 The empire of Negus to his utmost port  
 Ercoco, and the less maritum kings  
 Mombaza, and Quiloa, and Melind,  
 And Sofala, thought Ophir, to the realm  
 Of Congo, and Angola farthest south ;  
 Or thence from Niger flood to Atlas mount  
 The kingdoms of Almansor, Fez and Sus,  
 Morocco, and Algiers, and Tremisen ;  
 On Europe thence, and where Rome was to sway  
 The world : in spirit perhaps he also saw  
 Rich Mexico, the seat of Montezume,  
 And Cusco in Peru, the richer seat  
 Of Atabalipa ; and yet unspoil'd  
 Guiana, whose great city Geryon's sons  
 Call El Dorado. But to nobler sights  
 Michael from Adam's eyes the film remov'd,  
 Which that false fruit that promis'd clearer sight  
 Had bred ; then purg'd with euphrasy and rue  
 The visual nerve, for he had much to see ;  
 And from the well of life three drops instill'd.  
 So deep the power of these ingredients pierc'd,  
 Even to the inmost seat of mental sight,  
 That Adam, now enforc'd to close his eyes,  
 Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranc'd ;  
 But him the gentle angel by the hand  
 Soon rais'd, and his attention thus recall'd.

" Adam, now ope thine eyes ; and first behold  
 The effects, which thy original crime hath wrought  
 In some to spring from thee ; who never touch'd  
 The excepted tree ; nor with the snake conspir'd ;  
 Nor sinn'd thy sin ; yet from that sin derive  
 Corruption, to bring forth more violent deeds."

His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field,  
 Part arable and tilth, whereon were sheaves  
 New reap'd ; the other part sheep-walks and folds :  
 In the midst an altar as the land-mark stood  
 Rustic, of grassy sord ; thither anon  
 A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought  
 First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,  
 Uncull'd, as came to hand ; a shepherd next,  
 More meek, came with the firstlings of his flock,

Choicest and best ; then, sacrificing, laid  
The inwards and their fat, with incense strow'd,  
In the cleft wood, and all due rites perform'd :  
His offering soon propitious fire from Heaven  
Consum'd with nimble glance, and grateful steam ;  
The other's not, for his was not sincere ;  
Whereat he inly rag'd, and, as they talk'd,  
Imote him into the midriff with a stone  
That beat out life ! he fell ; and, deadly pale,  
Roan'd out his soul with gushing blood effus'd.  
Such at that sight was Adam in his heart  
Dismay'd, and thus in haste to the angel cried.

" O teacher, some great mischief hath befall'n  
To that meek man, who well had sacrific'd ;  
Is piety thus and pure devotion paid ? "

To whom Michael thus, he also mov'd, replied.  
" These two are brethren, Adam, and to come  
Out of thy loins ; the unjust the just hath slain,  
For envy that his brother's offering found  
From Heaven acceptance ; but the bloody fact  
Will be aveng'd ; and the other's faith, approv'd,  
Lose no reward ; though here thou see him die,  
Rolling in dust and gore." To which our sire.

" Alas ! both for the deed, and for the cause !  
But have I now seen Death ? Is this the way  
Must return to native dust ? O sight  
Of terror, foul and ugly to behold,  
Horrid to think, how horrible to feel ! "

To whom thus Michael. " Death thou hast seen  
In his first shape on Man ; but many shapes  
Of Death, and many are the ways that lead  
To his grim cave, all dismal ; yet to sense  
More terrible at the entrance, than within.  
Some, as thou saw'st, by violent stroke shall die ;  
By fire, flood, famine, by intemperance more  
In meats and drinks, which on the Earth shall bring  
Diseases dire, of which a monstrous crew  
Before thee shall appear ; that thou may'st know  
What misery the inabstinence of Eve  
Shall bring on men." Immediately a place  
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark ;  
A lazar-house it seem'd ; wherein were laid  
Numbers of all diseases : all maladies  
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, qualms  
Of heart-sick agony, all feverous kinds,  
Convulsions, epilepsies, fierce catarrhs,  
Intestine stone and ulcer, colic-pangs,  
Demonic phrensies, moping melancholy,  
And moon-struck madness, pining atrophy,  
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence,  
Dropsies, and asthmas, and joint-racking rheums.  
Dire was the tossing, deep the groans ; Despair  
Tended the sick busiest from couch to couch ;  
And over them triumphant Death his dart  
Shook, but delay'd to strike, though oft invoc'd  
With vows, as their chief good, and final hope.  
Sight so deform what heart of rock could long  
Dry-ey'd behold ? Adam could not, but wept,  
Though not of woman born ; compassion quell'd  
His best of man, and gave him up to tears  
A space, till firmer thoughts restrain'd excess ;  
And, scarce recovering words, his plaint renew'd.

" O miserable mankind, to what fall  
Degraded, to what wretched state reserv'd !  
Better end here unborn. Why is life given  
To be thus wrested from us ? rather, why  
Obtruded on us thus ? who, if we knew  
What we receive, would either not accept  
Life offer'd, or soon beg to lay it down ;  
Glad to be so dismiss'd in peace. Can thus

The image of God in Man, created once  
So goodly and erect, though faulty since,  
To such unsightly sufferings be debas'd  
Under inhuman pains ? Why should not Man,  
Retaining still divine similitude  
In part, from such deformities be free,  
And, for his Maker's image sake, exempt ?

" Their Maker's image," answer'd Michael,  
" then

Forsook them, when themselves they vilified  
To serve ungovern'd Appetite ; and took  
His image whom they serv'd, a brutish vice,  
Inductive mainly to the sin of Eve.  
Therefore so abject is their punishment,  
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own ;  
Or if his likeness, by themselves defac'd ;  
While they pervert pure Nature's healthful rules  
To loathsome sickness ; worthily, since they  
God's image did not reverence in themselves."

" I yield it just," said Adam, " and submit.  
But is there yet no other way, besides  
These painful passages, how we may come  
To death, and mix with our connatural dust ? "

" There is," said Michael, " if thou well observe  
The rule of *Not too much* ; by temperance taught,  
In what thou eat'st and drink'st ; seeking from  
thence

Due nourishment, not gluttonous delight,  
Till many years over thy head return :  
So may'st thou live ; till, like ripe fruit, thou drop  
Into thy mother's lap ; or be with ease  
Gather'd, not harshly pluck'd ; for death mature :  
This is Old Age ; but then, thou must outlive  
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty ; which will  
change

To wither'd, weak, and gray ; thy senses then,  
Obtuse, all taste of pleasure must forego,  
To what thou hast ; and, for the air of youth,  
Hopeful and cheerful in thy blood will reign  
A melancholy damp of cold and dry  
To weigh thy spirits down, and last consume  
The balm of life." To whom our ancestor.

" Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong  
Life much ; bent rather, how I may be quit,  
Fairest and easiest of this cumbrous charge ;  
Which I must keep till my appointed day  
Of rendering up, and patiently attend  
My dissolution." Michael replied. [liv'st,

" Nor love thy life, nor hate ; but what thou  
Live well ; how long, or short, permit to Heaven :  
And now prepare thee for another sight."

He look'd, and saw a spacious plain, whereon  
Were tents of various hue ; by some, were herds  
Of cattle grazing ; others, whence the sound  
Of instruments, that made melodious chime,  
Was heard, of harp and organ ; and, who mov'd  
Their stops and chords, was seen ; his volant touch,  
Instinct through all proportions, low and high,  
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.  
In other part stood one who, at the forge  
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass  
Had melted, (whether found where casual fire  
Had wasted woods on mountain or in vale,  
Down to the veins of Earth ; thence gliding hot  
To some cave's mouth ; or whether wash'd by stream  
From underground ;) the liquid ore he drain'd  
Into fit moulds prepar'd ; from which he form'd  
First his own tools ; then, what might else be  
wrought

Fusil or graven in metal. After these,

But on the hither side, a different sort [seat,  
From the high neighbouring hills, which was their  
Down to the plain descended; by their guise  
Just men they seem'd, and all their study bent  
To worship God aright, and know his works  
Not hid; nor those things last, which might preserve  
Freedom and peace to men: they on the plain  
Long had not walk'd, when from the tents, behold!  
A bevy of fair women, richly gay  
In gems and wanton dress; to the harp they sung  
Soft amorous ditties, and in dance came on:  
The men, though grave, ey'd them; and let their  
eyes

Rove without rein; till, in the amorous net  
Fast caught, they lik'd; and each his liking chose;  
And now of love they treat, till the evening-star,  
Love's harbinger, appear'd; then, all in heat  
They light the nuptial torch, and bid invoke  
Hymen, then first to marriage rites invok'd:  
With feast and music all the tents resound.  
Such happy interview, and fair event  
Of love and youth not lost, songs, garlands, flowers,  
And charming symphonies, attach'd the heart  
Of Adam, soon inclin'd to admit delight,  
The bent of nature; which he thus express'd.

"True opener of mine eyes, prime angel blest;  
Much better seems this vision, and more hope  
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past;  
Those were of hate and death, or pain much worse;  
Here Nature seems fulfill'd in all her ends."

To whom thus Michael. "Judge not what is best  
By pleasure, though to nature seeming meet;  
Created, as thou art, to nobler end  
Holy and pure, conformity divine.  
Those tents thou saw'st so pleasant, were the tents  
Of wickedness, wherein shall dwell his race  
Who slew his brother; studious they appear  
Of arts that polish life, inventors rare;  
Unmindful of their Maker, though his spirit  
Taught them; but they his gifts acknowledg'd  
none.

Yet they a beauteous offspring shall beget;  
For that fair female troop thou saw'st, that seem'd  
Of goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay,  
Yet empty of all good wherein consists  
Woman's domestic honour and chief praise;  
Bred only and completed to the taste  
Of lustful appetite, to sing, to dance,  
To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye.  
To these that sober race of men, whose lives  
Religious titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
Ignobly, to the trains and to the smiles  
Of these fair atheists; and now swim in joy,  
Ere long to swim at large; and laugh, for which  
The world ere long a world of tears must weep."

To whom thus Adam, of short joy bereft.  
"O pity and shame, that they, who to live well  
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread  
Paths indirect, or in the mid way faint!  
But still I see the tenour of man's woe  
Holds on the same, from woman to begin."

"From man's effeminate slackness it begins,"  
Said the angel, "who should better hold his place  
By wisdom, and superior gifts receiv'd.  
But now prepare thee for another scene."

He look'd, and saw wide territory spread  
Before him, towns, and rural works between;  
Cities of men with lofty gates and towers,  
Concourse in arms, fierce faces threatening war,

Giants of mighty bone, and bold emprise;  
Part wield their arms, part curb the foaming steed,  
Single or in array of battle rang'd  
Both horse and foot, nor idly mustering stood  
One way a band select from forage drives  
A herd of bees, fair oxen and fair kine,  
From a fat meadow ground; or fleecy flock,  
Ewes and their bleating lambs over the plain,  
Their booty; scarce with life the shepherds fly,  
But call in aid, which makes a bloody fray;  
With cruel tournament the squadrons join;  
Where cattle pastur'd late, now scatter'd lies  
With carcasses and arms the ensanguin'd field,  
Deserted: others to a city strong  
Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, scale, and mine,  
Assaulting; others from the wall defend  
With dart and javelin, stones, and sulphurous fire:  
On each hand slaughter, and gigantic deeds.  
In other part the scepter'd heralds call

To council, in the city-gates; anon  
Gray-headed men and grave, with warriors mix'd,  
Assemble, and harangues are heard; but soon,  
In factious opposition; till at last,  
Of middle age one rising, eminent  
In wise deport, spake much of right and wrong,  
Of justice, of religion, truth, and peace,  
And judgment from above: him old and young  
Exploded, and had seiz'd with violent hands;  
Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence  
Unseen amid the throng: so violence  
Proceeded, and oppression, and sword-law,  
Through all the plain, and refuge none was found.  
Adam was all in tears, and to his guide  
Lamenting turn'd full sad: "O! what are these,  
Death's ministers, not men? who thus deal death  
Inhumanly to men, and multiply  
Ten thousandfold the sin of him who slew  
His brother: for of whom such massacre  
Make they, but of their brethren; men of men?  
But who was that just man, whom had not Heaven  
Rescued, had in his righteousness been lost?"

To whom thus Michael. "These are the product  
Of those ill-mated marriages thou saw'st; [selves  
Where good with bad were match'd, who of them-  
Abhor to join; and, by imprudence mix'd,  
Produce prodigious births of body or mind.  
Such were these giants, men of high renown;  
For in those days might only shall be admir'd,  
And valour and heroic virtue call'd;  
To overcome in battle, and subdue  
Nations, and bring home spoils with infinite  
Man-slaughter, shall be held the highest pitch  
Of human glory; and for glory done  
Of triumph, to be styl'd great conquerors,  
Patrons of mankind, gods and sons of gods;  
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and plagues of men.  
Thus fame shall be achiev'd, renown on Earth;  
And what most merits fame, in silence hid.  
But he, the seventh from thee, whom thou beheldst  
The only righteous in a world perverse,  
And therefore hated, therefore so beset  
With foes, for daring single to be just,  
And utter odious truth, that God would come  
To judge them with his saints: him the Most High  
Rapt in a balmy cloud with winged steeds  
Did, as thou saw'st, receive, to walk with God  
High in salvation and the climes of bliss,  
Exempt from death; to show thee what reward  
Awaits the good: the rest what punishment;  
Which now direct thine eyes and soon behold."

He look'd, and saw the face of things quite  
chang'd ;  
The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar  
All now was turn'd to jollity and game,  
To luxury and riot, feast and dance ;  
Carrying or prostituting, as befell,  
Lapse or adultery, where passing fair  
Mingl'd them ; thence from cups to civil broils.  
At length a reverend sire among them came,  
And of their doings great dislike declar'd  
And testified against their ways ; he oft  
Frequented their assemblies, whereso met,  
Triumphs or festivals ; and to them preach'd  
Conversion and repentance, as to souls  
In prison, under judgments imminent :  
But all in vain : which when he saw, he ceas'd  
Contenting, and remov'd his tents far off :  
Then, from the mountain hewing timber tall,  
Began to build a vessel of huge bulk ;  
Measur'd by cubit, length, and breadth, and height ;  
Measur'd round with pitch ; and in the side a door  
Contriv'd ; and of provisions laid in large,  
For man and beast : when lo, a wonder strange !  
Of every beast, and bird, and insect small,  
Came sevens and pairs ; and enter'd in as taught  
Their order : last the sire and his three sons,  
With their four wives ; and God made fast the door.  
Cleanwhile the south-wind rose, and, with black  
wings  
Wide-hovering, all the clouds together drove  
From under Heaven ; the hills to their supply  
Apour'd, and exhalation dusk and moist,  
Rise up amain ; and now the thicken'd sky  
Like a dark ceiling stood ; down rush'd the rain  
Impetuous ; and continued, till the Earth  
No more was seen : the floating vessel swum  
Uplifted, and secure with beaked prow  
Bode tilting o'er the waves ; all dwellings else  
Flood overwhelm'd, and them with all their pomp  
Deep under water roll'd ; sea cover'd sea,  
Sea without shore ; and in their palaces,  
Where luxury late reign'd, sea-monsters whelp'd  
And stabled ; of mankind, so numerous late,  
All left, in one small bottom swum embark'd.  
How didst thou grieve, then, Adam, to behold  
The end of all thy offspring, end so sad,  
Depopulation ! Thee another flood,  
Of tears and sorrow a flood, thee also drown'd,  
And sunk thee as thy sons ; till, gently rear'd  
By the angel, on thy feet thou stood'st at last ;  
Though comfortless ; as when a father mourns  
His children, all in view destroy'd at once ;  
And scarce to the angel utter'dst thus thy plaint.  
“ O visions ill foreseen ! better had I  
Liv'd ignorant of future ! so had borne  
My part of evil only, each day's lot  
Enough to bear ; those now, that were dispens'd  
The burden of many ages, on me light  
At once, by my foreknowledge gaining birth  
Abortive, to torment me ere their being,  
With thought that they must be. Let no man seek  
Henceforth to be foretold, what shall befall  
Him or his children ; evil he may be sure,  
Which neither his foreknowing can prevent ;  
And be the future evil shall no less  
In apprehension than in substance feel,  
Grievous to bear : but that care now is past,  
Man is not whom to warn : those few escap'd  
Famine and anguish will at last consume,  
Wandering that watery desert : I had hope

When violence was ceas'd, and war on Earth,  
All would have then gone well ; peace would have  
crown'd  
With length of happy days the race of Man ;  
But I was far deceived ; for now I see  
Peace to corrupt no less than war to waste.  
How comes it thus ? unfold, celestial guide,  
And whether here the race of Man will end.”  
To whom thus Michael. “ Those, whom last  
thou saw'st  
In triumph and luxurious wealth, are they  
First seen in acts of prowess eminent  
And great exploits, but of true virtue void ;  
Who, having spilt much blood, and done much waste  
Subduing nations, and achiev'd thereby  
Fame in the world, high titles, and rich prey ;  
Shall change their course to pleasure, ease, and sloth,  
Surfeit, and lust ; till wantonness and pride  
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace.  
The conquer'd also, and enslav'd by war,  
Shall, with their freedom lost, all virtue lose  
And fear of God ; from whom their piety feign'd  
In sharp contest of battle found no aid  
Against invaders ; therefore, cool'd in zeal,  
Thenceforth shall practise how to live secure,  
Worldly or dissolute, on what their lords  
Shall leave them to enjoy ; for the Earth shall bear  
More than enough, that temperance may be tried :  
So all shall turn degenerate, all deprav'd ;  
Justice and temperance, truth and faith, forgot ;  
One man except, the only son of light  
In a dark age, against example good,  
Against allurements, custom, and a world  
Offended : fearless of reproach and scorn,  
Or violence, he of their wicked ways  
Shall them admonish ; and before them set  
The paths of righteousness, how much more safe  
And full of peace ; denouncing wrath to come  
On their impentence ; and shall return  
Of them derided, but of God observ'd  
The one just man alive ; by his command  
Shall build a wondrous ark, as thou beheldest,  
To save himself, and household, from amidst  
A world devote to universal wrack.  
No sooner he, with them of man and beast  
Select for life, shall in the ark be lodg'd,  
And shelter'd round ; but all the cataracts  
Of Heaven set open on the Earth shall pour  
Rain, day and night ; all fountains of the deep,  
Broke up, shall heave the ocean to usurp  
Beyond all bounds ; till inundation rise  
Above the highest hills : then shall this mount  
Of Paradise by might of waves be mov'd  
Out of his place, push'd by the horned flood,  
With all his verdure spoil'd, and trees adrift,  
Down the great river to the opening gulf,  
And there take root an island salt and bare,  
The haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews' clang :  
To teach thee that God attributes to place  
No sanctity, if none be thither brought  
By men who there frequent, or therein dwell.  
And now, what further shall ensue, behold.”  
He look'd, and saw the ark hull on the flood,  
Which now abated ; for the clouds were fled,  
Driven by a keen north-wind, that, blowing dry,  
Wrinkled the face of deluge, as decay'd ;  
And the clear Sun on his wide watery glass  
Gaz'd hot, and of the fresh wave largely drew,  
As after thirst ; which made their flowing shrink  
From standing lake to tripping ebb, that stole

With soft foot towards the deep; who now had stopt  
His sluices, as the Heaven his windows shut.  
The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,  
Fast on the top of some high mountain fix'd.  
And now the tops of hills, as rocks, appear;  
With clamour thence the rapid currents drive,  
Towards the retreating sea, their furious tide.  
Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,  
And after him, the surer messenger,  
A dove sent forth once and again to spy  
Green tree or ground, whereon his foot may light:  
The second time returning, in his bill  
An olive-leaf he brings, pacific sign:  
Anon dry ground appears, and from his ark  
The ancient sire descends, with all his train:  
Then with uplifted hands, and eyes devout,  
Grateful to Heaven, over his head beholds  
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow  
Conspicuous with three listed colours gay,  
Betokening peace from God, and covenant new.  
Whereat the heart of Adam, erst so sad,  
Greatly rejoic'd; and thus his joy broke forth.

"O thou, who future things canst represent  
As present, heavenly instructor! I revive  
At this last sight; assur'd that Man shall live,  
With all the creatures, and their seed preserve.  
Far less I now lament for one whole world  
Of wicked sons destroy'd, than I rejoice  
For one man found so perfect, and so just,  
That God vouchsafes to raise another world  
From him, and all his anger to forget. [Heaven  
But say, what mean those colour'd streaks in  
Distended, as the brow of God appears'd?  
Or serve they, as a flowery verge, to bind  
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,  
Lest it again dissolve, and shower the Earth?"

To whom the arch-angel. "Dextrously thou  
aim'st;  
So willingly doth God remit his ire,  
Though late repenting him of Man deprav'd;  
Griev'd at his heart, when looking down he saw  
The whole Earth fill'd with violence, and all flesh  
Corrupting each their way; yet, those remov'd,  
Such grace shall one just man find in his sight,  
That he relents, not to blot out mankind;  
And makes a covenant never to destroy  
The Earth again by flood; nor let the sea  
Surpass his bounds; nor rain to drown the world,  
With man therein or beast; but, when he brings  
Over the Earth a cloud, will therein set  
His triple-colour'd bow, whereon to look,  
And call to mind his covenant: day and night,  
Seed-time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,  
Shall hold their course; till fire purge all things new,  
Both Heaven and Earth, wherein the just shall  
dwell."

## Book XII.

### *The Argument.*

The angel Michael continues, from the flood, to relate what shall succeed; then, in the mention of Abraham, comes by degrees to explain, who that seed of the woman shall be, which was promised Adam and Eve in the Fall; his incarnation, death, resurrection, and ascension; the state of the church till his second coming. Adam, greatly satisfied and recomfited by these re-

lations and promises, descends the hill with Michael; wakens Eve, who all this while had slept, but with gentle dreams composed to quietness of mind and submission. Michael in either hand leads them out of Paradise, the fiery sword waving behind them, and the Cherubim taking their stations to guard the place.

As one who in his journey bates at noon,  
Though bent on speed; so here the arch-angel  
paus'd

Betwixt the world destroy'd and world restor'd,  
If Adam aught perhaps might interpose;  
Then, with transition sweet, new speech resumes.

"Thus thou hast seen one world begin, and end;  
And Man, as from a second stock, proceed.  
Much thou hast yet to see; but I perceive  
Thy mortal sight to fail: objects divine  
Must needs impair and weary human sense:  
Henceforth what is to come I will relate;  
Thou therefore give due audience, and attend.

"This second source of men, while yet but few,  
And while the dread of judgment past remains  
Fresh in their minds, fearing the Deity,  
With some regard to what is just and right  
Shall lead their lives, and multiply apace;  
Labouring the soil, and reaping plenteous crop,  
Corn, wine, and oil; and, from the herd or flock,  
Of sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid,  
With large wine-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast,  
Shall spend their days in joy unblam'd; and dwell  
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,  
Under paternal rule: till one shall rise  
Of proud ambitious heart; who, not content  
With fair equality, fraternal state,  
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd  
Over his brethren, and quite dispossess  
Concord and law of nature from the Earth;  
Hunting (and men not beasts shall be his game)  
With war, and hostile snare, such as refuse  
Subjection to his empire tyrannous:  
A mighty hunter thence he shall be styl'd  
Before the Lord; as in despite of Heaven,  
Or from Heaven, claiming second sovereignty;  
And from rebellion shall derive his name,  
Though of rebellion others he accuse.  
He with a crew, whom like ambition joins  
With him or under him to tyrannize,  
Marching from Eden towards the west, shall find  
The plain, wherein a black bituminous gurge  
Boils out from under ground, the mouth of Hell:  
Of brick, and of that stuff, they cast to build  
A city and tower, whose top may reach to Heaven;  
And get themselves a name; lest, far dispers'd  
In foreign lands, their memory be lost;  
Regardless whether good or evil fame.  
But God, who oft descends to visit men  
Unseen, and through their habitations walks  
To mark their doings, them beholding soon,  
Comes down to see their city, ere the tower  
Obstruct Heaven-towers; and in derision sets  
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to raise  
Quite out their native language; and, instead,  
To sow a jangling noise of words unknown:  
Forthwith a hideous gabble rises loud,  
Among the builders; each to other calls  
Not understood; till hoarse, and all in rage,  
As mock'd they storm: great laughter was in  
Heaven,

And looking down, to see the hubbub strange,

And bear the din : thus was the building left  
Ridiculous, and the work *Confusion* nam'd."

Whereto thus Adam, fatherly displeas'd.

'O execrable son ! so to aspire

Above his brethren ; to himself assuming

Authority usurp'd, from God not given :

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,

Dominion absolute ; that right we hold

By his donation ; but man over men

He made not lord ; such title to himself

Reserving, human left from human free.

But this usurper his encroachment proud

Keys not on man ; to God his tower intends

Siege and defiance : wretched man ! what food

Will he convey up thither, to sustain

Himself and his rash army ; where thin air

Above the clouds will pine his entrails gross,

And famish him of breath, if not of bread ?"

To whom thus Michael. "Justly thou abhorrest

That son, who on the quiet-state of men

Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue

Rational liberty ; yet know withal,

Since thy original lapse, true liberty

Is lost, which always with right reason dwells

Twinn'd, and from her hath no dividual being :

Reason in man obscur'd, or not obey'd,

Immediately inordinate desires,

And upstart passions, catch the government

From reason ; and to servitude reduce

Man, till then free. Therefore, since he permits

Within himself unworthy powers to reign

Over free reason, God, in judgment just,

Subjects him from without to violent lords ;

Who oft as undeserv'dly enthrall

His outward freedom : tyranny must be ;

Though to the tyrant thereby no excuse.

Yet sometimes nations will decline so low

From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,

But justice, and some fatal curse annex'd,

Deprives them of their outward liberty ;

Their inward lost : witness the irreverent son

Of him who built the ark ; who, for the shame

Done to his father, heard this heavy curse,

*Curst of servants*, on his vicious race.

Thus will this latter, as the former world,

Till tend from bad to worse ; till God at last,

Vexied with their iniquities, withdraw

His presence from among them, and avert

His holy eyes ; resolving from thenceforth

To leave them to their own polluted ways ;

And one peculiar nation to select

From all the rest, of whom to be invoc'd,

A nation from one faithful man to spring :

Am on this side Euphrates yet residing,

Bred up in idol-worship : O, that men

Canst thou believe ?) should be so stupid grown,

While yet the patriarch liv'd, who 'scap'd the flood,

As to forsake the living God, and fall

To worship their own work in wood and stone

Or gods ! Yet him God the Most High vouchsafes

To call by vision, from his father's house,

His kindred, and false gods, into a land

Which he will show him ; and from him will raise

A mighty nation ; and upon him shower

His benediction so, that in his seed

All nations shall be blest : be straight obeys ;

Not knowing to what land, yet firm believes :

See him, but thou canst not, with what faith

He leaves his gods, his friends, and native soil,

Of Chaldaea, passing now the ford

To Haran ; after him a cumbrous train

Of herds and flocks, and numerous servitude ;

Not wandering poor, but trusting all his wealth

With God, who call'd him, in a land unknown.

Canaan he now attains ; I see his tents

Pitch'd about Sechem, and the neighbouring plain

Of Moreh ; there by promise he receives

Gift to his progeny of all that land,

From Hamath northward to the desert south ;

(Things by their names I call, though yet unnam'd ;)

From Hermon east to the great western sea ;

Mount Hermon, yonder sea ; each place behold

In prospect, as I point them ; on the shore

Mount Carmel ; here, the double-founted stream,

Jordan, true limit eastward ; but his sons

Shall dwell to Senir, that long ridge of hills.

This ponder, that all nations of the Earth

Shall in his seed be blessed : by that seed

Is meant thy great Deliverer, who shall bruise

The serpent's head ; whereof to thee anon

Plainlier shall be reveal'd. This patriarch blest,

Whom faithful Abraham due time shall call,

A son, and of his son a grand-child, leaves ;

Like him in faith, in wisdom, and renown :

The grand-child, with twelve sons increas'd, departs

From Canaan, to a land hereafter call'd

Egypt, divided by the river Nile ;

See where it flows, disgorging at seven mouths

Into the sea : to sojourn in that land

He comes, invited by a younger son

In time of dearth ; a son, whose worthy deeds

Raise him to be the second in that realm

Of Pharaoh : there he dies, and leaves his race

Growing into a nation ; and, now grown,

Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks

To stop their overgrowth, as inmate guests [slaves

Too numerous ; whence of guests he makes them

Inhospitably, and kills their infant males :

Till by two brethren, (these two brethren call

Moses and Aaron,) sent from God to claim

His people from enthrallment, they return

With glory, and spoil, back to their promis'd land.

But first, the lawless tyrant, who denies

To know their God, or message to regard,

Must be compell'd by signs and judgments dire ;

To blood unshed the rivers must be turn'd ;

Frogs, lice, and flies, must all his palace fill

With loath'd intrusion, and fill all the land ;

His cattle must of rot and murren die ;

Botches and blains must all his flesh emboss,

And all his people ; thunder mix'd with hail,

Hail mix'd with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky.

And wheel on the Earth, devouring where it rolls ;

What it devours not, herb, or fruit, or grain,

A darksome cloud of locusts swarming down

Must eat, and on the ground leave nothing green ;

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,

Palpable darkness, and blot out three days ;

Last, with one midnight-stroke, all the first-born

Of Egypt must lie dead. Thus with ten wounds

The river-dragon tam'd at length submits

To let his sojourners depart, and oft

Humbles his stubborn heart ; but still, as ice

More harden'd after thaw ; till, in his rage

Pursuing whom he late dismiss'd, the sea

Swallows him with his host ; but them lets pass,

As on dry land, between two crystal walls ;

Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to stand

Divided, till his rescued gain their shore :

Such wondrous power God to his saint will lend,

Though present in his angel ; who shall go  
 Before them in a cloud, and pillar of fire ;  
 By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire ;  
 To guide them in their journey, and remove  
 Behind them, while the obdurate king pursues :  
 All night he will pursue ; but his approach  
 Darkness defends between till morning watch ;  
 Then through the fiery pillar, and the cloud,  
 God looking forth will trouble all his host,  
 And craze their chariot-wheels : when by command  
 Moses once more his potent rod extends  
 Over the sea ; the sea his rod obeys ;  
 On their embattled ranks the waves return,  
 And overwhelm their war : the race elect  
 Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance  
 Through the wild desert, not the readiest way ;  
 Lest, entering on the Canaanite alarm'd,  
 War terrify them inexpert, and fear  
 Return them back to Egypt, choosing rather  
 Inglorious life with servitude ; for life  
 To noble and ignoble is more sweet  
 Untrain'd in arms, where rashness leads not on.  
 This also shall they gain by their delay  
 In the wide wilderness ; there they shall found  
 Their government, and their great senate choose  
 Through the twelve tribes, to rule by laws ordain'd :  
 God from the mount of Sinai, whose gray top  
 Shall tremble, he descending, will himself  
 In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpets' sound,  
 Ordain them laws ; part, such as appertain  
 To civil justice ; part, religious rites  
 Of sacrifice ; informing them, by types  
 And shadows, of that destin'd Seed to bruise  
 The serpent, by what means he shall achieve  
 Mankind's deliverance. But the voice of God  
 To mortal ear is dreadful : they beseech  
 That Moses might report to them his will,  
 And terror cease ; he grants what they besought,  
 Instructed that to God is no access,  
 Without mediator, whose high office now  
 Moses in figure bears ; to introduce  
 One greater, of whose day he shall foretell,  
 And all the prophets in their age the times  
 Of great Messiah shall sing. Thus, laws and rights  
 Establish'd, such delight hath God in men  
 Obedient to his will, that he vouchsafes  
 Among them to set up his tabernacle ;  
 The Holy One with mortal men to dwell :  
 By his prescript a sanctuary is fram'd  
 Of cedar, overlaid with gold ; therein  
 An ark, and in the ark his testimony,  
 The records of his covenant ; over these  
 A mercy-seat of gold, between the wings  
 Of two bright cherubim ; before him burn  
 Seven lamps as in a zodiac representing  
 The heavenly fires ; over the tent a cloud  
 Shall rest by day, a fiery gleam by night ;  
 Save when they journey, and at length they come,  
 Conducted by his angel, to the land  
 Promis'd to Abraham and his seed : — the rest  
 Were long to tell ; how many battles fought ;  
 How many kings destroy'd ; and kingdoms won ;  
 Or how the Sun shall in mid Heaven stand still  
 A day entire, and night's due course adjourn,  
 Man's voice commanding, ' Sun, in Gibeon stand  
 And thou, Moon, in the vale of Aialon,  
 Till Israel overcome ! ' so call the third  
 From Abraham, son of Isaac ; and from him  
 His whole descent, who thus shall Canaan win."  
 Here Adam interpos'd. " O sent from Heaven,

Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things  
 Thou hast reveal'd ; those chiefly, which concern  
 Just Abraham and his seed : now first I find  
 Mine eyes true-opening, and my heart much eas'd  
 Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts, what would be  
 come

Of me and all mankind : but now I see  
 His day, in whom all nations shall be blest ;  
 Favour unmerited by me, who sought  
 Forbidden knowledge by forbidden means.  
 This yet I apprehend not, why to those  
 Among whom God will deign to dwell on Earth  
 So many and so various laws are given  
 So many laws argue so many sins  
 Among them ; how can God with such reside ?"

To whom thus Michael. " Doubt not but that is  
 Will reign among them, as of thee begot ;  
 And therefore was law given them, to evince  
 Their natural pravity, by stirring up  
 Sin against law to fight : that when they see  
 Law can discover sin, but not remove,  
 Save by those shadowy expiations weak,  
 The blood of bulls and goats, they may conclude  
 Some blood more precious must be paid for man ;  
 Just for unjust ; that in such righteousness  
 To them by faith imputed, they may find  
 Justification towards God, and peace  
 Of conscience ; which the law by ceremonies  
 Cannot appease : nor man the moral part  
 Perform ; and, not performing, cannot live.  
 So law appears imperfect ; and but given  
 With purpose to resign them, in full time,  
 Up to a better covenant ; disciplin'd  
 From shadowy types to truth ; from flesh to spirit ;  
 From imposition of strict laws to free  
 Acceptance of large grace ; from servile fear  
 To filial : works of law to works of faith.  
 And therefore shall not Moses, though of God  
 Highly belov'd, being but the minister  
 Of law, his people into Canaan lead ;  
 But Joshua, whom the Gentiles Jesus call,  
 His name and office bearing, who shall quell  
 The adversary-serpent, and bring back  
 Through the world's wilderness long-wander'd man  
 Safe to eternal Paradise of rest.  
 Meanwhile they, in their earthly Canaan plac'd,  
 Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when sins  
 National interrupt their public peace,  
 Provoking God to raise them enemies ;  
 From whom as oft he saves them penitent  
 By judges first, then under kings ; of whom  
 The second, both for piety renown'd  
 And puissant deeds, a promise shall receive  
 Irrevocable, that his regal throne  
 For ever shall endure ; the like shall sing  
 All prophecy, that of the royal stock  
 Of David (so I name this king) shall rise  
 A son, the woman's seed to thee foretold,  
 Foretold to Abraham, as in whom shall trust  
 All nations ; and to kings foretold, of kings  
 The last ; for of his reign shall be no end.  
 But first, a long succession must ensue ;  
 And his next son, for wealth and wisdom fam'd,  
 The clouded ark of God, till then in tents  
 Wandering, shall in a glorious temple enshrine.  
 Such follow him, as shall be register'd  
 Part good, part bad ; of bad the longer scroll ;  
 Whose foul idolatries, and other faults  
 Heap'd to the popular sum, will so incense  
 God, as to leave them, and expose their land,

Their city, his temple, and his holy ark,  
 With all his sacred things, a scorn and prey  
 To that proud city, whose high walls thou saw'st  
 Left in confusion; Babylon thence call'd.  
 There in captivity he lets them dwell  
 The space of seventy years; then brings them back,  
 Remembering mercy, and his covenant sworn  
 To David, establish'd as the days of Heaven.  
 Return'd from Babylon by leave of kings  
 Their lords, whom God dispos'd, the house of God  
 They first re-edify; and for a while  
 In mean estate live moderate; till grown  
 In wealth and multitude, factious they grow:  
 But first among the priests dissention springs,  
 Men who attend the altar, and should most  
 Endeavour peace: their strife pollution brings  
 Upon the temple itself: at last they seize  
 The sceptre, and regard not David's sons;  
 Then lose it to a stranger, that the true  
 Anointed king Messiah might be born  
 Bar'd of his right; yet at his birth a star,  
 Unseen before in Heaven, proclaims him come;  
 And guides the eastern sages, who inquire  
 His place, to offer incense, myrrh, and gold:  
 His place of birth a solemn angel tells  
 To simple shepherds, keeping watch by night;  
 They gladly thither haste, and by a quire  
 Of squadron'd angels hear his carol sung.  
 A virgin is his mother, but his sire  
 The power of the Most High: he shall ascend  
 The throne hereditary, and bound his reign  
 With Earth's wide bounds, his glory with the  
 Heavens."

He ceas'd, discerning Adam with such joy  
 urchang'd, as had like grief been dew'd in tears,  
 Without the vent of words; which these he breath'd.

"O prophet of glad tidings, finisher  
 Of utmost hope! now clear I understand [vain;  
 What oft my steadiest thoughts have searched in  
 Why our great Expectation should be call'd  
 The seed of woman: virgin mother, hail,  
 High in the love of Heaven; yet from my loins  
 Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son  
 Of God Most High; so God with man unites.  
 Feels must the serpent now his capital bruise  
 Expect with mortal pain: say where and when  
 Their fight, what stroke shall bruise the victor's  
 heel." [fight,

To whom thus Michael. "Dream not of their  
 is of a duel, or the local wounds  
 Of head or heel: nor therefore joins the Son  
 (anhood to godhead, with more strength to foil  
 thy enemy; nor so is overcome  
 Satan, whose fall from Heaven, a deadlier bruise,  
 Disabled, not to give thee thy death's wound:  
 Which he, who comes thy Saviour, shall recure,  
 Not by destroying Satan, but his works  
 In thee, and in thy seed: nor can this be  
 But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,  
 Obedience to the law of God, impos'd  
 In penalty of death, and suffering death;  
 The penalty to thy transgression due,  
 And due to theirs which out of thine will grow:  
 Is only can high Justice rest appead.  
 The law of God exact he shall fulfil  
 Both by obedience and by love, though love  
 Alone fulfil the law; thy punishment  
 He shall endure, by coming in the flesh  
 To a reproachful life, and cursed death;  
 Proclaiming life to all who shall believe

In his redemption; and that his obedience,  
 Imputed, becomes theirs by faith; his merits  
 To save them, not their own, though legal, works.  
 For this he shall live hated, be blasphem'd,  
 Seiz'd on by force, judg'd, and to death condemn'd  
 A shameful and accurs'd, nail'd to the cross  
 By his own nation; slain for bringing life:  
 But to the cross he nails thy enemies,  
 The law that is against thee, and the sins  
 Of all mankind with him there crucified,  
 Never to hurt them more who rightly trust  
 In this his satisfaction: so he dies,  
 But soon revives; Death over him no power  
 Shall long usurp: ere the third dawning light  
 Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise  
 Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning light,  
 Thy ransom paid, which man from death redeems,  
 His death for man, as many as offer'd life  
 Neglect not, and the benefit embrace  
 By faith not void of works: this God-like act  
 Annuls thy doom, the death thou should'st have  
 died,

In sin for ever lost from life; this act  
 Shall bruise the head of Satan, crush his strength,  
 Defeating Sin and Death, his two main arms;  
 And fix far deeper in his head their stings  
 Than temporal death shall bruise the victor's heel,  
 Or theirs whom he redeems; a death, like sleep,  
 A gentle wafting to immortal life.  
 Nor after resurrection shall he stay  
 Longer on Earth, than certain times to appear  
 To his disciples, men who in his life  
 Still follow'd him; to them shall leave in charge  
 To teach all nations what of him they learn'd  
 And his salvation; them who shall believe  
 Baptizing in the profuent stream, the sign  
 Of washing them from guilt of sin to life  
 Pure, and in mind prepar'd, if so befall,  
 For death, like that which the Redeemer died.  
 All nations they shall teach; for, from that day,  
 Not only to the sons of Abraham's loins  
 Salvation shall be preach'd, but to the sons  
 Of Abraham's faith wherever through the world;  
 So in his seed all nations shall be blest.  
 Then to the Heaven of Heavens he shall ascend  
 With victory triumphing through the air  
 Over his foes and thine; there shall surprise  
 The serpent, prince of air, and drag in chains  
 Through all his realm, and there confounded leave;  
 Then enter into glory, and resume  
 His seat at God's right hand, exalted high  
 Above all names in Heaven; and thence shall come,  
 When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,  
 With glory and power to judge both quick and dead;  
 To judge the unfaithful dead, but to reward  
 His faithful, and receive them into bliss,  
 Whether in Heaven or Earth; for then the Earth  
 Shall all be Paradise, far happier place  
 Than this of Eden, and far happier days."

So spake the arch-angel Michael; then paus'd,  
 As at the world's great period; and our sire,  
 Replete with joy and wonder, thus replied.

"O Goodness infinite! Goodness immense!

That all this good of evil shall produce,  
 And evil turn to good; more wonderful  
 Than that which by creation first brought forth  
 Light out of darkness! Full of doubt I stand,  
 Whether I should repent me now of sin  
 By me done, and occasion'd; or rejoice [spring;  
 Much more, that much more good thereof shall



To God more glory, more good-will to men  
From God, and over wrath grace shall abound.  
But say, if our Deliverer up to Heaven  
Must re-ascend, what will betide the few  
His faithful, left among the unfaithful herd,  
The enemies of truth? Who then shall guide  
His people, who defend? Will they not deal  
Worse with his followers than with him they dealt?"

"Be sure they will," said the angel; "but from  
Heaven

He to his own a Comforter will send,  
The promise of the Father, who shall dwell  
His Spirit within them; and the law of faith,  
Working through love, upon their hearts shall write,  
To guide them in all truth: and also arm  
With spiritual armour, able to resist  
Satan's assaults, and quench his fiery darts;  
What man can do against them, not afraid,  
Though to the death; against such cruelties  
With inward consolations recompens'd,  
And oft supported so as shall amaze  
Their proudest persecutors; for the Spirit,  
Pour'd first on his Apostles, whom he sends  
To evangelize the nations, then on all  
Baptiz'd, shall them with wondrous gifts endue  
To speak all tongues, and do all miracles,  
As did their Lord before them. Thus they win  
Great numbers of each nation to receive [length  
With joy the tidings brought from Heaven: at  
Their ministry perform'd, and race well run,  
Their doctrine and their story written left,  
They die; but in their room, as they forewarn,  
Wolves shall succeed for teachers, grievous wolves,  
Who all the sacred mysteries of Heaven  
To their own vile advantages shall turn  
Of lucre and ambition; and the truth  
With superstitions and traditions taint,  
Left only in those written records pure,  
Though not but by the Spirit understood.  
Then shall they seek to avail themselves of names,  
Places, and titles, and with these to join  
Secular power; though feigning still to act  
By spiritual, to themselves appropriating  
The Spirit of God, promis'd alike, and given  
To all believers; and, from that pretence,  
Spiritual laws by carnal power shall force  
On every conscience; laws which none shall find  
Left them inroll'd, or what the spirit within  
Shall on the heart engrave. What will they then  
But force the Spirit of grace itself, and bind  
His consort Liberty? what, but unbuild  
His living temples, built by faith to stand,  
Their own faith, not another's? for, on Earth,  
Who against faith and conscience can be heard  
Infallible? yet many will presume:  
Whence heavy persecution shall arise  
On all, who in the worship persevere  
Of spirit and truth; the rest, far greater part,  
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms  
Religion satisfied; Truth shall retire  
Bestuck with slanderous darts, and works of faith  
Rarely be found: so shall the world go on,  
To good malignant, to bad men benign;  
Under her own weight groaning; till the day  
Appear of respiration to the just,  
And vengeance to the wicked, at return  
Of him so lately promis'd to thy aid,  
The woman's Seed; obscurely then foretold,  
Now amplier known thy Saviour and thy Lord;  
Last, in the clouds, from Heaven to be reveal'd

In glory of the Father, to dissolve  
Satan with his perverted world; then raise  
From the conflagrant mass, purg'd and refin'd,  
New Heavens, new Earth, ages of endless date,  
Founded in righteousness, and peace, and love;  
To bring forth fruits, joy, and eternal bliss."

He ended; and thus Adam last replied.

"How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest,  
Measur'd this transient world, the race of time,  
Till time stand fix'd! Beyond is all abyss,  
Eternity, whose end no eye can reach.  
Greatly instructed I shall hence depart;  
Greatly in peace of thought; and have my fill  
Of knowledge what this vessel can contain;  
Beyond which was my folly to aspire.  
Henceforth I learn, that to obey is best,  
And love with fear the only God; to walk  
As in his presence; ever to observe  
His providence; and on him sole depend,  
Merciful over all his works, with good  
Still overcoming evil, and by small  
Accomplishing great things, by things deem'd weak  
Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise  
By simply meek: that suffering for truth's sake  
Is fortitude to highest victory,  
And, to the faithful, death, the gate of life;  
Taught this by his example, whom I now  
Acknowledge my Redeemer ever blest."

To whom thus also the angel last replied.

"This having learn'd, thou hast attain'd the sum  
Of wisdom; hope no higher, though all the stars  
Thou knew'st by name, and all the ethereal powers,  
All secrets of the deep, all Nature's works,  
Or works of God in Heaven, air, earth, or sea,  
And all the riches of this world enjoy'dst,  
And all the rule, one empire; only add  
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable; add faith,  
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love,  
By name to come call'd charity, the soul  
Of all the rest: then wilt thou not be loth  
To leave this Paradise, but shalt possess  
A paradise within thee, happier far. —  
Let us descend now therefore from this top  
Of speculation; for the hour precise  
Exacts our parting hence; and see! the guards,  
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect  
Their motion; at whose front a flaming sword,  
In signal of remove, waves fiercely round:  
We may no longer stay: go, waken Eve;  
Her also I with gentle dreams have calm'd  
Portending good, and all her spirits compos'd  
To meek submission: thou, at season fit,  
Let her with these partake what thou hast heard;  
Chiefly, what may concern her faith to know,  
The great deliverance by her seed to come  
(For by the woman's seed) on all mankind:  
That ye may live, which will be many days,  
Both in one faith unanimous, though sad,  
With cause for evils past; yet much more cheer'd  
With meditation on the happy end."

He ended, and they both descend the hill;  
Descended, Adam to the bower, where Eve  
Lay sleeping, ran before: but found her wak'd;  
And thus with words not sad she him receiv'd.

"Whence thou return'st, and whither went'st, I  
know;

For God is also in sleep; and dreams advise,  
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good  
Presaging, since with sorrow and heart's distress  
Wearied I fell asleep: but now lead on;

me is no delay ; with thee to go,  
 s to stay here ; without thee here to stay,  
 s to go hence unwilling ; thou to me  
 art all things under Heaven, all places thou,  
 Who for my wilful crime art banish'd hence.  
 His further consolation yet secure  
 carry hence ; though all by me is lost,  
 uch favour I unworthy am vouchsaf'd,  
 ly me the promis'd Seed shall all restore."  
 So spake our mother Eve ; and Adam heard  
 Vell pleas'd, but answer'd not : for now, too nigh  
 he arch-angel stood ; and from the other hill  
 o their fix'd station, all in bright array  
 he cherubim descended ; on the ground  
 liding meteorous, as evening-mist  
 lis'n from a river o'er the marish glides,  
 and gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel  
 homeward returning. High in front advanc'd  
 he brandish'd sword of God before them blaz'd,  
 fierce as a comet ; which with torrid heat,  
 nd vapour as the Libyan air adust,  
 began to parch that temperate clime ; whereat  
 n either hand the hastening angel caught  
 ur lingering parents, and to the eastern gate  
 ed them direct, and down the cliff as fast  
 o the subjected plain ; then disappear'd.  
 hey, looking back, all the eastern side beheld  
 f Paradise, so late their happy seat,  
 Fav'd over by that flaming brand ; the gate  
 With dreadful faces throng'd, and fiery arms :  
 ome natural tears they dropt, but wip'd them soon ;  
 he world was all before them, where to choose  
 heir place of rest, and Providence their guide :  
 hey, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,  
 through Eden took their solitary way.

PARADISE REGAINED.

BOOK I.

*The Argument.*

he subject proposed. Invocation of the Holy Spirit. — The poem opens with John baptizing at the river Jordan. Jesus coming there is baptized ; and is attested, by the descent of the Holy Ghost, and by a voice from Heaven, to be the Son of God. Satan, who is present, upon this immediately flies up into the regions of the air : where, summoning his infernal council, he acquaints them with his apprehensions that Jesus is that seed of the Woman, destined to destroy all their power, and points out to them the immediate necessity of bringing the matter to proof, and of attempting, by snares and fraud, to counteract and defeat the person, from whom they have so much to dread. This office he offers himself to undertake ; and, his offer being accepted, sets out on his enterprise. — In the meantime God, in the assembly of holy angels, declares that he has given up his Son to be tempted by Satan ; but foretels that the tempter shall be completely defeated by him : — upon which the angels sing a hymn of triumph. Jesus is led up by the Spirit into the wilderness, while he is meditating on the commencement of his great office of Saviour of man-

kind. Pursuing his meditations he narrates, in a soliloquy, what divine and philanthropic impulses he had felt from his early youth, and how his mother Mary, on perceiving these dispositions in him, had acquainted him with the circumstances of his birth, and informed him that he was no less a person than the Son of God ; to which he adds what his own inquiries and reflections had supplied in confirmation of this great truth, and particularly dwells on the recent attestation of it at the river Jordan. Our Lord passes forty days, fasting, in the wilderness, where the wild beasts become mild and harmless in his presence. Satan now appears under the form of an old peasant ; and enters into discourse with our Lord, wondering what could have brought him alone into so dangerous a place, and at the same time professing to recognize him for the person lately acknowledged by John, at the river Jordan, to be the Son of God. Jesus briefly replies. Satan rejoins with a description of the difficulty of supporting life in the wilderness ; and entreats Jesus, if he he really the Son of God, to manifest his divine power, by changing some of the stones into bread. Jesus reproves him, and at the same time tells him that he knows who he is. Satan instantly avows himself, and offers an artful apology for himself and his conduct. Our blessed Lord severely reprimands him, and refutes every part of his justification. Satan, with much semblance of humility, still endeavours to justify himself ; and, professing his admiration of Jesus and his regard for virtue, requests to be permitted at a future time to hear more of his conversation ; but is answered, that this must be as he shall find permission from above. Satan then disappears, and the book closes with a short description of night coming on in the desert.

I, who ere while the happy garden sung  
 By one man's disobedience lost, now sing  
 Recover'd Paradise to all mankind,  
 By one man's firm obedience fully tried  
 Through all temptation, and the tempter foil'd  
 In all his wiles, defeated and repuls'd,  
 And Eden rais'd in the waste wilderness.

Thou Spirit, who ledst this glorious hermit  
 Into the desert, his victorious field,  
 Against the spiritual foe, and brought'st him thence  
 By proof the undoubted Son of God, inspire,  
 As thou art wont, my prompted song, else mute,  
 And bear through height or depth of Nature's  
 bounds,

With prosperous wing full summ'd, to tell of deeds  
 Above heroic, though in secret done,  
 And unrecorded left through many an age ;  
 Worthy to have not remain'd so long unsung.

Now had the great proclaimer, with a voice  
 More awful than the sound of trumpet, cried  
 Repentance, and Heaven's kingdom nigh at hand  
 To all baptis'd : to his great baptism flock'd  
 With awe the regions round, and with them came  
 From Nazareth the son of Joseph deem'd  
 To the flood Jordan ; came, as then obscure,  
 Unmark'd, unknown ; but him the Baptist soon  
 Descried, divinely warn'd, and witness bore  
 As to his worthier, and would have resign'd  
 To him his heavenly office ; nor was long  
 His witness unconfirm'd : on him baptis'd  
 Heaven open'd, and in likeness of a dove

The Spirit descended, while the Father's voice  
From Heaven pronounc'd him his beloved Son.  
That heard the adversary, who, roving still  
About the world, at that assembly fain'd  
Would not be last, and, with the voice divine  
Nigh thunder-struck, the exalted man, to whom  
Such high attest was given, a while survey'd  
With wonder; then, with envy fraught and rage,  
Flies to his place, nor rests, but in mid air  
To council summons all his mighty peers,  
Within thick clouds and dark ten-fold involv'd,  
A gloomy consistory; and then amidst,  
With looks aghast and sad, he thus bespake.

"O ancient powers of air, and this wide world,  
(For much more willingly I mention air,  
This our old conquest, than remember Hell,  
Our hated habitation,) well ye know  
How many ages, as the years of men,  
This universe we have possess'd, and rul'd,  
In manner at our will, the affairs of Earth,  
Since Adam and his facile consort Eve  
Lost Paradise, deceiv'd by me; though since  
With dread attending when that fatal wound  
Shall be inflicted by the seed of Eve  
Upon my head. Long the decrees of Heaven  
Delay, for longest time to him is short;  
And now, too soon for us, the circling hours  
This dreaded time have compass'd, wherein we  
Must bide the stroke of that long-threaten'd wound,  
(At least if so we can, and by the head  
Broken be not intended all our power  
To be infrin'g'd, our freedom and our being  
In this fair empire won of Earth and air,)  
For this ill news I bring, the woman's seed  
Destin'd to this, is late of woman born.  
His birth to our just fear gave no small cause:  
But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying  
All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve  
Things highest, greatest multiplies my fear  
Before him a great prophet, to proclaim  
His coming, is sent harbinger, who all  
Invites, and in the consecrated stream  
Pretends to wash off sin, and fit them, so  
Purified, to receive him pure, or rather  
To do him honour as their king: all come,  
And he himself among them was baptiz'd;  
Not thence to be more pure, but to receive  
The testimony of Heaven, that who he is  
Thenceforth the nations may not doubt; I saw  
The prophet do him reverence; on him, rising  
Out of the water, Heaven above the clouds  
Unfold her crystal doors: thence on his head  
A perfect dove descend, (what'er it meant,)  
And out of Heaven the sovran voice I heard,  
'This is my Son below'd, in him am pleas'd.'  
His mother then is mortal, but his Sire  
He who obtains the monarchy of Heaven:  
And what will he not do to advance his Son?  
His first-begot we know, and sore have felt,  
When his fierce thunder drove us to the deep:  
Who this is we must learn, for Man he seems  
In all his lineaments, though in his face  
The glimpses of his father's glory shine.  
Ye see our danger on the utmost edge  
Of hazard, which admits no long debate,  
But must with something sudden be oppos'd,  
(Not force, but well-couch'd fraud, well-woven  
snares,)

Ere in the head of nations he appear,  
Their king, their leader, and supreme on Earth.

I, when no other durst, sole undertook  
The dismal expedition to find out  
And ruin Adam; and the exploit perform'd  
Successfully: a calmer voyage now  
Will waft me; and the way, found prosperous once,  
Induces best to hope of like success."

He ended, and his words impression left  
Of much amazement to the infernal crew,  
Distracted, and surpris'd with deep dismay  
At these sad tidings; but no time was then  
For long indulgence to their fears or grief;  
Unanimous they all commit the care  
And management of this main enterprise  
To him, their great dictator, whose attempt  
At first against mankind so well had thriv'd  
In Adam's overthrow, and led their march  
From Hell's deep-vaulted den to dwell in light,  
Regents, and potentates, and kings, yea gods,  
Of many a pleasant realm and province wide.  
So to the coast of Jordan he directs  
His easy steps, girded with snaky wiles,  
Where he might likeliest find this new-declar'd,  
This Man of men, attested Son of God,  
Temptation and all guile on him to try;  
So to subvert whom he suspected rais'd  
To end his reign on Earth, so long enjoy'd:  
But, contrary, unweeting he fulfill'd  
The purpos'd council, pre-ordin'd and fix'd,  
Of the Most High; who, in full frequency bright  
Of angels, thus to Gabriel smiling spake.

"Gabriel, this day by proof thou shalt behold,  
Thou and all angels conversant on Earth  
With man or men's affairs, how I begin  
To verify that solemn message, late  
On which I sent thee to the virgin pure  
In Galilee, that she should bear a son,  
Great in renown, and call'd the Son of God;  
Then told'st her, doubting how these things could be  
To her a virgin, that on her should come  
The Holy Ghost, and the power of the Highest  
O'ershadrow her. This man, born and now up-  
grown,

To show him worthy of his birth divine  
And high prediction, henceforth I expose  
To Satan; let him tempt, and now assay  
His utmost subtlety, because he boasts  
And vaunts of his great cunning to the throng  
Of his apostacy: he might have learnt  
Less overweening, since he fail'd in Job,  
Whose constant perseverance overcame  
What'er his cruel malice could invent.  
He now shall know I can produce a man,  
Of female seed, far abler to resist  
All his solicitations, and at length  
All his vast force, and drive him back to Hell;  
Winning, by conquest, what the first man lost,  
By fallacy surpris'd. But first I mean  
To exercise him in the wilderness;  
There he shall first lay down the rudiments  
Of his great warfare, ere I send him forth  
To conquer Sin and Death, the two grand foes,  
By humiliation and strong sufferance:  
His weakness shall o'ercome Satanic strength  
And all the world, and mass of sinful flesh,  
That all the angels and ethereal powers,  
They now, and men hereafter, may discern,  
From what consummate virtue I have chose  
This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,  
To earn salvation for the sons of men."

So spake the Eternal Father, and all Heaven

admiring stood a space, then into hymns  
burst forth, and in celestial measures mov'd,  
circling the throne and singing, while the hand  
ung with the voice, and this the argument.

"Victory and triumph to the Son of God,  
now entering his great duel, not of arms,  
but to vanquish by wisdom bellish wiles!  
The Father knows the Son; therefore secure  
entures his filial virtue, though untried,  
against whate'er may tempt, whate'er seduce,  
allure, or terrify, or undermine.

Let frustrate, all ye stratagems of Hell,  
and, devilish machinations, come to naught!"

So they in Heaven their odes and vigils tun'd:  
While the Son of God, who yet some days  
lodg'd in Bethabara, where John baptiz'd,  
fusing, and much revolving in his breast,  
how best the mighty work he might begin  
of Saviour to mankind, and which way first  
publish his God-like office now mature,  
one day forth walk'd alone, the Spirit leading  
and his deep thoughts, the better to converse  
with solitude, till, far from track of men,  
thought following thought, and step by step led on,  
he enter'd now the bordering desert wild,  
and, with dark shades and rocks environ'd round,  
his holy meditations thus pursued.

"O, what a multitude of thoughts at once  
awakened in me swarm, while I consider  
that from within I feel myself, and hear  
that from without comes often to my ears,  
all sorting with my present state compar'd!  
When I was yet a child, no childish play  
to me was pleasing; all my mind was set  
erious to learn and know, and thence to do  
that might be public good; myself I thought  
born to that end, born to promote all truth,  
all righteous things: therefore, above my years,  
the law of God I read, and found it sweet,  
fate it my whole delight, and in it grew  
to such perfection, that, ere yet my age  
had measur'd twice six years, at our great feast  
went into the temple, there to hear  
the teachers of our law, and to propose  
that might improve my knowledge or their own;  
and was admir'd by all: yet this not all  
to which my spirit aspir'd; victorious deeds  
lam'd in my heart, heroic acts; one while  
to rescue Israel from the Roman yoke,  
then to subdue and quell, o'er all the Earth,  
brute violence and proud tyrannic power,  
till truth were freed, and equity restor'd:  
't held it more humane, more heavenly, first  
by winning words to conquer willing hearts,  
and make persuasion do the work of fear;  
at least to try, and teach the erring soul,  
not wilfully misdoing, but unaware  
falsed; the stubborn only to subdue.

These growing thoughts my mother soon perceiving,  
by words at times cast forth, inly rejoice'd,  
and said to me apart, 'High are thy thoughts,  
son, but nourish them, and let them soar  
to what height sacred virtue and true worth  
can raise them, though above example high;  
by matchless deeds express thy matchless sire,  
or know, thou art no son of mortal man;  
though men esteem thee low of parentage,  
thy father is the Eternal King who rules  
all Heaven and Earth, angels and sons of men;  
a messenger from God foretold thy birth

Conceiv'd in me a virgin; he foretold,  
Thou should'st be great, and sit on David's throne,  
And of thy kingdom there should be no end.  
At thy nativity, a glorious quire  
Of angels, in the fields of Bethiehem, sung  
To shepherds, watching at their folds by night,  
And told them the Messiah now was born,  
Where they might see him, and to thee they came,  
Directed to the manger where thou lay'st,  
For in the inn was left no better room:

A star, not seen before, in Heaven appearing,  
Guided the wise men thither from the east,  
To honour thee with incense, myrrh, and gold;  
By whose bright course led on they found the place,  
Affirming it thy star, new-graven in Heaven,  
By which they knew the king of Israel born.  
Just Simeon and prophetic Anna, warn'd  
By vision, found thee in the temple, and spake,  
Before the altar and the vested priest,  
Like things of thee to all that present stood.'—  
This having heard, straight I again revolv'd  
The law and prophets, searching what was writ  
Concerning the Messiah, to our scribes  
Known partly, and soon found, of whom they spake  
I am; this chiefly, that my way must lie  
Through many a hard assay, even to the death,  
Ere I the promis'd kingdom can attain,  
Or work redemption for mankind, whose sins  
Full weight must be transferr'd upon my head.  
Yet, neither thus dishearten'd or dismay'd,  
The time prefix'd I waited; when behold  
The Baptist, (of whose birth I oft had heard,  
Not knew by sight,) now come, who was to come  
Before Messiah, and his way prepare!

I, as all others, to his baptism came,  
Which I believ'd was from above; but he  
Straight knew me, and with loudest voice proclaim'd  
Me him, (for it was shown him so from Heaven.)  
Me him, whose harbinger he was; and first  
Refus'd on me his baptism to confer,  
As much his greater, and was hardly won:  
But, as I rose out of the laving stream,  
Heaven opened her eternal doors, from whence  
The Spirit descended on me like a dove;  
And last, the sum of all, my Father's voice,  
Audibly heard from Heaven, pronounc'd me his,  
'Me his beloved Son, in whom alone  
He was well pleas'd;' by which I knew the time  
Now full, that I no more should live obscure,  
But openly begin, as best becomes,  
The authority which I deriv'd from Heaven.  
And now by some strong motion I am led  
Into this wilderness, to what intent  
I learn not yet; perhaps I need not know,  
For what concerns my knowledge God reveals."

So spake our Morning-star, then in his rise,  
And, looking round, on every side beheld  
A pathless desert, dusk with horrid shades;  
The way he came not having mark'd, return  
Was difficult, by human steps untrod;  
And he still on was led, but with such thoughts  
Accompanied of things past and to come  
Lodg'd in his breast, as well might recommend  
Such solitude before choicest society.  
Full forty days he pass'd, whether on hill  
Sometimes, anon on shady vale, each night  
Under the covert of some ancient oak,  
Or cedar, to defend him from the dew,  
Or harbour'd in one cave, is not reveal'd;  
Nor tasted human food, nor hunger felt

Till those days ended; hunger'd then at last  
Among wild beasts: they at his sight grew mild,  
Nor sleeping him nor waking harm'd; his walk  
The fiery serpent fled and noxious worm,  
The lion and fierce tiger glar'd aloof.  
But now an aged man in rural weeds,  
Following, as seem'd, the quest of some stray ewe,  
Or wither'd sticks to gather, which might serve  
Against a winter's day, when winds blow keen,  
To warm him wet return'd from field at eve,  
He saw approach, who first with curious eye  
Perus'd him, then with words thus utter'd spake.

"Sir, what ill chance hath brought thee to this place

So far from path or road of men, who pass  
In troop or caravan? for single none  
Durst ever, who return'd, and dropt not here  
His carcase, pin'd with hunger and with drought.  
I ask the rather, and the more admire,  
For that to me thou seem'st the Man, whom late  
Our new baptizing prophet at the ford  
Of Jordan honour'd so, and call'd thee Son  
Of God: I saw and heard, for we sometimes  
Who dwell this wild, constrain'd by want, come  
forth

To town or village nigh, (highest is far,)  
Where aught we hear, and curious are to hear,  
What happens new; fame also finds us out."

To whom the Son of God. "Who brought me  
hither,

Will bring me hence; no other guide I seek."

"By miracle he may," replied the swain;

"What other way I see not; for we here  
Live on tough roots and stubs, to thirst inur'd  
More than the camel, and to drink go far,  
Men to much misery and hardship born:  
But, if thou be the Son of God, command  
That out of these hard stones be made thee bread,  
So shalt thou save thyself, and us relieve  
With food, whereof we wretched seldom taste."

He ended, and the Son of God replied.

"Think'st thou such force in bread? Is it not  
written,

(For I discern thee other than thou seem'st)  
'Man lives not by bread only, but each word  
Proceeding from the mouth of God, who fed  
Our fathers here with manna?' in the mount  
Moses was forty days, nor eat, nor drank;  
And forty days Elijah, without food,  
Wander'd this barren waste: the same I now:  
Why dost thou then suggest to me distrust,  
Knowing who I am, as I know who thou art?"

Whom thus answer'd the arch-fiend, now undis-  
guis'd.

"'Tis true I am that Spirit unfortunate,  
Who, leagu'd with millions more in rash revolt,  
Kept not my happy station, but was driven  
With them from bliss to the bottomless deep,  
Yet to that hideous place not so confin'd  
By rigour unconniving, but that oft,  
Leaving my dolorous prison, I enjoy  
Large liberty to round this globe of earth,  
Or range in the air; nor from the Heaven of  
Heavens

Hath he excluded my resort sometimes.  
I came among the sons of God, when he  
Gave up into my hands Uzzean Job  
To prove him, and illustrate his high worth;  
And, when to all his angels he propos'd  
To draw the proud king Ahab into fraud

That he might fall in Ramoth, they demurring,  
I undertook that office, and the tongues  
Of all his flattering prophets glibb'd with lies  
To his destruction, as I had in charge;  
For what he bids I do. Though I have lost  
Much lustre of my native brightness, lost  
To be belov'd of God, I have not lost  
To love, at least contemplate and admire,  
What I see excellent in good, or fair,  
Or virtuous; I should so have lost all sense:  
What can then be less in me than desire  
To see thee and approach thee, whom I know  
Declar'd the Son of God, to hear attent  
Thy wisdom, and behold thy God-like deeds?  
Men generally think me much a foe  
To all mankind: why should I? they to me  
Never did wrong or violence; by them  
I lost not what I lost, rather by them  
I gain'd what I have gain'd, and with them dwell,  
Copartner in these regions of the world,  
If not disposer; lend them oft my aid,  
Oft my advice by presages and signs,  
And answers, oracles, portents, and dreams,  
Whereby they may direct their future life.  
Envy they say excites me, thus to gain  
Companions of my misery and woe.  
At first it may be; but, long since with woe  
Nearer acquainted, now I feel, by proof,  
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,  
Nor lightens aught each man's peculiar load.  
Small consolation then, were man adjoin'd: [Man  
This wounds me most, (what can it less?) that  
Man fall'n shall be restor'd, I never more."

To whom our Saviour sternly thus replied.  
"Deserv'dly thou griev'st, compos'd of lies  
From the beginning, and in lies wilt end;  
Who boast'st release from Hell, and leave to come  
Into the Heaven of Heavens: thou com'st indeed  
As a poor miserable captive thrall  
Comes to the place where he before had sat  
Among the prime in splendour, now desat,  
Ejected, emptied, gaz'd, unpitied, shunn'd,  
A spectacle of ruin, or of scorn,  
To all the host of Heaven: the happy place  
Imparts to thee no happiness, no joy,  
Rather inflames thy torment: representing  
Lost bliss, to thee no more communicable,  
So never more in Hell than when in Heaven.  
But thou art serviceable to Heaven's King.  
Wilt thou impute to obedience what thy fear  
Extorts, or pleasure to do ill excites?  
What but thy malice mov'd thee to misdeem  
Of righteous Job, then cruelly to afflict him  
With all inflictions? but his patience won.  
The other service was thy chosen task,  
To be a liar in four hundred mouths  
For lying is thy sustenance, thy food.  
Yet thou pretend'st to truth; all oracles  
By thee are given, and what confess'd more true  
Among the nations? that hath been thy craft,  
By mixing somewhat true to vent more lies.  
But what have been thy answers, what but dark,  
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding,  
Which they who ask'd have seldom understood,  
And not well understood as good not known?  
Who ever by consulting at thy shrine  
Return'd the wiser, or the more instruct,  
To fly or follow what concern'd him most,  
And run not sooner to his fatal snare?  
For God hath justly given the nations up

To thy delusions; justly, since they fell  
 idolatrous: but, when his purpose is  
 Among them to declare his providence  
 To thee not known, whence hast thou then thy truth,  
 But from him, or his angels president  
 In every province, who, themselves disdaining  
 To approach thy temples, give thee in command  
 What, to the smallest tittle, thou shalt say  
 To thy adorers? Thou, with trembling fear,  
 Or like a fawning parasite, obey'st:  
 Then to thyself ascrib'st the truth foretold.  
 But this thy glory shall be soon retrench'd;  
 No more shalt thou by oracling abuse  
 The Gentiles; henceforth oracles are ceas'd,  
 And thou no more with pomp and sacrifice  
 Shalt be inquir'd at Delphos, or elsewhere;  
 At least in vain, for they shall find thee mute.  
 God hath now sent his living oracle  
 Into the world to teach his final will,  
 And sends his Spirit of Truth henceforth to dwell  
 In pious hearts, an inward oracle  
 To all truth requisite for men to know."

So spake our Saviour, but the subtle fiend,  
 Though inly stung with anger and disdain,  
 Dissembled, and this answer smooth return'd.  
 'Sharply thou hast insisted on rebuke,  
 And urg'd me with hard doings, which not will  
 But misery hath wrested from me. Where  
 Easily canst thou find one miserable,  
 And not enforc'd oft-times to part from truth,  
 If it may stand him more in stead to lie,  
 Say and unsay, feign, flatter, or abjure?  
 But thou art plac'd above me, thou art Lord;  
 From thee I can, and must submit, endure,  
 Check, or reproof, and glad to 'scape so quit.  
 Hard are the ways of Truth, and rough to walk,  
 Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to the ear,  
 And tuneable as sylvan pipe or song;  
 What wonder then if I delight to hear  
 Her dictates from thy mouth? Most men admire  
 Virtue, who follow not her lore: permit me  
 To hear thee when I come, (since no man comes,)  
 And talk at least, though I despair to attain.  
 Thy Father, who is holy, wise, and pure,  
 Offers the hypocrite or atheous priest  
 To tread his sacred courts, and minister  
 About his altar, handling holy things,  
 Praying or vowing: and vouchsaf'd his voice  
 To Balaam reprobate, a prophet yet  
 Aspir'd: disdain not such access to me."

To whom our Saviour, with unalter'd brow:  
 'Thy coming hither, though I know thy scope,  
 Bid not, or forbid; do as thou find'st  
 Permission from above; as thou canst not more.'

He added not; and Satan, bowing low  
 His gray dissimulation, disappear'd  
 Into thin air diffus'd: for now began  
 Night with her sullen wings to double-shade  
 The desert; fowls in their clay-nests were couch'd;  
 And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam.

## BOOK II.

### The Argument.

The disciples of Jesus, uneasy at his long absence,  
 Reason amongst themselves concerning it. Mary  
 also gives vent to her maternal anxiety: in the  
 expression of which she recapitulates many cir-

cumstances respecting the birth and early life of  
 her son. — Satan again meets his infernal council,  
 reports the bad success of his first temptation of  
 our blessed Lord, and calls upon them for  
 counsel and assistance. Belial proposes the  
 tempting of Jesus with women. Satan rebukes  
 Belial for his dissoluteness, charging on him all  
 the profligacy of that kind ascribed by the poets  
 to the heathen gods, and rejects his proposal as  
 in no respect likely to succeed. Satan then  
 suggests other modes of temptation, particu-  
 larly proposing to avail himself of the circum-  
 stance of our Lord's hungering; and, taking  
 a band of chosen spirits with him, returns to  
 resume his enterprise. — Jesus hungers in the  
 desert. — Night comes on; the manner in which  
 our Saviour passes the night is described. —  
 Morning advances. — Satan again appears to  
 Jesus, and, after expressing wonder that he  
 should be so entirely neglected in the wilderness,  
 where others had been miraculously fed, tempts  
 him with a sumptuous banquet of the most luxu-  
 rious kind. This he rejects, and the banquet  
 vanishes. — Satan, finding our Lord not to be  
 assailed on the ground of appetite, tempts him  
 again by offering him riches, as the means of  
 acquiring power: this Jesus also rejects, pro-  
 ducing many instances of great actions per-  
 formed by persons under virtuous poverty, and  
 specifying the danger of riches, and the cares and  
 pains inseparable from power and greatness.

MEANWHILE the new-baptiz'd, who yet remain'd  
 At Jordan with the Baptist, and had seen  
 Him whom they heard so late expressly call'd  
 Jesus Messiah, Son of God declar'd,  
 And on that high authority had believ'd,  
 And with him talk'd, and with him lodg'd; I mean  
 Andrew and Simon, famous after known,  
 With others, though in Holy Writ not nam'd;  
 Now missing him, their joy so lately found,  
 (So lately found, and so abruptly gone,)  
 Began to doubt, and doubted many days,  
 And, as the days increas'd, increas'd their doubt.  
 Sometimes they thought he might be only shown,  
 And for a time caught up to God, as once  
 Moses was in the mount and missing long,  
 And the great Thisbite, who on fiery wheels  
 Rode up to Heaven, yet once again to come:  
 Therefore, as those young prophets then with care  
 Sought lost Elijah, so in each place these  
 Nigh to Bethabara; in Jericho  
 The city of palms, Ænon, and Salem old,  
 Machærus, and each town or city wall'd  
 On this side the broad lake Genezaret,  
 Or in Peræa; but return'd in vain.  
 Then on the bank of Jordan, by a creek  
 Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play,  
 Plain fishermen, (no greater men they call,)  
 Close in a cottage low together got,  
 Their unexpected loss and complaints outbreath'd.

"Alas, from what high hope to what relapse  
 Unlook'd for are we fall'n! our eyes beheld  
 Messiah certainly now come, so long  
 Expected of our fathers: we have heard  
 His words, his wisdom full of grace and truth;  
 Now, now, for sure, deliverance is at hand,  
 The kingdom shall to Israel be restor'd;  
 Thus we rejoic'd, but soon our joy is turn'd  
 Into perplexity and new amazement."

For whither is he gone, what accident  
Hath rapt him from us? will he now retire  
After appearance, and again prolong  
Our expectation? God of Israel,  
Send thy Messiah forth, the time is come;  
Behold the kings of the Earth, how they oppress  
Thy chosen; to what height their power unjust  
They have exalted, and behind them cast  
All fear of thee; arise, and vindicate  
Thy glory; free thy people from their yoke.  
But let us wait; thus far he hath perform'd him,  
Sent his anointed, and to us reveal'd him,  
By his great prophet, pointed at and shown  
In public, and with him we have convers'd;  
Let us be glad of this, and all our fears  
Lay on his providence; he will not fail,  
Nor will withdraw him now, nor will recall,  
Mock us with his blest sight, then snatch him hence;  
Soon we shall see our hope, our joy, return."

Thus they, out of their plaints, new hope resume  
To find whom at the first they found unsought:  
But, to his mother Mary, when she saw  
Others return'd from baptism, not her son,  
Nor left at Jordan, tidings of him none, [pure,  
Within her breast though calm, her breast though  
Motherly cares and fears got head, and rais'd  
Some troubled thoughts, which she in sighs thus clad.

"O, what avails me now that honour high  
To have conceiv'd of God, or that salute,  
'Hail highly favour'd among women blest!'  
While I to sorrows am no less advanc'd,  
And fears as eminent, above the lot  
Of other women, by the birth I bore;  
In such a season born, when scarce a shed  
Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me  
From the bleak air; a stable was our warmth,  
A manger his; yet soon enforc'd to fly,  
Thence into Egypt, till the murderous king  
Were dead, who sought his life, and missing fill'd  
With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem;  
From Egypt home return'd, in Nazareth  
Hath been our dwelling many years; his life  
Private, unactive, calm, contemplative,  
Little suspicious to any king; but now  
Full grown to man, acknowledg'd, as I hear,  
By John the Baptist, and in public shown,  
Son own'd from Heaven by his Father's voice,  
I look'd for some great change; to honour? no,  
But trouble, as old Simeon plain foretold,  
That to the fall and rising he should be  
Of many in Israël, and to a sign  
Spoken against, that through my very soul  
A sword shall pierce: this is my favour'd lot,  
My exaltation to afflictions high;  
Afflicted I may be, it seems, and blest;  
I will not argue that, nor will repine.  
But where delays he now? some great intent  
Conceals him: when twelve years he scarce had  
seen,

I lost him, but so found, as well I saw  
He could not lose himself, but went about  
His Father's business; what he meant I mus'd,  
Since understand; much more his absence now  
Thus long to some great purpose he obscures.  
But I to wait with patience am inur'd;  
My heart hath been a store-house long of things  
And sayings laid up, portending strange events."

Thus Mary, pondering oft, and oft to mind  
Recalling what remarkably had pass'd  
Since first her salutation heard, with thoughts

Meekly compos'd awaited the fulfilling:  
The while her son, tracing the desert wild,  
Sole, but with holiest meditations fed,  
Into himself descended, and at once  
All his great work to come before him set;  
How to begin, how to accomplish best  
His end of being on Earth, and mission high:  
For Satan, with sly preface to return,  
Had left him vacant, and with speed was gone  
Up to the middle region of thick air,  
Where all his potentates in council sat;  
There, without sign of boast, or sign of joy,  
Solicitous and blank, he thus began. [throes:

"Princes, Heaven's ancient sons, ethereal  
Demoniac spirits now, from the element  
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd  
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath,  
(So may we hold our place and these mild seats  
Without new trouble,) such an enemy  
Is risen to invade us, who no less  
Threatens than our expulsion down to Hell;  
I, as I undertook, and with the vote  
Consenting in full frequency was impower'd,  
Have found him, view'd him, tasted him; but find  
Far other labour to be undergone  
Than when I dealt with Adam, first of men,  
Though Adam by his wife's allurements fell,  
However to this man inferior far:  
If he be man by mother's side, at least  
With more than human gifts from Heaven adorn'd,  
Perfections absolute, graces divine,  
And amplitude of mind to greatest deeds.  
Therefore I am return'd, lest confidence  
Of my success with Eve in Paradise  
Deceive ye to persuasion over-sure  
Of like succeeding here: I summon all  
Rather to be in readiness, with hand  
Or counsel to assist; lest I, who erst  
Thought none my equal, now be over-match'd."

So spake the old serpent, doubting; and from all  
With clamour was assured their utmost aid  
At his command: when from amidst them rose  
Belial, the dissolutes spirit that fell,  
The sensuallest, and, after Asmodai,  
The fleshliest incubus; and thus advis'd.

"Set women in his eye, and in his walk,  
Among daughters of men the fairest found:  
Many are in each region passing fair  
As the moon sky: more like to goddesses  
Than mortal creatures, graceful and discreet,  
Expert in amorous arts, enchanting tongues  
Persuasive, virgin majesty with mild  
And sweet allay'd, yet terrible to approach,  
Skill'd to retire, and, in retiring, draw  
Hearts after them, tangled in amorous nets.  
Such object hath the power to soften and tame  
Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow  
Enerve, and with voluptuous hope dissolve,  
Draw out with credulous desire, and lead  
At will the manliest, resolute breast,  
As the magnetic hardest iron draws.

Women, when nothing else, beguil'd the heart  
Of wisest Solomon, and made him build,  
And made him bow, to the gods of his wives."

To whom quick answer Satan thus return'd.  
"Belial, in much uneven scale thou weigh'st  
All others by thyself; because of old  
Thou thyself doat'st on womankind, admiring  
Their shape, their colour, and attractive grace,  
None are, thou think'st, but taken with such toys

Before the flood thou with thy lusty crew,  
False titled sons of God, roaming the Earth,  
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,  
And coupled with them, and begot a race.  
Have we not seen, or by relation heard,  
In courts and regal chambers how thou lurk'st,  
In wood or grove, by mossy fountain side,  
In valley or green meadow, to way-lay  
Some beauty rare, Calisto, Clymene,  
Daphne, or Semele, Antiopa,  
Or Amydone, Syrinx, many more  
Too long, then lay'st thy scapes on names ador'd,  
Apollo, Neptune, Jupiter, or Pan,  
Atyr, or Faun, or Sylvan? But these haunts  
Delight not all; among the sons of men,  
How many have with a smile made small account  
Of Beauty and her lures, easily scorn'd  
All her assaults, on worthier things intent!  
Remember that Pellean conqueror,  
A youth, how all the beauties of the East  
He slightly view'd, and slightly overpass'd;  
How he, surnam'd of Africa, dismiss'd,  
In his prime youth, the fair Iberian maid.  
Or Solomon, he liv'd at ease, and full  
Of honour, wealth, high fare, aim'd not beyond  
Lighter design than to enjoy his state;  
Hence to the bait of women lay expos'd:  
But he, whom we attempt, is wiser far  
Than Solomon, of more exalted mind,  
Made and set wholly on the accomplishment  
Of greatest things. What woman will you find,  
Hough of this age the wonder and the fame,  
In whom his leisure will vouchsafe an eye  
To fond desire? Or should she, confident,  
As sitting queen ador'd on Beauty's throne,  
Descend with all her winning charms begirt  
To enamour, as the zone of Venus once  
Brought that effect on Jove, so fables tell;  
How would one look from his majestic brow,  
Seated as on the top of Virtue's hill,  
Incountenance her despis'd, and put to rout  
All her array; her female pride deject,  
Turn to reverent awe! for Beauty stands  
In the admiration only of weak minds  
And captive; cease to admire, and all her plumes  
All flat, and shrink into a trivial toy,  
At every sudden slighting quite abash'd.  
Therefore with manlier objects we must try  
Is constancy; with such as have more show  
Of worth, of honour, glory, and popular praise,  
Whose greatest men have ofttest wreck'd;  
But that which only seems to satisfy  
Foolish desires of nature, not beyond;  
And now I know he hungers, where no food  
To be found, in the wide wilderness:  
He rest commit to me; I shall let pass  
No advantage, and his strength as oft assay."  
He ceas'd, and heard their grant in loud acclaim;  
Then forthwith to him takes a chosen band  
Of spirits, likest to himself in guile,  
To be at hand, and at his beck appear,  
Cause were to unfold some active scene  
Of various persons, each to know his part:  
Then to the desert takes with these his flight;  
There, still from shade to shade, the Son of God  
After forty days fasting had remain'd,  
Now hungering first, and to himself thus said.  
"Where will this end? four times ten days I've  
pass'd  
Wandering this woody maze, and human food

Nor tasted, nor had appetite; that fast  
To virtue I impute not, or count part  
Of what I suffer here; if nature need not,  
Or God support nature without repast  
Though needing, what praise is it to endure?  
But now I feel I hunger, which declares  
Nature hath need of what she asks; yet God  
Can satisfy that need some other way,  
Though hunger still remain: so it remain  
Without this body's wasting, I content me,  
And from the sting of famine fear no harm;  
Nor mind it, fed with better thoughts, that feed  
Me hungering more to do my Father's will."

It was the hour of night, when thus the Son  
Commun'd in silent walk, then laid him down  
Under the hospitable covert night  
Of trees thick interwoven; there he slept,  
And dream'd, as appetite is wont to dream,  
Of meats and drinks, nature's refreshment sweet:  
Him thought, he by the brook of Cherith stood,  
And saw the ravens with their horny beaks  
Food to Elijah bringing, even and morn, [brought:  
Though ravenous, taught to abstain from what they  
He saw the prophet also, how he fled  
Into the desert, and how there he slept  
Under a juniper; then how awak'd  
He found his supper on the coals prepar'd,  
And by the angel was bid rise and eat,  
And eat the second time after repose,  
The strength whereof suffic'd him forty days:  
Sometimes that with Elijah he partook,  
Or as a guest with Daniel at his pulse.  
Thus wore out night; and now the herald lark  
Left his ground-nest, high towering to descry  
The Morn's approach, and greet her with his song:  
As lightly from his grassy couch up rose  
Our Saviour, and found all was but a dream;  
Fasting he went to sleep, and fasting wak'd.  
Up to a hill anon his steps he rear'd,  
From whose high top to ken the prospect round,  
If cottage were in view, sheep-cote, or herd;  
But cottage, herd, or sheep-cote, none he saw;  
Only in a bottom saw a pleasant grove,  
With chant of tuneful birds resounding loud:  
Thither he bent his way, determin'd there  
To rest at noon, and enter'd soon the shade  
High-roof'd, and walks beneath, and alleys brown,  
That opened in the midst a woody scene;  
Nature's own work it seem'd (Nature taught Art)  
And, to a superstitious eye, the haunt [round,  
Of wood-gods and wood-nymphs: he view'd it  
When suddenly a man before him stood;  
Not rustic as before, but seemlier clad,  
As one in city, or court, or palace bred,  
And with fair speech these words to him address'd.

"With granted leave officious I return,  
But much more wonder that the Son of God  
In this wild solitude so long should bide,  
Of all things destitute; and, well I know  
Not without hunger. Others of some note,  
As story tells, have trod this wilderness;  
The fugitive bond-woman, with her son  
Out-cast Nebaioth, yet found here relief  
By a providing angel; all the race  
Of Israel here had famish'd, had not God  
Rain'd from Heaven manna; and that prophet bold,  
Native of Thebez, wandering here was fed  
Twice by a voice inviting him to eat:  
Of thee these forty days none hath regard,  
Forty and more deserted here indeed."



To whom thus Jesus. "What conclud'st thou hence?"

They all had need; I, as thou seest, have none."

"How hast thou hunger then?" Satan replied.

"Tell me, if food were now before thee set, Would'st thou not eat?" — "Thereafter as I like The giver," answer'd Jesus. "Why should that Cause thy refusal?" said the subtle fiend.

"Hast thou not right to all created things? Owe not all creatures by just right to thee Duty and service, nor to stay till bid, But tender all their power? Nor mention I Meats by the law unclean, or offer'd first To idols, those young Daniel could refuse; Nor proffer'd by an enemy, though who Would scruple that, with want oppress'd? Behold, Nature asham'd, or, better to express, Troubled, that thou should'st hunger, hath purvey'd From all the elements her choicest store, To treat thee, as befits, and as her Lord, With honour: only deign to sit and eat."

He spake no dream; for, as his words had end, Our Saviour lifting up his eyes beheld, In ample space under the broadest shade, A table richly spread, in regal mode, With dishes pil'd, and meats of noblest sort And savour; beasts of chase, or fowl of game, In pastry built, or from the spit, or boil'd, Gris-amber-steam'd; all fish, from sea or shore, Freshet or purling brook, of shell or fin, And exquisitest name, for which was drain'd Pontus, and Lucrine bay, and Afric coast. (Alas, how simply, to these cates compar'd, Was that crude apple that diverted Eve!) And at a stately side-board, by the wine That fragrant smell diffus'd, in order stood Tall stripling youths rich clad, of fairer hue Than Ganymed or Hylas; distant more Under the trees now tripp'd, now solemn stood, Nymphs of Diana's train, and Naiades With fruits and flowers from Amalthea's horn, And ladies of the Hesperides, that seem'd Fairer than feign'd of old, or fabled since Of faery damsels, met in forest wide By knights of Logres, or of Lyones, Lancelot, or Pelleas, or Pellenore. And all the while harmonious airs were heard Of chiming strings, or charming pipes; and winds Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fann'd From their soft winds, and Flora's earliest smells. Such was the splendour; and the tempter now His invitation earnestly renew'd.

"What doubts the Son of God to sit and eat? These are not fruits forbid'n; no interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure; Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil, But life preserves, destroys life's enemy, Hunger, with sweet restorative delight. All these are spirits of air, and woods, and springs, Thy gentle ministers, who come to pay Thee homage, and acknowledge thee their Lord: What doubt'st thou, Son of God? Sit down and eat."

To whom thus Jesus temperately replied.

"Said'st thou not that to all things I had right? And who withholds my power that right to use? Shall I receive by gift what of my own, When and where likes me best, I can command? I can at will, doubt not, as soon as thou, Command a table in this wilderness, And call swift flights of angels ministrant

Array'd in glory on my cup to attend: Why should'st thou then obtrude this diligence, In vain, where no acceptance it can find?

And with my hunger what hast thou to do? Thy pompous delicacies I condemn, And count thy specious gifts no gifts, but guiles."

To whom thus answer'd Satan malecontent.

"That I have also power to give, thou seest; If of that power I bring thee voluntary What I might have bestow'd on whom I pleas'd, And rather opportunely in this place Chose to impart to thy apparent need, Why should'st thou not accept it? but I see What I can do or offer is suspect: Of these things others quickly will dispose, Whose pains have earn'd the far-fet spoil." With Both table and provision vanish'd quite With sound of harpies' wings and talons heard: Only the impertune tempter still remain'd, And with these words his temptation pursued.

"By hunger, that each other creature tames, Thou art not to be harm'd, therefore not mov'd; Thy temperance invincible besides, For no allurement yields to appetite; And all thy heart is set on high designs, High actions: but wherewith to be achiev'd? Great acts require great means of enterprise; Thou art unknown, unfriended, low of birth, A carpenter thy father known, thyself Bred up in poverty and straits at home, Lost in a desert here and hunger-bit: Which way, or from what hope, dost thou aspire To greatness? whence authority deriv'st? What followers, what retinue canst thou gain, Or at thy heels the dizzy multitude, Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost? Money brings honour, friends, conquest, and realms: What rais'd Antipater the Edomite, And his son Herod plac'd on Judah's throne, Thy throne, but gold that got him puissant friends? Therefore, if at great things thou would'st arrive, Get riches first, get wealth, and treasure heap, Not difficult, if thou hearken to me: Riches are mine, fortune is in my hand; They whom I favour thrive in wealth amain, While virtue, valour, wisdom, sit in want."

To whom thus Jesus patiently replied. "Yet wealth, without these three, is impotent To gain dominion, or to keep it gain'd. Witness those ancient empires of the Earth, In height of all their flowing wealth dissolv'd: But men endued with these have oft attain'd In lowest poverty to highest deeds; Gideon, and Jephtha, and the shepherd lad, Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat So many ages, and shall yet regain That seat, and reign in Israel without end. Among the Heathen, (for throughout the world To me is not unknown what hath been done Worthy of memorial,) canst thou not remember Quintus, Fabricius, Curius, Regulus? For I esteem those names of men so poor, Who could do mighty things, and could contemn Riches, though offer'd from the hand of kings. And what in me seems wanting, but that I May also in this poverty as soon Accomplish what they did, perhaps and more? Extol not riches then, the toil of fools, The wise man's cumberance, if not snare; more To slacken Virtue, and abate her edge,

Than prompt her to do aught may merit praise.  
 What if with like aversion I reject  
 Riches and realms? yet not for that a crown,  
 Folden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,  
 Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights,  
 To him who wears the regal diadem,  
 When on his shoulders each man's burden lies;  
 For therein stands the office of a king,  
 His honour, virtue, merit, and chief praise,  
 That for the public all this weight he bears.  
 Yet he, who reigns within himself, and rules  
 Passions, desires, and fears, is more a king;  
 Which every wise and virtuous man attains;  
 And who attains not, ill aspires to rule  
 Cities of men, or headstrong multitudes,  
 Subject himself to anarchy within,  
 Or lawless passions in him, which he serves.  
 But to guide nations in the way of truth  
 By saving doctrine, and from error lead  
 To know, and knowing worship God aright,  
 Is yet more kingly; this attracts the soul,  
 Governs the inner man, the nobler part;  
 That other o'er the body only reigns,  
 And oft by force, which, to a generous mind,  
 To reigning, can be no sincere delight.  
 Besides, to give a kingdom hath been thought  
 Greater and nobler done, and to lay down  
 Far more magnanimous, than to assume.  
 Riches are needless then, both for themselves,  
 And for thy reason why they should be sought,  
 To gain a sceptre, oft best better miss'd."

BOOK III.

*The Argument.*

Satan, in a speech of much flattering commendation, endeavours to awaken in Jesus a passion for glory, by particularising various instances of conquests achieved, and great actions performed, by persons at an early period of life. Our Lord replies, by showing the vanity of worldly fame, and the improper means by which it is generally attained; and contrasts with it the true glory of religious patience and virtuous wisdom, as exemplified in the character of Job. Satan justifies the love of glory from the example of God himself, who requires it from all his creatures. Jesus detects the fallacy of this argument, by showing that, as goodness is the true ground on which glory is due to the great Creator of all things, sinful man can have no right whatever to it. — Satan then urges our Lord respecting his claim to the throne of David; he tells him that the kingdom of Judea, being at that time a province of Rome, cannot be got possession of without much personal exertion on his part, and presses him to lose no time in beginning to reign. Jesus refers him to the time allotted for this, as for all other things; and, after intimating somewhat respecting his own previous sufferings, asks Satan, why he should be so solicitous for the exaltation of one, whose rising was destined to be his fall. Satan replies, that his own desperate state, by excluding all hope, leaves little room for fear; and that, as his own punishment was equally doomed, he is not interested in preventing the reign of one, from whose apparent benevolence he might rather hope for some interference in his favour.

— Satan still pursues his former incitements; and, supposing that the seeming reluctance of Jesus to be thus advanced might arise from his being unacquainted with the world and its glories, conveys him to the summit of a high mountain, and from thence shows him most of the kingdoms of Asia, particularly pointing out to his notice some extraordinary military preparations of the Parthians to resist the incursions of the Scythians. He then informs our Lord, that he showed him this purposely that he might see how necessary military exertions are to retain the possession of kingdoms, as well as to subdue them at first, and advises him to consider how impossible it was to maintain Judea against two such powerful neighbours as the Romans and Parthians, and how necessary it would be to form an alliance with one or other of them. At the same time he recommends, and engages to secure to him, that of the Parthians; and tells him that by this means his power will be defended from any thing that Rome or Cæsar might attempt against it, and that he will be able to extend his glory wide, and especially to accomplish, what was particularly necessary to make the throne of Judea really the throne of David, the deliverance and restoration of the ten tribes, still in a state of captivity. Jesus, having briefly noticed the vanity of military efforts and the weakness of the arm of flesh, says, that when the time comes for his ascending his allotted throne he shall not be slack: he remarks on Satan's extraordinary zeal for the deliverance of the Israelites, to whom he had always showed himself an enemy, and declares their servitude to be the consequence of their idolatry; but adds, that at a future time it may perhaps please God to recall them, and restore them to their liberty and native land.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood  
 A while, as mute, confounded what to say  
 What to reply, confuted, and convinc'd  
 Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift;  
 At length, collecting all his serpent wiles,  
 With soothing words renew'd, him thus accosts.

"I see thou know'st what is of use to know,  
 What best to say canst say, to do canst do;  
 Thy actions to thy words accord, thy words  
 To thy large heart give utterance due, thy heart  
 Contains of good, wise, just, the perfect shape.  
 Should kings and nations from thy mouth consult,  
 Thy counsel would be as the oracle  
 Urim and Thummim, those oraculous gems  
 On Aaron's breast; or tongue of seers old,  
 Infallible: or wert thou sought to deeds  
 That might require the array of war, thy skill  
 Of conduct would be such, that all the world  
 Could not sustain thy prowess, or subsist  
 In battle, though against thy few in arms.  
 These God-like virtues, wherefore dost thou hide,  
 Affecting private life, or more obscure  
 In savage wilderness? wherefore deprive  
 All Earth her wonder at thy acts, thyself  
 The fame and glory, glory the reward  
 That sole excites to high attempts, the flame  
 Of most erected spirits, most temper'd pure  
 Ethereal, who all pleasures else despise,  
 All treasures and all gain esteem as dross,  
 And dignities and powers all but the highest?  
 Thy years are ripe, and over-ripe; the son  
 Of Macedonian Philip had ere these

Won Asia, and the throne of Cyrus held  
At his dispose ; young Scipio had brought down  
The Carthaginian pride ; young Pompey quell'd  
The Pontic king, and in triumph had rode.  
Yet years, and to ripe years judgment mature,  
Quench not the thirst of glory, but augment.  
Great Julius, whom now all the world admires,  
The more he grew in years, the more inflam'd  
With glory, wept that he had liv'd so long  
Inglorious : but thou yet art not too late."

To whom our Saviour calmly thus replied.  
" Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth  
For empire's sake, nor empire to affect  
For glory's sake, by all thy argument.  
For what is glory but the blaze of fame,  
The people's praise, if always praise unmix'd ?  
And what the people but a herd confus'd,  
A miscellaneous rabble, who extol  
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd, scarce worth the  
praise ?

They praise, and they admire, they know not what,  
And know not whom, but as one leads the other ;  
And what delight to be by such extoll'd,  
To live upon their tongues, and be their talk,  
Of whom to be disprais'd were no small praise ?  
His lot who dares be singularly good.  
The intelligent among them and the wise  
Are few, and glory scarce of few is rais'd.  
This is true glory and renown, when God,  
Looking on the Earth, with approbation marks  
The just man, and divulges him through Heaven  
To all his angels, who with true applause  
Recount his praises : thus he did to Job,  
When to extend his fame through Heaven and Earth,  
As thou to thy reproach may'st well remember,  
He ask'd thee, ' Hast thou seen my servant Job ?'  
Famous he was in Heaven, on Earth less known ;  
Where glory is false glory, attributed  
To things not glorious, men not worthy of fame.  
They err, who count it glorious to subdue  
By conquest far and wide, to over-run  
Large countries, and in field great battles win,  
Great cities by assault : what do these worthies,  
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave  
Peaceable nations, neighbouring, or remote,  
Made captive, yet deserving freedom more  
Than those their conquerors, who leave behind  
Nothing but ruin wheresoe'er they rove,  
And all the flourishing works of peace destroy ;  
Then swell with pride, and must be titled Gods,  
Great Benefactors of mankind, Deliverers,  
Worshipt with temple, priest, and sacrifice ?  
One is the son of Jove, of Mars the other ;  
Till conqueror Death discover them scarce men,  
Rolling in brutish vices, and deform'd,  
Violent or shameful death their due reward.  
But if there be in glory aught of good,  
It may by means far different be attain'd,  
Without ambition, war, or violence ;  
By deeds of peace, by wisdom eminent,  
By patience, temperance : I mention still  
Him, whom thy wrongs, with saintly patience borne,  
Made famous in a land and times obscure ;  
Who names not now with honour patient Job ?  
Poor Socrates, (who next more memorable ?)  
By what he taught, and suffer'd for so doing,  
For truth's sake suffering death, unjust, lives now  
Equal in fame to proudest conquerors.  
Yet if for fame and glory aught be done,  
Aught suffer'd ; if young African for fame  
His wasted country freed from Punic rage ;

The deed becomes unprais'd, the man at least,  
And loses, though but verbal, his reward.  
Shall I seek glory then, as vain men seek,  
Oft not deserv'd ? I seek not mine, but his  
Who sent me ; and thereby witness whence I am."

To whom the tempter murmuring thus replied  
" Think not so slight of glory ; therein least  
Resembling thy great Father : he seeks glory,  
And for his glory all things made, all things  
Orders and governs ; nor content in Heaven  
By all his angels glorified, requires  
Glory from men, from all men, good or bad,  
Wise or unwise, no difference, no exemption ;  
Above all sacrifice, or hallow'd gift,  
Glory he requires, and glory he receives,  
Promiscuous from all nations, Jew or Greek,  
Or barbarous, nor exception hath declar'd ;  
From us, his foes pronounce'd, glory he exacts."

To whom our Saviour fervently replied.  
" And reason ; since his word all things produc'd  
Though chiefly not for glory as prime end,  
But to show forth his goodness, and impart  
His good communicable to every soul  
Freely ; of whom what could he less expect  
Than glory and benediction, that is, thanks,  
The slightest, easiest, readiest recompense  
From them who could return him nothing else,  
And, not returning that, would likeliest render  
Contempt instead, dishonour, obloquy ?  
Hard recompense, unsuitable return  
For so much good, so much beneficence !  
But why should man seek glory, who of his own  
Hath nothing, and to whom nothing belongs,  
But condemnation, ignominy, and shame ?  
Who for so many benefits receiv'd,  
Turn'd recreant to God, ingrate and false,  
And so of all true good himself despoil'd ;  
Yet, sacrilegious, to himself would take  
That which to God alone of right belongs :  
Yet so much bounty is in God, such grace,  
That who advance his glory, not their own,  
Them he himself to glory will advance."

So spake the Son of God ; and here again  
Satan had not to answer, but stood struck  
With guilt of his own sin ; for he himself,  
Insatiable of glory, had lost all ;  
Yet of another plea bethought him soon.

" Of glory, as thou wilt," said he, " so deem ;  
Worth or not worth the seeking, let it pass.  
But to a kingdom thou art born, ordain'd  
To sit upon thy father David's throne,  
By mother's side thy father ; though thy right  
Be now in powerful hands, that will not part  
Easily from possession won with arms :  
Judæa now and all the Promis'd Land,  
Reduc'd a province under Roman yoke,  
Obeys Tiberius ; nor is always rul'd  
With temperate sway ; oft have they violated  
The temple, oft the law, with foul affronts,  
Abominations rather, as did once  
Antiochus : and think'st thou to regain  
Thy right, by sitting still, or thus retiring ?  
So did not Maccabeus : he indeed  
Retir'd unto the desert, but with arms ;  
And o'er a mighty king so oft prevail'd,  
That by strong hand his family obtain'd, [usurp'd  
Though priests, the crown, and David's throne  
With Modin and her suburbs once content.  
If kingdom move thee not, let move thee zeal  
And duty ; and zeal and duty are not slow,  
But on occasion's forelock watchful wait :

They themselves rather are occasion best ;  
Zeal of thy father's house, duty to free  
Thy country from her heathen servitude.  
So shalt thou best fulfil, best verify  
The prophets old, who sung thy endless reign ;  
The happier reign, the sooner it begins :  
Reign then ; what canst thou better do the while ?"

To whom our Saviour answer thus return'd :  
" All things are best fulfill'd in their due time ;  
And time there is for all things, Truth hath said.  
If of my reign prophetic writ hath told,  
That it shall never end, so, when begin,  
The Father in his purpose hath decreed ;  
He in whose hand all times and seasons roll.  
What if he hath decreed that I shall first  
Be tried in humble state, and things adverse,  
By tribulations, injuries, insults,  
Contempts, and scorns, and snares, and violence,  
Suffering, abstaining, quietly expecting,  
Without distrust or doubt, that he may know  
What I can suffer, how obey ? Who best  
Can suffer, best can do ; best reign, who first  
Well hath obey'd ; just trial, ere I merit  
My exaltation without change or end.  
But what concerns it thee, when I begin  
My everlasting kingdom ? Why art thou  
Solicitous ? What moves thy inquisition ?  
Know'st thou not that my rising is thy fall,  
And my promotion will be thy destruction ?"

To whom the tempter, inly rack'd, replied.  
" Let that come when it comes ; all hope is lost  
Of my reception into grace : what worse ?  
For where no hope is left, is left no fear :  
If there be worse, the expectation more  
Of worse torments me than the feeling can.  
I would be at the worst : worst is my port,  
My harbour, and my ultimate repose ;  
The end I would attain, my final good.  
My error was my error, and my crime  
My crime ; whatever, for itself condemn'd ;  
And will alike be punish'd, whether thou  
Reign, or reign not ; though to that gentle brow  
Willingly could I fly, and hope thy reign,  
From that placid aspect and meek regard,  
Rather than aggravate my evil state,  
Would stand between me and thy Father's ire,  
(Whose ire I dread more than the fire of Hell,)  
A shelter, and a kind of shading cool  
Interposition, as a summer's cloud.  
If I then to the worst that can be haste,  
Why move thy feet so slow to what is best,  
Happiest, both to thyself and all the world,  
That thou, who worthiest art, should'st be their king ?  
Perhaps thou linger'st, in deep thoughts detain'd  
Of the enterprise so hazardous and high ;  
No wonder ; for, though in thee be united  
What of perfection can in man be found,  
Or human nature can receive, consider,  
Thy life hath yet been private, most part spent  
At home, scarce view'd the Galilean towns,  
And once a year Jerusalem, few days [serve ?  
Short sojourn ; and what thence could'st thou ob-  
The world thou hadst not seen, much less her glory,  
Empires, and monarchs, and their radiant courts,  
Best school of best experience, quickest insight  
In all things that to greatest actions lead  
The wisest, unexperienc'd, will be ever  
Timorous and loth ; with novice modesty,  
(As he who, seeking asses, found a kingdom,)  
Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous :

But I will bring thee where thou soon shalt quit  
Those rudiments, and see before thine eyes  
The monarchies of the Earth, their pomp and state ;  
Sufficient introduction to inform

Thee, of thyself so apt, in regal arts,  
And regal mysteries ; that thou may'st know  
How their best opposition to withstand." [took

With that, (such power was given him then,) he  
The Son of God up to a mountain high.  
It was a mountain at whose verdant feet  
A spacious plain, outstretch'd in circuit wide,  
Lay pleasant ; from his side two rivers flow'd,  
The one winding, the other straight, and left between  
Fair champaign with less rivers interven'd,  
Then meeting join'd their tribute to the sea :  
Fertile of corn the glebe, of oil, and wine ; [hills ;  
With herds the pastures throng'd, with flocks the  
Huge cities and high-tower'd, that well might seem  
The seats of mightiest monarchs ; and so large  
The prospect was, that here and there was room  
For barren desert, fountainless and dry.  
To this high mountain-top the tempter brought  
Our Saviour, and new train of words began.

" Well have we speeded, and o'er hill and dale,  
Forest and field and flood, temples and towers,  
Cut shorter many a league ; here thou behold'st  
Assyria, and her empire's ancient bounds,  
Araxes and the Caspian lake ; thence on  
As far as Indus east, Euphrates west,  
And oft beyond : to south the Persian bay,  
And, inaccessible, the Arabian drought :  
Here Nineveh, of length within her wall  
Several days' journey, built by Ninus old,  
Of that first golden monarchy the seat,  
And seat of Salmanassar, whose success  
Israel in long captivity still mourns ;  
There Babylon, the wonder of all tongues,  
As ancient, but rebuilt by him who twice  
Judah and all thy father David's house  
Led captive, and Jerusalem laid waste,  
Till Cyrus set them free ; Persepolis,  
His city, there thou seest, and Bactra there ;  
Ecbatana her structure vast there shows,  
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates ;  
There Susa by Choaspes, amber stream,  
The drink of none but kings : of later fame,  
Built by Emathian or by Parthian hands,  
The great Seleucia, Nisibis, and there  
Artaxata, Terebinth, Ctesiphon,  
Turning with easy eye, thou may'st behold.  
All these the Parthian (now some ages past  
By great Arsaces led, who founded first  
That empire) under his dominion holds,  
From the luxurious kings of Antioch won.  
And just in time thou com'st to have a view  
Of his great power ; for now the Parthian king  
In Ctesiphon hath gather'd all his host  
Against the Scythian, whose incursions wild  
Have wasted Sogdiana ; to her aid  
He marches now in haste ; see, though from far,  
His thousands, in what martial equipage  
They issue forth, steel bows and shafts their arms,  
Of equal dread in flight, or in pursuit ;  
All horsemen, in which fight they most excel ;  
See how in warlike muster they appear,  
In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings."

He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless  
The city gates out-pour'd, light-armed troops,  
In coats of mail and military pride ;  
In mail their horses clad, yet fleet and strong,

Prancing their riders bore, the flower and choice  
 Of many provinces from bound to bound ;  
 From Arachosia, from Candao east,  
 And Margiana to the Hyrcanian cliffs  
 Of Caucasus, and dark Iberian dales ;  
 From Atropatia and the neighbouring plains  
 Of Adiabene, Media, and the south  
 Of Susiana, to Balsara's haven.  
 He saw them in their forms of battle rang'd, [shot  
 How quick they wheel'd, and flying behind them  
 Sharp sleet of arrowy showers against the face  
 Of their pursuers, and overcame by flight ;  
 The field all iron cast a gleaming brown :  
 Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn  
 Cuirassiers all in steel for standing fight,  
 Chariots, or elephants indors'd with towers  
 Of archers ; nor of labouring pioneers  
 A multitude, with spades and axes arm'd  
 To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill,  
 Or where plain was raise hill, or overlay  
 With bridges rivers proud, as with a yoke ;  
 Mules after these, camels and dromedaries,  
 And waggons, fraught with utensils of war.  
 Such forces met not, nor so wide a camp,  
 When Agricola with all his northern powers  
 Besieg'd Albracca, as romances tell,  
 The city of Gallaphrone, from whence to win  
 The fairest of her sex Angelica,  
 His daughter, sought by many prowrest knights.  
 Both Paynim, and the peers of Charlemain.  
 Such and so numerous was their chivalry :  
 At sight whereof the fiend yet more presum'd,  
 And to our Saviour thus his words renew'd.

" That thou may'st know I seek not to engage  
 Thy virtue, and not every way secure  
 On no slight grounds thy safety ; hear and mark,  
 To what end I have brought thee hither, and shown  
 All this fair sight : thy kingdom, though foretold  
 By prophet or by angel, unless thou  
 Endeavour, as thy father David did,  
 Thou never shalt obtain ; prediction still  
 In all things, and all men, supposes means ;  
 Without means us'd, what it predicts revokes.  
 But, say thou wert possess'd of David's throne,  
 By free consent of all, none opposite,  
 Samaritan or Jew ; how could'st thou hope  
 Long to enjoy it, quiet and secure,  
 Between two such enclosing enemies,  
 Roman and Parthian ? Therefore one of these  
 Thou must make sure thy own ; the Parthian first  
 By my advice, as nearer, and of late  
 Found able by invasion to annoy  
 Thy country, and captive lead away her kings,  
 Antigonus and old Hyrcanus, bound,  
 Maugre the Roman : it shall be my task  
 To render thee the Parthian at dispose,  
 Choose which thou wilt, by conquest or by league :  
 By him thou shalt regain, without him not,  
 That which alone can truly re-install thee  
 In David's royal seat, his true successor,  
 Deliverance of thy brethren, those ten tribes,  
 Whose offspring in his territory yet serve,  
 In Habor, and among the Medes dispers'd :  
 Ten sons of Jacob, two of Joseph, lost  
 Thus long from Israel, serving, as of old  
 Their fathers in the land of Egypt serv'd,  
 This offer sets before thee to deliver.  
 These if from servitude thou shalt restore  
 To their inheritance, then, nor till then,  
 Thou on the throne of David in full glory,

From Egypt to Euphrates, and beyond,  
 Shalt reign ; and Rome or Cæsar need fear."

To whom our Saviour answer'd thus, unmov'd.  
 " Much ostentation vain of fleshy arm  
 And fragile arms, much instrument of war,  
 Long in preparing, soon to nothing brought,  
 Before mine eyes thou hast set ; and in my ear,  
 Vented much policy, and projects deep  
 Of enemies, of aids, battles and leagues,  
 Plausible to the world, to me worth nought.  
 Means I must use, thou say'st, prediction  
 Will unpredict, and fail me of the throne :  
 My time, I told thee, (and that time for thee  
 Were better farthest off,) is not yet come :  
 When that comes, think not thou to find me slack  
 On my part aught endeavouring, or to need  
 Thy politic maxims, or that cumbersome  
 Luggage of war there shown me, argument  
 Of human weakness rather than of strength.  
 My brethren, as thou call'st them, those ten tribes  
 I must deliver, if I mean to reign  
 David's true heir, and his full sceptre sway  
 To just extent over all Israel's sons.  
 But whence to thee this zeal ? Where was it then  
 For Israel, or for David, or his throne,  
 When thou stood'st up his tempter to the pride  
 Of numbering Israël, which cost the lives  
 Of threescore and ten thousand Israelites  
 By three days' pestilence ? Such was thy zeal  
 To Israel then ; the same that now to me !  
 As for those captive tribes, themselves were they  
 Who wrought their own captivity, fell off  
 From God to worship calves, the deities  
 Of Egypt, Baal next and Ashtaroth,  
 And all the idolatries of heathen round,  
 Besides their other worse than heathenish crimes ;  
 Nor in the land of their captivity  
 Humbled themselves, or penitent besought  
 The God of their forefathers ; but so died  
 Impenitent, and left a race behind  
 Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce  
 From Gentiles, but by circumcision vain ;  
 And God with idols in their worship join'd.  
 Should I of these the liberty regard,  
 Who, freed, as to their ancient patrimony,  
 Unhumbled, unrepentant, unreform'd,  
 Headlong would follow ; and to their gods perhaps  
 Of Bethel and of Dan ? No ; let them serve  
 Their enemies, who serve idols with God.  
 Yet he at length, (time to himself best known,)  
 Remembering Abraham, by some wonderful call  
 May bring them back, repentant and sincere,  
 And at their passing cleave the Assyrian flood,  
 While to their native land with joy they haste ;  
 As the Red Sea and Jordan once he cleft,  
 When to the Promis'd Land their fathers pass'd ;  
 To his due time and providence I leave them."

So spake Israel's true king, and to the fiend  
 Made answer meet, that made void his wiles.  
 So fares it, when with truth falsehood contends.

#### Book IV.

##### *The Argument.*

Satan, persisting in the temptation of our Lord,  
 shows him imperial Rome in its greatest pomp  
 and splendour, as a power which he probably  
 would prefer before that of the Parthians ; and

ells him that he might with the greatest ease expel Tiberius, restore the Romans to their liberty, and make himself master not only of the Roman Empire, but by so doing of the whole world, and inclusively of the throne of David. Our Lord, in reply, expresses his contempt of grandeur and worldly power, notices his luxury, vanity, and profligacy of the Romans, declaring how little they merited to be restored to that liberty, which they had lost by their misconduct, and briefly refers to the greatness of his own future kingdom. Satan, now desperate, to enhance the value of his proffered gifts, professes that the only terms, on which he will bestow them, are our Saviour's falling down and worshipping him. Our Lord expresses a firm but temperate indignation at such a proposition, and rebukes the tempter by the title of "Satan for ever damned." Satan, abashed, attempts to justify himself: he then assumes a new ground of temptation, and proposing to Jesus the intellectual gratifications of wisdom and knowledge, points out to him the celebrated seat of ancient learning, Athens, its schools, and other various resorts of learned teachers and their disciples; accompanying the view with a highly-finished panegyric on the Grecian musicians, poets, orators and philosophers of the different sects. Jesus replies, by showing the vanity and insufficiency of the boasted heathen philosophy; and refers to the music, poetry, eloquence and didactic policy of the Greeks, those of the inspired Hebrew writers. Satan, irritated at the failure of all his attempts, upbraids the indiscretion of our Saviour in rejecting his offers; and, having in ridicule of his expected kingdom, foretold the sufferings that our Lord was to undergo, carries him back into the wilderness, and leaves him there. Night comes on: Satan raises a tremendous storm, and attempts further to alarm Jesus with frightful dreams, and terrific threatening spectres; which, however, have no effect upon him. A calm, bright, beautiful morning succeeds to the horrors of the night. Satan again presents himself to our blessed Lord, and, from noticing the storm of the preceding night as pointed chiefly at him, takes occasion once more to insult him with an account of the sufferings which he was certainly to undergo. This only draws from our Lord a brief rebuke. Satan, now at the height of his desperation, confesses that he had frequently watched Jesus from his birth, purposely to discover if he was the true Messiah; and, collecting from what passed at the river Jordan that he most probably was so, he had from that time more assiduously followed him, in hopes of gaining some advantage over him, which would most effectually prove that he was not really that Divine Person destined to be his "fatal enemy." In this he acknowledges that he has hitherto completely failed; but still determines to make one more trial of him. Accordingly he conveys him to the Temple at Jerusalem, and, placing him on a pointed eminence, requires him to prove his divinity either by standing there, or casting himself down with safety. Our Lord reproves the tempter, and at the same time manifests his own divinity by standing on this dangerous point.

Satan, amazed and terrified, instantly falls; and repairs to his infernal compeers to relate the bad success of his enterprise. Angels in the mean time convey our blessed Lord to a beautiful valley, and, while they minister to him a repast of celestial food, celebrate his victory in a triumphant hymn.

PERPLEX'D and troubled at his bad success  
The tempter stood, nor had what to reply,  
Discover'd in his fraud, thrown from his hope  
So oft, and the persuasive rhetoric  
That sleek'd his tongue, and won so much on Eve:  
So little here, nay lost; but Eve was Eve:  
This far his over-match, who, self-deceiv'd  
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd  
The strength he was to cope with, or his own:  
But as a man, who had been matchless held  
In cunning, over-reach'd where least he thought,  
To save his credit, and for every spite,  
Still will be tempting him who foils him still,  
And never cease, though to his shame the more;  
Or as a swarm of flies in vintage time,  
About the wine-press where sweet must is pour'd,  
Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound;  
Or surging waves against a solid rock,  
Though all to shivers dash'd, the assault renew  
(Vain battery!) and in froth or bubbles end;  
So Satan, whom repulse upon repulse  
Met ever, and to shameful silence brought,  
Yet gives not o'er, though desperate of success,  
And his vain importunity pursues.  
He brought our Saviour to the western side  
Of that high mountain, whence he might behold  
Another plain, long, but in breadth not wide,  
Wash'd by the southern sea, and, on the north,  
To equal length back'd with a ridge of hills [men,  
That screen'd the fruits of the earth, and seats of  
From cold Septentrion blast; thence in the midst  
Divided by a river, of whose banks  
On each side an imperial city stood,  
With towers and temples proudly elevate  
On seven small hills, with palaces adorn'd,  
Porches, and theatres, baths, aqueducts,  
Statues, and trophies, and triumphal arcs,  
Gardens, and groves, presented to his eyes,  
Above the height of mountains interpos'd:  
(By what strange parallax, or optic skill  
Of vision, multiplied through air, or glass  
Of telescope, were curious to inquire:)  
And now the tempter thus his silence broke.

"The city which thou seest, no other deem  
Than great and glorious Rome, queen of the Earth,  
So far renown'd, and with the spoils enrich'd  
Of nations; there the Capitol thou seest,  
Above the rest lifting his stately head  
On the Tarpeian rock, her citadel  
Impregnable; and there mount Palatine  
The imperial palace, compass huge and high  
The structure, skill of noblest architects,  
With gilded battlements conspicuous far,  
Turrets, and terraces, and glittering spires:  
Many a fair edifice besides, more like  
Houses of gods, (so well I have dispos'd  
My aery microscope,) thou may'st behold,  
Outside and inside both, pillars and roofs,  
Carv'd work, the hand of fam'd artificers,  
In cedar, marble, ivory, or gold.  
Thence to the gates cast round thine eye, and see  
What conflux issuing forth, or entering in;

Pretors, proconsuls to their provinces  
 Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,  
 Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power,  
 Legions and cohorts, turns of horse and wings :  
 Or embassies from regions far remote,  
 In various habits, on the Appian road,  
 Or on the Emilian ; some from farthest south,  
 Syene, and where the shadow both way falls,  
 Meroe, Nilotic isle ; and, more to west,  
 The realm of Bocchus to the Black-moor sea ;  
 From the Asian kings, and Parthian among these ;  
 From India and the golden Chersonese,  
 And utmost Indian isle Taprobane,  
 Dusk faces with white silken turbans wreath'd ;  
 From Gallia, Gades, and the British west ;  
 Germans, and Scythians, and Sarmatians, north  
 Beyond Danubius to the Tauric pool.  
 All nations now to Rome obedience pay ;  
 To Rome's great emperor, whose wide domain,  
 In ample territory, wealth, and power,  
 Civility of manners, arts and arms,  
 And long renown, thou justly mayst prefer  
 Before the Parthian. These two thrones except,  
 The rest are barbarous, and scarce worth the sight,  
 Shar'd among petty kings too far remov'd ;  
 These having shown thee, I have shown thee all  
 The kingdoms of the world, and all their glory.  
 This emperor hath no son, and now is old,  
 Old and lascivious, and from Rome retir'd  
 To Capreae, an island small, but strong,  
 On the Campanian shore, with purpose there  
 His horrid lusts in private to enjoy ;  
 Committing to a wicked favourite  
 All public cares, and yet of him suspicious ;  
 Hated of all, and hating. With what ease,  
 Endued with regal virtues, as thou art,  
 Appearing, and beginning noble deeds,  
 Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,  
 Now made a sty, and, in his place ascending,  
 A victor people free from servile yoke !  
 And with my help thou may'st ; to me the power  
 Is given, and by that right I give it thee.  
 Aim therefore at no less than all the world ;  
 Aim at the highest : without the highest attain'd,  
 Will be for thee no sitting, or not long,  
 On David's throne, be prophesied what will."  
 To whom the Son of God, unmov'd, replied.  
 " Nor doth this grandeur and majestic show  
 Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,  
 More than of arms before, allure mine eye,  
 Much less my mind ; though thou should'st add to  
 tell  
 Their sumptuous gluttonies, and gorgeous feasts  
 On citron tables or Atlantic stone,  
 (For I have also heard, perhaps have read,)  
 Their wines of Setia, Cales, and Falerne,  
 Chios, and Crete, and how they quaff in gold,  
 Crystal, and myrrhine cups, emboss'd with gems  
 And studs of pearl ; to me should'st tell, who  
 thirst  
 And hunger still. Then embassies thou show'st  
 From nations far and nigh : what honour that,  
 But tedious waste of time, to sit and hear  
 So many hollow compliments and lies,  
 Outlandish flatteries ? Then proceed'st to talk  
 Of the emperor, how easily subdued,  
 How gloriously : I shall, thou say'st, expel  
 A brutish monster ; what if I withal  
 Expel a devil who first made him such ?  
 Let his tormenter conscience find him out ;

For him I was not sent ; nor yet to free  
 That people, victor once, now vile and base ;  
 Deservedly made vassal ; who, once just,  
 Frugal, and mild, and temperate, conquer'd was.  
 But govern ill the nations under yoke,  
 Peeling their provinces, exhausted all  
 By lust and rapine ; first ambitious grown  
 Of triumph, that insulting vanity ;  
 Then cruel, by their sports to blood inur'd  
 Of fighting beasts, and men to beasts expos'd ;  
 Luxurious by their wealth, and greedier still,  
 And from the daily scene effeminate,  
 What wise and valiant man would seek to free  
 These, thus degenerate, by themselves enslav'd ?  
 Or could of inward slaves make outward free ?  
 Know therefore, when my season comes to sit  
 On David's throne, it shall be like a tree  
 Spreading and overshadowing all the Earth ;  
 Or as a stone, that shall to pieces dash  
 All monarchies besides throughout the world ;  
 And of my kingdom there shall be no end :  
 Means there shall be to this ; but what the means  
 Is not for thee to know, nor me to tell."

To whom the tempter, impudent, replied.  
 " I see all offers made by me how slight  
 Thou valuest, because offer'd, and reject'st :  
 Nothing will please the difficult and nice,  
 Or nothing more than still to contradict :  
 On the other side know also thou, that I  
 On what I offer set as high esteem,  
 Nor what I part with mean to give for nought ;  
 All these, which in a moment thou behold'st,  
 The kingdoms of the world, to thee I give,  
 (For, given to me, I give to whom I please.)  
 No trifle ; yet with this reserve, not else,  
 On this condition, if thou wilt fall down,  
 And worship me as thy superior lord,  
 (Easily done,) and hold them all of me ;  
 For what can less so great a gift deserve ?"

Whom thus our Saviour answer'd with disdain  
 " I never lik'd thy talk, thy offers less ;  
 Now both abhor, since thou hast dar'd to utter  
 The abominable terms, impious condition :  
 But I endure the time, till which expir'd  
 Thou hast permission on me. It is written,  
 The first of all commandments, ' Thou shalt  
 The Lord thy God, and only him shalt serve ;  
 And dar'st thou to the Son of God propound  
 To worship thee accus'd ? now more accus'd  
 For this attempt, bolder than that on Eve,  
 And more blasphemous ; which expect to rue.  
 The kingdoms of the world to thee were given ?  
 Permitted rather, and by thee usurp'd ;  
 Other donation none thou canst produce.  
 If given, by whom but by the King of kings,  
 God over all supreme ? If given to thee,  
 By thee how fairly is the giver now  
 Repaid ! But gratitude in thee is lost  
 Long since. Wert thou so void of fear or shame,  
 As offer them to me, the Son of God ?  
 To me my own, on such abhorred pact,  
 That I fall down and worship thee as God ?  
 Get thee behind me ; plain thou now appear'st  
 That Evil-one, Satan for ever damn'd."

To whom the fiend, with fear abash'd, replied  
 " Be not so sore offended, Son of God,  
 Though sons of God both angels are and men,  
 If I, to try whether in higher sort  
 Than these thou bear'st that title, have propos'd  
 What both from men and angels I receive,

'etrarchs of fire, air, flood, and on the Earth,  
 tations beside from all the quarter'd winds,  
 od of this world invok'd, and world beneath :  
 Who then thou art, whose coming is foretold  
 o me most fatal, me it most concerns ;  
 he trial hath indamag'd thee no way,  
 'ather more honour left and more esteem ;  
 le nought advantag'd, missing what I aim'd.  
 herefore let pass, as they are transitory,  
 he kingdoms of this world ; I shall no more  
 dvise thee ; gain them as thou canst, or not.  
 and thou thyself seem'st otherwise inclin'd  
 han to a worldly crown ; addicted more  
 o contemplation and profound dispute,  
 as by that early action may be judg'd,  
 hen, slipping from thy mother's eye, thou went'st  
 lone into the temple, there wast found  
 among the gravest rabbies, disputant  
 n points and questions fitting Moses' chair, [man,  
 'eaching, not taught. The childhood shows the  
 is morning shows the day : be famous then  
 y wisdom ; as thy empire must extend,  
 o let extend thy mind o'er all the world  
 n knowledge, all things in it comprehend.  
 ll knowledge is not couch'd in Moses' law,  
 he Pentateuch, or what the prophets wrote ;  
 he Gentiles also know, and write, and teach  
 o admiration, led by Nature's light,  
 and with the Gentiles much thou must converse,  
 tuling them by persuasion, as thou mean'st ;  
 Without their learning, how wilt thou with them,  
 r they with thee, hold conversation meet ?  
 ow wilt thou reason with them, how refute  
 heir idolisms, traditions, paradoxes ?  
 rour by his own arms is best evinc'd.  
 ook once more, ere we leave this specular mount.  
 Vestward, much nearer by south-west, behold  
 Where on the Ægean shore a city stands,  
 built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil ;  
 thence, the eye of Greece, mother of arts  
 nd eloquence, native to famous wits  
 r hospitable, in her sweet recess,  
 ity or suburban, studious walks and shades.  
 e there the olive grove of Academe,  
 lato's retirement, where the Attic bird  
 hills her thick-warbled notes the summer long ;  
 here flowery hill Hymettus, with the sound  
 f bees' industrious murmur, oft invites  
 o studious musing ; there Ilissus rolls  
 lis whispering stream : within the walls, then view  
 he schools of ancient sages ; his who bred  
 reat Alexander to subdue the world,  
 yceum there, and painted Stoa next :  
 here shalt thou hear and learn the secret power  
 f harmony, in tones and numbers hit  
 ly voice or hand ; and various-measur'd verse,  
 Eolian charms and Dorian lyric odes  
 and his, who gave them breath, but higher sung,  
 lind Melesigenes, thence Homer call'd,  
 Whose poem Phœbus challeng'd for his own :  
 hence what the lofty grave tragedians taught  
 n Chorus or Iambic, teachers best  
 f moral prudence, with delight receiv'd  
 n brief sententious precepts, while they treat  
 f fate, and chance, and change in human life,  
 igh actions and high passions best describing :  
 hence to the famous orators repair,  
 hose ancient, whose resistless eloquence  
 Wielded at will that fierce demagogue,  
 took the arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece

To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne :  
 To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear,  
 From Heaven descended to the low-roof'd house  
 Of Socrates ; see there his tenement,  
 Whom well inspir'd the oracle pronounc'd  
 Wisest of men ; from whose mouth issued forth  
 Mellifluous streams, that water'd all the schools  
 Of academics old and new, with those  
 Surnamed Peripatetics, and the sect  
 Epicurean, and the Stoic severe ;  
 These here revolve, or, as thou lik'st, at home,  
 Till time mature thee to a kingdom's weight ;  
 These rules will render thee a king complete  
 Within thyself, much more with empire join'd."  
 To whom our Saviour sagely thus replied.  
 " Think not but that I know these things, or think  
 I know them not ; not therefore am I short  
 Of knowing what I ought : he, who receives  
 Light from above, from the fountain of light,  
 No other doctrine needs, though granted true ;  
 But these are false, or little else but dreams,  
 Conjectures, fancies, built on nothing firm.  
 The first and wisest of them all profess'd  
 To know this only, that he nothing knew ;  
 The next to fabling fell, and smooth conceits ;  
 A third sort doubted all things, though plain sense ;  
 Others in virtue plac'd felicity,  
 But virtue joined with riches and long life ;  
 In corporal pleasure he, and careless ease ;  
 The Stoic last in philosophic pride,  
 By him call'd virtue ; and his virtuous man,  
 Wise, perfect in himself, and all possessing  
 Equal to God, oft shames not to prefer,  
 As fearing God nor man, contemplating all  
 Wealth, pleasure, pain or torment, death and life,  
 Which, when he lists, he leaves, or boasts he can,  
 For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,  
 Or subtle shifts conviction to evade.  
 Alas ! what can they teach and not mislead,  
 Ignorant of themselves, of God much more,  
 And how the world began, and how man fell  
 Degraded by himself, on grace depending ?  
 Much of the soul they talk, but all awry,  
 And in themselves seek virtue ; and to themselves  
 All glory arrogate, to God give none ;  
 Rather accuse him under usual names,  
 Fortune and Fate, as one regardless quite  
 Of mortal things. Who therefore seeks in these  
 True wisdom, finds her not ; or, by delusion,  
 Far worse, her false resemblance only meets,  
 An empty cloud. However, many books,  
 Wise men have said, are wearisome ; who reads  
 Incessantly, and to his reading brings not  
 A spirit and judgment equal or superior,  
 (And what he brings what needs he elsewhere seek ?)  
 Uncertain and unsettled still remains,  
 Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,  
 Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys  
 And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge ;  
 As children gathering pebbles on the shore.  
 Or, if I would delight my private hours  
 With music or with poem, where so soon  
 As in our native language, can I find  
 That solace ? All our law and story strew'd  
 With hymns, our Psalms with artful terms inscrib'd,  
 Our Hebrew songs and harps, in Babylon  
 That pleas'd so well our victor's ear, declare  
 That rather Greece from us these arts deriv'd ;  
 Ill imitated, while they loudest sing  
 The vices of their deities, and their own,



In fable, hymn, or song, so personating  
 Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame.  
 Remove their swelling epithets, thick laid  
 As varnish on a harlot's cheek, the rest,  
 Thin sown with aught of profit or delight,  
 Will far be found unworthy to compare  
 With Zion's songs, to all true tastes excelling,  
 Where God is prais'd aright, and God-like men,  
 The Holiest of Holies, and his saints,  
 (Such are from God inspir'd, not such from thee,) <sup>shriek'd</sup>  
 Unless where moral virtue is express'd  
 By light of Nature, not in all quite lost.  
 Their orators thou then extoll'st, as those  
 The top of eloquence; statists indeed,  
 And lovers of their country, as may seem;  
 But herein to our prophets far beneath,  
 As men divinely taught, and better teaching  
 The solid rules of civil government,  
 In their majestic unaffected style,  
 Than all the oratory of Greece and Rome.  
 In them is plainest taught, and easiest learnt,  
 What makes a nation happy, and keeps it so,  
 What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities flat;  
 'These only with our law best form a king.'

So spake the Son of God; but Satan, now  
 Quite at a loss, (for all his darts were spent,) <sup>shriek'd</sup>  
 Thus to our Saviour with stern brow replied.  
 "Since neither wealth nor honour, arms nor arts,  
 Kingdom nor empire pleases thee, nor aught  
 By me propos'd in life contemplative  
 Or active, tended on by glory or fame,  
 What dost thou in this world? The wilderness  
 For thee is fittest place; I found thee there,  
 And thither will return thee; yet remember  
 What I foretold thee, soon thou shalt have cause  
 To wish thou never hadst rejected, thus  
 Nicely or cautiously, my offer'd aid,  
 Which would have set thee in short time with ease  
 On David's throne, or throne of all the world,  
 Now at full age, fulness of time, thy season  
 When prophecies of thee are best fulfill'd.  
 Now contrary, if I read aught in Heaven,  
 Or Heaven write aught of fate, by what the stars  
 Voluminous, or single characters,  
 In their conjunction met, give me to spell,  
 Sorrows, and labours, opposition, hate  
 Attend thee, scorns, reproaches, injuries,  
 Violence and stripes, and lastly cruel death;  
 A kingdom they portend thee, but what kingdom,  
 Real or allegoric, I discern not;  
 Nor when; eternal sure, as without end,  
 Without beginning; for no date prefix'd  
 Directs me in the starry rubric set."

So saying he took, (for still he knew his power  
 Not yet expir'd,) and to the wilderness  
 Brought back the Son of God, and left him there,  
 Feigning to disappear. Darkness now rose,  
 As day-light sunk, and brought in lowering night,  
 Her shadowy offspring; unsubstantial both,  
 Privation mere of light and absent day.  
 Our Saviour meek, and with untroubled mind  
 After his airy jaunt, though hurried sore,  
 Hungry and cold, betook him to his rest,  
 Wherever, under some concourse of shades, <sup>shield</sup>  
 Whose branching arms thick interwiv'd might  
 From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head;  
 But, shelter'd, slept in vain; for at his head  
 The tempter watch'd, and soon with ugly dreams  
 Disturb'd his sleep. And either tropic now  
 'Gan thunder, and both ends of Heaven: the clouds,

From many a horrid rift, abortive pour'd  
 Fierce rain with lightning mix'd, water with fire  
 In ruin reconcil'd: nor slept the winds  
 Within their stony caves, but rush'd abroad  
 From the four hinges of the world, and fell  
 On the vex'd wilderness, whose tallest pines,  
 Though rooted deep as high, and sturdiest oaks,  
 Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blast  
 Or torn up sheer. Ill wast thou shrouded then,  
 O patient son of God, yet only stood'st  
 Unshaken! Nor yet staid the terror there;  
 Infernal ghosts and hellish furies round <sup>shriek'd</sup>  
 Environ'd thee, some howl'd, some yell'd, and  
 Some bent at thee their fiery darts, while thou  
 Sat'st unappall'd in calm and sinless peace!  
 Thus pass'd the night so foul, till Morning fair  
 Came forth, with pilgrim steps, in amice gray;  
 Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar  
 Of thunder, chas'd the clouds, and laid the winds  
 And grisly spectres, which the fiend had rais'd  
 To tempt the Son of God with terrors dire.  
 And now the Sun with more effectual beams  
 Had cheer'd the face of Earth, and dried the wet  
 From drooping plant, or dropping tree; the birds  
 Who all things now behold more fresh and green,  
 After a night of storm so ruinous,  
 Clear'd up their choicest notes in bush and spray,  
 To gratulate the sweet return of morn.  
 Nor yet, amidst this joy and brightest morn,  
 Was absent, after all his mischief done,  
 The prince of darkness: glad would also seem  
 Of this fair change, and to our Saviour came;  
 Yet with no new device, (they all were spent,)  
 Rather by this his last affront resolv'd,  
 Desperate of better course, to vent his rage  
 And mad despite to be so oft repell'd.  
 Him walking on a sunny hill he found,  
 Back'd on the north and west by a thick wood;  
 Out of the wood he starts in wonted shape,  
 And in a careless mood thus to him said.

"Fair morning yet betides thee, Son of God,  
 After a dismal night: I heard the wrack,  
 As earth and sky would mingle; but myself <sup>then</sup>  
 Was distant; and these flaws, though mortals fear  
 As dangerous to the pillar'd frame of Heaven,  
 Or to the Earth's dark basis underneath,  
 Are to the main as inconsiderable  
 And harmless, if not wholesome, as a sneeze  
 To man's less universe, and soon are gone;  
 Yet, as being oft-times noxious where they light  
 On man, beast, plant, wasteful and turbulent,  
 Like turbulencies in the affairs of men,  
 Over whose heads they roar, and seem to point,  
 They oft fore-signify and threaten ill:  
 This tempest at this desert most was bent;  
 Of men at thee, for only thou here dwell'st.  
 Did I not tell thee, if thou didst reject  
 The perfect season offer'd with my aid  
 To win thy destin'd seat, but wilt prolong  
 All to the push of fate, pursue thy way  
 Of gaining David's throne, no man knows when.  
 For both the when and how is no where told?  
 Thou shalt be what thou art ordain'd, no doubt;  
 For angels have proclaim'd it, but concealing  
 The time and means. Each act is rightliest <sup>done</sup>  
 Not when it must, but when it may be best:  
 If thou observe not this, be sure to find,  
 What I foretold thee, many a hard assay  
 Of dangers, and adversities, and pains,  
 Ere thou of Israel's sceptre get fast hold;

Whereof this ominous night, that clos'd thee round,  
to many terrors, voices, prodigies,  
May warn thee, as a sure fore-going sign."

So talk'd he, while the Son of God went on  
And staid not, but in brief him answer'd thus :

" Me worse than wet thou find'st not; other harm  
Those terrors, which thou speak'st of, did me none ;  
never fear'd they could, though noising loud  
And threatening high : what they can do as signs  
betokening, or ill-boding, I contemn  
As false portents, not sent from God, but thee ;  
Who, knowing I shall reign past thy preventing,  
obtrud'st thy offer'd aid, that I, accepting,  
at least might seem to hold all power of thee,  
ambitious spirit ! and wouldst be thought my God ;  
and storm'st refus'd, thinking to terrify  
me to thy will ! desist, (thou art discern'd  
and toil'st in vain,) nor me in vain molest."

To whom the fiend, now swoln with rage, replied.

Then hear, O son of David, virgin-born,  
or son of God to me is yet in doubt ;  
If the Messiah I had heard foretold  
by all the prophets ; of thy birth at length,  
unnounc'd by Gabriel, with the first I knew,  
and of the angelic song in Bethlehem field,  
In thy birth-night that sung thee Saviour born.  
From that time seldom have I ceas'd to eye  
thy infancy, thy childhood, and thy youth,  
thy manhood last, though yet in private bred ;  
Till at the ford of Jordan, whither all  
look to the Baptist, I, among the rest,  
Though not to be baptiz'd,) by voice from Heaven  
learn'd thee pronounc'd the Son of God belov'd.  
henceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view  
and narrower scrutiny, that I might learn  
in what degree or meaning thou art call'd  
the Son of God ; which bears no single sense.  
the Son of God I also am, or was ;  
and if I was, I am ; relation stands ;  
all men are sons of God ; yet thee I thought  
in some respect far higher so declar'd :  
therefore I watch'd thy footsteps from that hour,  
and follow'd thee still on to this waste wild ;  
Where, by all best conjectures, I collect  
thou art to be my fatal enemy :  
Good reason then, if I before-hand seek  
to understand my adversary, who  
and what he is ; his wisdom, power, intent :  
by parl or composition, truce or league,  
to win him, or win from him what I can :  
and opportunity I here have had  
to try thee, sift thee, and confess have found thee  
proof against all temptation, as a rock  
Of adamant, and, as a centre, firm :  
To the utmost of mere man both wise and good,  
not more ; for honours, riches, kingdoms, glory,  
have been before contemn'd, and may again.  
Therefore, to know what more thou art than man,  
Worth naming Son of God by voice from Heaven,  
another method I must now begin."

So saying he caught him up, and, without wing  
Of hippogrif, bore through the air sublime,  
Over the wilderness and o'er the plain,  
Till underneath them fair Jerusalem,  
The holy city, lifted high her towers,  
And higher yet the glorious temple rear'd  
Her pile, far off appearing like a mount  
Of alabaster, topt with golden spires :  
There on the highest pinnacle, he set  
The Son of God : and added thus in scorn.

" There stand, if thou wilt stand ; to stand upright  
Will ask thee skill ; I to thy Father's house [best :  
Have brought thee, and highest plac'd : highest is  
Now show thy progeny ; if not to stand,  
Cast thyself down ; safely, if Son of God :  
For it is written, ' He will give command  
Concerning thee to his angels, in their hands  
They shall up-lift thee, lest at any time  
Thou chance to dash thy foot against a stone."

To whom thus Jesus : " Also it is written,  
' Tempt not the Lord thy God.' " He said, and  
stood :

But Satan, smitten with amazement, fell.  
As when Earth's son Antæus, (to compare  
Small things with greatest,) in Itrassa strove  
With Jove's Alcides, and, oft foil'd, still rose,  
Receiving from his mother Earth new strength,  
Fresh from his fall, and fiercer grapple join'd,  
Throttled at length in the air, expir'd and fell ;  
So, after many a foil, the tempter proud,  
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,  
Fell whence he stood to see his victor fall :  
And as that Theban monster, that propos'd  
Her riddle, and him who solv'd it not devour'd,  
That once found out and solv'd, for grief and spite  
Cast herself headlong from the Ismenian steep ;  
So, struck with dread and anguish, fell the fiend,  
And to his crew, that sat consulting, brought  
(Joyless triumphals of his hop'd success,)  
Ruin, and desperation, and dismay,  
Who durst so proudly tempt the Son of God.  
So Satan fell ; and straight a fiery globe  
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,  
Who on their plumed vans receiv'd him soft  
From his uneasy station, and upbore,  
As on a floating couch, through the blithe air ;  
Then, in a flowery valley, set him down  
On a green bank, and set before him spread  
A table of celestial food, divine  
Ambrosial fruits, fetch'd from the tree of life,  
And, from the fount of life, ambrosial drink,  
That soon refresh'd him wearied, and repair'd  
What hunger, if aught hunger, had impair'd,  
Or thirst ; and, as he fed, angelic quires  
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory  
Over temptation and the tempter proud.

" True image of the Father ; whether thron'd  
In the bosom of bliss, and light of light  
Conceiving, or, remote from Heaven, enshrin'd  
In fleshly tabernacle, and human form,  
Wandering the wilderness ; whatever place,  
Habit, or state, or motion, still expressing  
The Son of God, with God-like force endued  
Against the attempter of thy Father's throne,  
And thief of Paradise ! him long of old  
Thou didst delude, and down from Heaven cast  
With all his army ; now thou hast aveng'd  
Supplanted Adam, and, by vanquishing  
Temptation, hast regain'd lost Paradise,  
And frustrated the conquest fraudulent.  
He never more henceforth will dare set foot  
In Paradise to tempt ; his snares are broke :  
For, though that seat of earthly bliss be fail'd,  
A fairer Paradise is founded now  
For Adam and his chosen sons, whom thou,  
A Saviour, art come down to re-install,  
Where they shall dwell secure, when time shall be,  
Of tempter and temptation without fear.  
But thou, infernal serpent ! shalt not long  
Rule in the clouds like an autumnal star,

Or lightning, thou shalt fall from Heaven, trod down  
Under his feet : for proof, ere this thou feel'st  
Thy wound, (yet not thy last and deadliest wound,)  
By this repulse receiv'd, and hold'st in Hell  
No triumph : in all her gates Abaddon rues  
Thy bold attempt. Hereafter learn with awe  
To dread the Son of God : he, all unarm'd,  
Shall chase thee, with the terror of his voice,  
From thy demoniac holds, possession foul,  
Thee and thy legions : yelling they shall fly,  
And beg to hide them in a herd of swine,  
Lest he command them down into the deep,  
Bound, and to torment sent before their time. —  
Hail, Son of the Most High, heir of both worlds,  
Queller of Satan ! on thy glorious work  
Now enter ; and begin to save mankind."

Thus they the Son of God, our Saviour meek,  
Sung victor, and, from heavenly feast refresh'd,  
Brought on his way with joy ; he, unobserv'd,  
Home to his mother's house private return'd.

## SAMSON AGONISTES,

### A DRAMATIC POEM.

ARISTOT. *Poet.* cap. 6.

*Τραγῳδία μίμησις πράξεως σπουδαίας, κ. τ. λ.*

*Tragedia est imitatio actionis serie, &c. per misericordiam et metum perficiens talium affectuum illustrationem.*

*Of that sort of Dramatic Poem which is called Tragedy.*

TRAGEDY, as it was anciently composed, hath been ever held the gravest, moralest, and most profitable of all other poems : therefore said by Aristotle to be of power by raising pity and fear, or terror, to purge the mind of those and such like passions, that is, to temper and reduce them to just measure with a kind of delight, stirred up by reading or seeing those passions well imitated. Nor is Nature wanting in her own effects to make good his assertion : for so, in physic, things of melancholic hue and quality are used against melancholy, sour against sour, salt to remove salt humours. Hence philosophers and other gravest writers, as Cicero, Plutarch, and others, frequently cite out of tragic poets, both to adorn and illustrate their discourse. The Apostle Paul himself thought it not unworthy to insert a verse of Euripides into the text of Holy Scripture, 1 Cor. xv. 33. ; and Paræus, commenting on the Revelation, divides the whole book as a tragedy, into acts distinguished each by a chorus of heavenly harpings and song between. Heretofore men in highest dignity have laboured not a little to be thought able to compose a tragedy. Of that honour Dionysius the elder was no less ambitious, than before of his attaining to the tyranny. Augustus Cæsar also had begun his Ajax, but unable to please his own judgment with what he had begun, left it unfinished. Seneca, the philosopher, is by some

thought the author of those tragedies (at least the best of them) that go under that name. Gregor Nazianzen, a father of the church, thought it not unbecoming the sanctity of his person to write a tragedy, which is entitled Christ suffering. This is mentioned to vindicate tragedy from the small esteem, or rather infamy, which in the account of many it undergoes at this day with other common interludes ; happening, through the poet's error of intermixing comic stuff with tragic sadness and gravity ; or introducing trivial and vulgar persons, which by all judicious had been counted absurd ; and brought in without discretion, corruptly to gratify the people. And though ancient tragedy use no prologue, yet using sometimes, in case of self-defence, or explanation that which Martial calls an epistle ; in behalf of this tragedy coming forth after the ancient manner, much different from what among us passes for best, thus much before-hand may be epistled ; that Chorus is here introduced after the Greek manner, not ancient only but modern, and still in use among the Italians. In the modelling therefore of this poem, with good reason, the ancients and Italians are rather followed, as of much more authority and fame. The measure of verse used in the Chorus is of all sorts, called by the Greeks Monostrophic, or rather Apolymenon, without regard had to Strophe, Antistrophe, or Epode, which were a kind of stanzas framed only for the music, then used with the Chorus that sung ; not essential to the poem, and therefore not material ; or, being divided into stanzas or pauses, they may be called Allæstrophe. Division into act and scene referring chiefly to the stage (to which this work never was intended) is here omitted.

It suffices if the whole drama be found not produced beyond the fifth act. Of the style and uniformity, and that commonly called the plot, whether intricate or explicit, which is nothing indeed but such economy, or disposition of the fable as may stand best with versimilitude and decorum ; they only will best judge who are not unacquainted with Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, the three tragic poets unequalled yet by any, and the best rule to all who endeavour to write tragedy. The circumscription of time, wherein the whole drama begins and ends, is according to ancient rule, and best example, within the space of twenty-four hours.

### *The Argument.*

Samson, made captive, blind, and now in the prison at Gaza, there to labour as in a common workhouse, on a festival day, in the general cessation from labour, comes forth into the open air, to a place nigh, somewhat retired, there to sit a while and bemoan his condition. Where he happens at length to be visited by certain friends and equals of his tribe, which makes the Chorus, who seek to comfort him what they can ; then by his old father Manoah who endeavours the like, and withal tells him his purpose to procure his liberty by ransom ; lastly, that this feast was proclaimed by the Philistines as a day of thanksgiving for their deliverance from the hands of Samson, which yet more troubles him. Manoah then departs to

prosecute his endeavour with the Philistine lords for Samson's redemption ; who in the mean while is visited by other persons ; and lastly by a public officer to require his coming to the feast before the lords and people, to play or show his strength in their presence ; he at first refuses, dismissing the public officer with absolute denial to come ; at length, persuaded inwardly that this was from God, he yields to go along with him, who came now the second time with great threatenings to fetch him : the Chorus yet remaining on the place, Manoah returns full of joyful hope, to procure ere long his son's deliverance : in the midst of which discourse an Hebrew comes in haste, confusedly at first, and afterward more distinctly, relating the catastrophe, what Samson had done to the Philistines, and by accident to himself ; wherewith the tragedy ends.

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THE PERSONS.

SAMSON.

MANOAH, the father of Samson.

HALILA, his wife.

ARAPHA of Gath.

Public Officer.

Messenger.

Chorus of Danites.

The Scene before the Prison in Gaza.

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SAMSON, [Attendant leading him.]

A LITTLE onward lend thy guiding hand  
To these dark steps, a little further on ;  
For yonder bank hath choice of sun or shade :  
Here I am wont to sit, when any chance  
Believes me from my task of servile toil,  
Daily in the common prison else enjoind me,  
Where I, a prisoner chain'd, scarce freely draw  
The air imprison'd also, close and damp,  
In wholesome draught : but here I feel amends,  
The breath of Heaven fresh blowing, pure and sweet  
With day-spring born ; here leave me to respire. —  
This day a solemn feast the people hold  
To Dagon their sea-idol, and forbid  
Laborious works ; unwillingly this rest  
Their superstition yields me ; hence with leave  
Retiring from the popular noise, I seek  
This unfrequented place to find some ease,  
Ease to the body some, none to the mind  
From restless thoughts, that, like a deadly swarm  
Of hornets arm'd, no sooner found alone,  
But rush upon me thronging, and present  
Times past, what once I was, and what am now.  
O, wherefore was my birth from Heaven foretold  
Twice by an angel, who at last in sight  
Of both my parents all in flames ascended  
From off the altar, where an offering burn'd,  
As in a fiery column charioting  
His God-like presence, and from some great act  
Or benefit reveal'd to Abraham's race ?  
Why was my breeding order'd and prescrib'd  
As of a person separate to God,  
Design'd for great exploits ; if I must die  
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out,  
Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze ;

To grind in brazen fetters under task [strength,  
With this Heaven-gifted strength ? O glorious  
Put to the labour of a beast, debas'd  
Lower than bond-slave ! Promise was that I  
Should Israel from Philistian yoke deliver ;  
Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him  
Eyeless in Gaza at the mill with slaves,  
Himself in bonds under Philistian yoke :  
Yet stay, let me not rashly call in doubt  
Divine prediction ; what if all foretold  
Had been fulfill'd but through mine own default,  
Whom have I to complain of but myself ?  
Who this high gift of strength committed to me,  
In what part lodg'd, how easily bereft me,  
Under the seal of silence-could not keep,  
But weakly to a woman must reveal it,  
O'ercome with importunity and tears.  
O impotence of mind, in body strong !  
But what is strength without a double share  
Of wisdom ? vast, unwieldy, burdensome,  
Proudly secure, yet liable to fall  
By weakest subtleties, not made to rule,  
But to subserve where wisdom bears command !  
God, when he gave me strength, to show withal  
How slight the gift was, hung it in my hair.  
But peace, I must not quarrel with the will  
Of highest dispensation, which herein  
Haply had ends above my reach to know :  
Suffices that to me strength is my bane,  
And proves the source of all my miseries ;  
So many, and so huge, that each apart  
Would ask a life to wail ; but chief of all,  
O loss of sight, of thee I most complain !  
Blind among enemies, O worse than chains,  
Dungeon, or beggary, or decrepit age !  
Light, the prime work of God, to me is extinct,  
And all her various objects of delight  
Annull'd, which might in part my grief have eas'd,  
Inferior to the vilest now become  
Of man or worm ; the vilest here excel me ;  
They creep, yet see ; I, dark in light, expos'd  
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong,  
Within doors, or without, still as a fool,  
In power of others, never in my own ;  
Scarce half I seem to live, dead more than half.  
O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon,  
Irrecoverably dark, total eclipse  
Without all hope of day !  
O first created Beam, and thou great Word,  
" Let there be light, and light was over all ;"  
Why am I thus bereav'd thy prime decree !  
The Sun to me is dark  
And silent as the Moon,  
When she deserts the night,  
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.  
Since light so necessary is to life,  
And almost life itself, if it be true  
That light is in the soul,  
She all in every part ; why was the sight  
To such a tender ball as the eye confin'd,  
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd ?  
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffus'd,  
That she might look at will through every pore ?  
Then had I not been thus exil'd from light,  
As in the land of darkness, yet in light,  
To live a life half dead, a living death,  
And buried ; but, O yet more miserable !  
Myself my sepulchre, a moving grave ;  
Buried, yet not exempt,  
By privilege of death and burial

From worst of other evils, pains and wrongs ;  
But made hereby obnoxious more  
To all the miseries of life,  
Life in captivity  
Among inhuman foes.  
But who are these ? for with joint pace I hear  
The tread of many feet steering this way ;  
Perhaps my enemies, who come to stare  
At my affliction, and perhaps to insult,  
Their daily practice to afflict me more.

[Enter CHORUS.]

*Chor.* This, this is he ; softly a while,  
Let us not break in upon him :  
O change beyond report, thought, or belief !  
See how he lies at random, carelessly diffus'd,  
With languish'd head unpropt,  
As one past hope, abandon'd,  
And by himself given over ;  
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds  
O'er-worn and soil'd ;  
Or do my eyes misrepresent ? Can this be he,  
That heroic, that renown'd,  
Irresistible Samson ? whom unarm'd [withstand ;  
No strength of man, or fiercest wild beast, could  
Who tore the lion, as the lion tears the kid :  
Ran on embattled armies clad in iron ;  
And, weaponless himself,  
Made arms ridiculous, useless the forgery  
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,  
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail  
Adamantean proof ?  
But safest he who stood aloof,  
When insupportably his foot advanc'd,  
In scorn of their proud arms and warlike tools,  
Spurn'd them to death by troops. The bold As-  
calonite

Fled from his lion ramp ; old warriors turn'd  
Their plated backs under his heel ;  
Or, groveling, soil'd their crested helmets in the dust.  
Then with what trivial weapon came to hand,  
The jaw of a dead ass, his sword of bone,  
A thousand fore-skins fell, the flower of Palestine,  
In Ramath-lechi, famous to this day. [bore  
Then by main force pull'd up, and on his shoulders  
The gates of Azza, post, and massy bar,  
Up to the hill by Hebron, seat of giants old,  
No journey of a sabbath-day, and loaded so ;  
Like whom the Gentiles feign to bear up Heaven.  
Which shall I first bewail,  
Thy bondage or lost sight,  
Prison within prison  
Inseparably dark ?  
Thou art become (O worst imprisonment !)  
The dungeon of thyself ; thy soul, [plain)  
(Which men enjoying sight oft without cause com-  
Imprison'd now indeed,  
In real darkness of the body dwells,  
Shut up from outward light  
To incorporate with gloomy night ;  
For inward light, alas !  
Puts forth no visual beam.  
O mirror of our fickle state,  
Since man on Earth unparallel'd !  
The rarer thy example stands,  
By how much from the top of wonderful glory,  
Strongest of mortal men,  
To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fallen.  
For him I reckon not in high estate  
Whom long descent of birth,

Or the sphere of fortune, raises ;  
But thee whose strength, while virtue was her m-  
Might have subdued the Earth,  
Universally crown'd with highest praises.

*Sam.* I hear the sound of words ; their sense  
Dissolves unjointed ere it reach my ear.

*Chor.* He speaks, let us draw nigh. — Ma-  
less in might,

The glory late of Israel, now the grief ;  
We come, thy friends and neighbours not unknown  
From Eshtaol and Zora's fruitful vale,  
To visit or bewail thee ; or, if better,  
Counsel or consolation we may bring,  
Salve to thy sores ; apt words have power to sway  
The tumours of a troubled mind,  
And are as balm to fester'd wounds. [us

*Sam.* Your coming, friends, revives me ; for  
Now of my own experience, not by talk,  
How counterfeit a coin they are who friends  
Bear in their superscription, (of the most  
I would be understood ; ) in prosperous days  
They swarm, but in adverse withdraw their less  
Not to be found, though sought. Ye see, O friend  
How many evils have enclos'd me round :  
Yet that which was the worst now least afflicts me,  
Blindness ; for had I sight, confus'd with shame,  
How could I once look up or heave the head,  
Who, like a foolish pilot, have shipwreck'd  
My vessel trusted to me from above,  
Gloriously rigg'd ; and for a word, a tear,  
Fool ! have divulg'd the secret gift of God  
To a deceitful woman ? tell me, friends,  
Am I not sung and proverb'd for a fool  
In every street ? do they not say, how well  
Are come upon him his deserts ? yet why ?  
Immeasurable strength they might behold  
In me, of wisdom nothing more than mean ;  
This with the other should, at least, have pair'd,  
These two, proportion'd ill, drove me transverse.

*Chor.* Tax not divine disposal ; wisest men  
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd ;  
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.  
Deject not then so overmuch thyself,  
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides :  
Yet truth to say, I oft have heard men wonder  
Why thou shouldst wed Philistian women rather  
Than of thine own tribe fairer, or as fair,  
At least of thy own nation, and as noble.

*Sam.* The first I saw at Timna, and she pleas'd  
Me, not my parents, that I sought to wed  
The daughter of an infidel : they knew not  
That what I motion'd was of God ; I knew  
From intimate impulse, and therefore urg'd  
The marriage on ; that by occasion hence  
I might begin Israel's deliverance,  
The work to which I was divinely call'd.  
She proving false, the next I took to wife  
(O that I never had ! fond wish too late,)  
Was in the vale of Sorec, Dalila,  
That specious monster, my accomplish'd snare.  
I thought it lawful from my former act,  
And the same end ; still watching to oppress  
Israel's oppressors : of what now I suffer  
She was not the prime cause, but I myself, [nest  
Who, vanquish'd with a peal of words, (O words  
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman.

*Chor.* In seeking just occasion to provoke  
The Philistine, thy country's enemy,  
Thou never wast amiss, I bear thee witness :  
Yet Israel still serves with all his sons.

*Sams.* That fault I take not on me, but transfer  
 In Israel's governors and heads of tribes,  
 Who, seeing those great acts which God had done  
 Singly by me against their conquerors  
 Acknowledg'd not, or not at all consider'd,  
 Deliverance offer'd : I on the other side  
 Is'd no ambition to commend my deeds ; [doer :  
 He deeds themselves, though mute, spoke loud the  
 But they persisted deaf, and would not seem  
 To count them things worth notice, till at length  
 Their lords, the Philistines, with gather'd powers  
 Enter'd Judea seeking me, who then  
 Afe to the rock of Etham was retir'd ;  
 Not flying, but fore-casting in what place  
 To set upon them, what advantag'd best :  
 Feanwhile the men of Judah, to prevent  
 The harass of their land, beset me round ;  
 Willingly on some conditions came  
 Into their hands, and they as gladly yield me  
 As the uncircumcis'd a welcome prey, [threads  
 Bound with two cords ; but cords to me were  
 Touch'd with the flame : on their whole host I flew  
 Harm'd, and with a trivial weapon fell'd  
 Their choicest youth ; they only liv'd who fled.  
 Had Judah that day join'd, or one whole tribe,  
 They had by this possess'd the towers of Gath,  
 And lorded over them whom they now serve :  
 But what more oft, in nations grown corrupt,  
 And by their vices brought to servitude,  
 Than to love bondage more than liberty,  
 And wage with ease than strenuous liberty ;  
 And to despise, or envy, or suspect  
 Whom God hath of his special favour rais'd  
 As their deliverer ? if he aught begin,  
 How frequent to desert him, and at last  
 A heap ingratitude on worthiest deeds !  
*Chor.* Thy words to my remembrance bring  
 How Succoth and the fort of Penuel  
 Their great deliverer contemn'd,  
 He matchless Gideon, in pursuit  
 Of Madian and her vanquish'd kings :  
 And how ingrateful Ephraim  
 Had dealt with Jephtha, who by argument,  
 Or worse than by his shield and spear  
 Offended Israel from the Ammonite,  
 And not his prowess quell'd their pride  
 In that sore battle, when so many died  
 Without reprieve, adjudg'd to death,  
 Or want of well pronouncing Shibboleth.  
*Sams.* Of such examples add me to the roll ;  
 I easily indeed mine may neglect,  
 At God's propos'd deliverance not so.  
*Chor.* Just are the ways of God,  
 And justifiable to men ;  
 Unless there be, who think not God at all :  
 Any be, they walk obscure ;  
 Or of such doctrine never was there school,  
 At the heart of the fool,  
 And no man therein doctor but himself.  
 Yet more there be, who doubt his ways not just,  
 Yet to his own edicts found contradicting,  
 Then give the reins to wandering thought,  
 Regardless of his glory's diminution ;  
 Till, by their own perplexities involv'd,  
 They ravel more, still less resolv'd,  
 Yet never find self-satisfying solution.  
 As if they would confine the Interminable,  
 And tie him to his own prescript  
 Who made our laws to bind us, not himself,  
 And hath full right to exempt

Whom so it pleases him by choice  
 From national obstriction, without taint  
 Of sin, or legal debt ;  
 For with his own laws he can best dispense.  
 He would not else, who never wanted means,  
 Nor, in respect of the enemy, just cause,  
 To set his people free,  
 Have prompted this heroic Nazarite,  
 Against his vow of strictest purity,  
 To seek in marriage that fallacious bride,  
 Unclean, unchaste. [down ;  
 Down, reason, then ; at least vain reasonings,  
 Though reason here aver,  
 That moral verdict quits her of unclean :  
 Unchaste was subsequent, her stain not his.  
 But see, here comes thy reverend sire  
 With careful step, locks white as down,  
 Old Manoaah : advise  
 Forthwith how thou ought'st to receive him.  
*Sams.* Ay me ! another inward grief, awak'd  
 With mention of that name, renews the assault.

[Enter MANOAH.]

*Man.* Brethren and men of Dan, for such ye  
 seem,  
 Though in this uncouth place ; if old respect,  
 As I suppose, towards your once gloried friend,  
 My son, now captive, hither hath inform'd  
 Your younger feet, while mine cast back with age  
 Came lagging after ; say if he be here.  
*Chor.* As signal now in low dejected state,  
 As erst in highest, behold him where he lies.  
*Man.* O miserable change ! is this the man,  
 That invincible Samson, far renown'd,  
 The dread of Israel's foes, who with a strength  
 Equivalent to angels walk'd their streets,  
 None offering fight ; who single combatant  
 Duell'd their armies rank'd in proud array,  
 Himself an army, now unequal match  
 To save himself against a coward arm'd  
 At one spear's length. O ever-failing trust  
 In mortal strength ! and oh ! what not in man  
 Deceivable and vain ? Nay, what thing good  
 Pray'd for, but often proves our bane ?  
 I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness  
 In wedlock a reproach ; I gain'd a son,  
 And such a son as all men hail'd me happy ; —  
 Who would be now a father in my stead ?  
 O wherefore did God grant me my request,  
 And as a blessing with such pomp adorn'd ?  
 Why are his gifts desirable, to tempt  
 Our earnest prayers, then, given with solemn hand  
 As graces, draw a scorpion's tail behind ?  
 For this did the angel twice descend ? for this  
 Ordain'd thy nurture holy, as of a plant  
 Select, and sacred, glorious for a while,  
 The miracle of men ; then in an hour  
 Ensnar'd, assaulted, overcome, led bound,  
 Thy foe's derision, captive, poor, and blind,  
 Into a dungeon thrust, to work with slaves ?  
 Alas ! methinks whom God hath chosen once  
 To worthiest deeds, if he through frailty err,  
 He should not so o'erwhelm, and as a thrall  
 Subject him to so foul indignities,  
 Be it but for honour's sake of former deeds.  
*Sams.* Appoint not heavenly disposition, father ;  
 Nothing of all these evils hath befall'n me  
 But justly ; I myself have brought them on,  
 Sole author I, sole cause : if aught seem vile,  
 As vile hath been my folly, who have prophan'd

The mystery of God given me under pledge  
Of vow, and have betray'd it to a woman,  
A Canaanite, my faithless enemy.  
This well I knew, nor was at all surpris'd,  
But warn'd by oft experience: did not she  
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal  
The secret wrested from me in her height  
Of nuptial love profess'd, carrying it straight  
To them who had corrupted her, my spies,  
And rivals? In this other was there found  
More faith, who also in her prime of love,  
Spousal embraces, vitiated with gold,  
Though offer'd only, by the scent conceiv'd  
Her spurious first-born, treason against me?  
Thrice she assay'd with flattering prayers and sighs,  
And amorous reproaches, to win from me  
My capital secret, in what part my strength  
Lay stor'd, in what part summ'd, that she might know;  
Thrice I deluded her, and turn'd to sport  
Her importunity, each time perceiving  
How openly, and with what impudence  
She purpos'd to betray me, and (which was worse  
Than undissembled hate) with what contempt  
She sought to make me traitor to myself;  
Yet the fourth time, when, mustering all her wiles,  
With blandish'd parlies, feminine assaults,  
Tongue-batteries, she surceas'd not, day nor night,  
To storm me over-watch'd, and wearied out.  
At times when men seek most repose and rest,  
I yielded, and unlock'd her all my heart,  
Who, with a grain of manhood well resolv'd,  
Might easily have shook off all her snares:  
But foul effeminacy held me yok'd  
Her bond-slave; O indignity, O blot  
To honour and religion! servile mind  
Rewarded well with servile punishment!  
The base degree to which I now am fall'n,  
These rags, this grinding is not yet so base  
As was my former servitude, ignoble,  
Unmanly, ignominious, infamous,  
True slavery, and that blindness worse than this  
That saw not how degenerately I serv'd.

*Man.* I cannot praise thy marriage-choices, son.  
Rather approv'd them not; but thou didst plead  
Divine impulsion prompting how thou might'st  
Find some occasion to infest our foes.  
I state not that; this I am sure, our foes  
Found soon occasion thereby to make thee  
Their captive, and their triumph; thou the sooner  
Temptation found'st, or over-potent charms,  
To violate the sacred trust of silence  
Deposited within thee; which to have kept  
Tacit was in thy power: true; and thou bear'st  
Enough, and more the burthen of that fault;  
Bitterly hast thou paid, and still art paying,  
That rigid score. A worse thing yet remains;  
This day the Philistines a popular feast  
Here celebrate in Gaza; and proclaim  
Great pomp, and sacrifices and praises loud,  
To Dagon, as their god who hath deliver'd  
Thee, Samson, bound and blind into their hands,  
Them out of thine, who slew'st them many a slain.  
So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,  
Besides whom is no God, compar'd with idols,  
Disglorified, blasphem'd, and had in scorn  
By the idolatrous rout amidst their wine;  
Which to have come to pass by means of thee,  
Samson, of all thy sufferings think the heaviest,  
Of all reproach the most with shame that ever  
Could have befall'n thee and thy father's house.

*Sams.* Father, I do acknowledge and confess  
That I this honour, I this pomp, have brought  
To Dagon, and advanc'd his praises high  
Among the heathen round: to God have brought  
Dishonour, obloquy, and op'd the mouths  
Of idolists, and atheists; have brought scandal  
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt  
In feeble hearts, propense enough before  
To waver, or fall off and join with idols;  
Which is my chief affliction, shame and sorrow,  
The anguish of my soul, that suffers not  
Mine eye to harbour sleep, or thoughts to rest.  
This only hope relieves me, that the strife  
With me hath end: all the contest is now  
'Twixt God and Dagon; Dagon hath presum'd,  
Me overthrown, to enter lists with God,  
His deity comparing and preferring  
Before the God of Abraham. He, be sure,  
Will not connive, or linger, thus provok'd,  
But will arise, and his great name assert:  
Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive  
Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him  
Of all these boasted trophies won on me,  
And with confusion blank his worshippers.

*Man.* With cause this hope relieves thee, and  
these words

I as a prophecy receive; for God,  
Nothing more certain, will not long defer  
To vindicate the glory of his name  
Against all competition, nor will long  
Endure it doubtful whether God be Lord,  
Or Dagon. But for thee what shall be done?  
Thou must not, in the meanwhile here forgot,  
Lie in this miserable loathsome plight,  
Neglected. I already have made way  
To some Philistian lords, with whom to treat  
About thy ransom: well they may by this  
Have satisfied their utmost of revenge  
By pains and slaveries, worse than death, inflicted  
On thee, who now no more canst do them harm.

*Sams.* Spare that proposal, father; spare the  
trouble

Of that solicitation; let me here,  
As I deserve, pay on my punishment;  
And expiate, if possible, my crime,  
Shameful garrulity. To have reveal'd  
Secrets of men, the secrets of a friend,  
How heinous had the fact been, how deserving  
Contempt and scorn of all, to be excluded  
All friendship, and avoided as a blab,  
The mark of fool set on his front? But I  
God's counsel have not kept, his holy secret  
Presumptuously have published, impiously,  
Weakly at least, and shamefully; a sin  
That Gentiles in their parables condemn  
To their abyss and horrid pains confin'd.

*Man.* Be penitent, and for thy fault contrite:  
But act not in thy own affliction, son:  
Repent the sin; but, if the punishment  
Thou canst avoid, self-preservation bids;  
Or the execution leave to high disposal,  
And let another hand, not thine, exact  
Thy penal forfeit from thyself: perhaps  
God will relent, and quit thee all his debt;  
Who ever more approves, and more accepts,  
(Best pleas'd with humble and filial submission)  
Him, who, imploring mercy, sues for life,  
Than who, self-rigorous, chooses death as due;  
Which argues over-just, and self-displeased  
For self-offence, more than for God offended.

Reject not then what offer'd means ; who knows  
But God hath set before us, to return thee  
Home to thy country and his sacred house,  
Where thou may'st bring thy offerings, to avert  
His further ire, with prayers and vows renew'd ?

*Sams.* His pardon I implore ; but as for life,  
To what end should I seek it ? when in strength  
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes  
With youthful courage, and magnanimous thoughts,  
Of birth from Heaven foretold, and high exploits,  
Full of divine instinct, after some proof  
Of acts indeed heroic, far beyond

The sons of Anak, famous now and blaz'd,  
Fearless of danger, like a petty god  
I walk'd about admir'd of all, and dreaded  
On hostile ground, none daring my affront.  
Then swoll'n with pride into the snare I fell  
Of fair fallacious looks, venereal trains,  
Softn'd with pleasure and voluptuous life.  
At length to lay my head and hallow'd pledge  
Of all my strength in the lascivious lap  
Of a deceitful concubine, who shore me  
Like a tame wether, all my precious fleece,  
Then turn'd me out ridiculous, despoil'd,  
Shaven, and disarm'd among mine enemies.

*Chor.* Desire of wine and all delicious drinks,  
Which many a famous warrior overturns,  
Thou couldst repress ; nor did the dancing ruby  
Sparkling, out-pour'd, the flavour, or the smell,  
Or taste that cheers the heart of gods or men,  
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream.

*Sams.* Wherever fountain or fresh current flow'd  
Against the eastern ray, translucent, pure  
With touch ethereal of Heaven's fiery rod,  
Drank, from the clear milky juice allaying  
Thirst, and refresh'd : nor envied them the grape  
Whose heads that turbulent liquor fills with fumes.

*Chor.* O madness, to think use of strongest wines  
And strongest drinks our chief support of health,  
When God with these forbid'n made choice to rear  
His mighty champion, strong above compare,  
Whose drink was only from the liquid brook.

*Sams.* But what avail'd this temperance, not  
complete

Against another object more enticing ?  
What boots it at one gate to make defence,  
And at another to let in the foe,  
Effeminately vanquish'd ? by which means,  
How blind, dishearten'd, sham'd, dishonour'd,  
quell'd,

To what can I be useful, wherein serve  
My nation, and the work from Heaven impos'd,  
But to sit idle on the household hearth,  
A burdensome drone ; to visitants a gaze,  
Or pitied object, these redundant locks  
Robustious to no purpose clustering down,  
Ain monument of strength ; till length of years  
And sedentary numbness craze my limbs  
To a contemptible old age obscure ?  
Here rather let me drudge, and earn my bread ;  
Fill vermin, or the draff of servile food,  
Consume me, and oft-invoked death  
Hasten the welcome end of all my pains.

*Man.* Wilt thou then serve the Philistines with  
that gift

Which was expressly given thee to annoy them ?  
Better at home lie bed-ridden, not only idle,  
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age outworn.  
But God, who caus'd a fountain at thy prayer  
From the dry ground to spring, thy thirst to allay

After the brunt of battle, can as easy  
Cause light again within thy eyes to spring,  
Wherewith to serve him better than thou hast ;  
And I persuade me so ; why else this strength  
Miraculous yet remaining in those locks ?  
His might continues in thee not for nought,  
Nor shall his wondrous gifts be frustrate thus.

*Sams.* All otherwise to me my thoughts portend,  
That these dark orbs no more shall treat with light,  
Nor the other light of life continue long,  
But yield to double darkness nigh at hand :  
So much I feel my genial spirits droop,  
My hopes all flat, Nature within me seems  
In all her functions weary of herself ;  
My race of glory run, and race of shame,  
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. [ceed

*Man.* Believe not these suggestions, which pro-  
From anguish of the mind and humours black,  
That mingle with thy fancy. I however  
Must not omit a father's timely care  
To prosecute the means of thy deliverance  
By ransom, or how else : meanwhile be calm,  
And healing words from these thy friends admit.

[Exit.]

*Sams.* O that torment should not be confin'd

To the body's wounds and sores,  
With maladies innumerable  
In heart, head, breast, and reins ;  
But must secret passage find  
To the inmost mind,  
There exercise all his fierce accidents,  
And on her purest spirits prey,  
As on entrails, joints, and limbs,  
With answerable pains, but more intense,  
Though void of corporal sense.

My griefs not only pain me

As a lingering disease,  
But, finding no redress, ferment and rage ;  
Nor less than wounds immedicable  
Rankle, and fester, and gangrene,  
To black mortification.  
Thoughts, my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,  
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,  
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise  
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb  
Or medicinal liquor can assuage,  
Nor breath of vernal air from snowy Alp.  
Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er  
To death's benumbing opium as my only cure :  
Thence faintings, swoonings of despair,  
And sense of Heaven's desertion.

I was his nurseling once, and choice delight,  
His destin'd from the womb,  
Promis'd by heavenly message twice descending.  
Under his special eye  
Abstemious I grew up, and thriv'd amain ;  
He led me on to mightiest deeds,  
Above the nerve of mortal arm,  
Against the uncircumcis'd, our enemies :  
But now hath cast me off as never known,  
And to those cruel enemies,  
Whom I by his appointment had provok'd,  
Left me all helpless, with the irreparable loss  
Of sight, reserv'd alive to be repeated  
The subject of their cruelty or scorn.  
Nor am I in the list of them that hope ;  
Hopeless are all my evils, all remediless :  
This one prayer yet remains, might I be heard,  
No long petition, speedy death,  
The close of all my miseries, and the balm.



*Chor.* Many are the sayings of the wise,  
In ancient and in modern books inroll'd,  
Extolling patience as the truest fortitude;  
And to the bearing well of all calamities,  
All chances incidents to man's frail life,  
Consolatories writ  
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought  
Lenient of grief and anxious thought:  
But with the afflicted in his pangs their sound  
Little prevails, or rather seems a tune  
Harsh, and of dissonant mood from his complaint;  
Unless he feel within  
Some source of consolation from above,  
Secret refreshings, that repair his strength,  
And fainting spirits uphold.

God of our fathers, what is man!  
That thou towards him with hand so various,  
Or might I say contrarious,  
Temper'st thy providence through his short course,  
Not evenly, as thou rul'st  
The angelic orders, and inferior creatures mute,  
Irrational and brute.  
Nor do I name of men the common rout,  
That, wandering loose about,  
Grow up and perish, as the summer-fly,  
Heads without name no more remember'd;  
But such as thou hast solemnly elected,  
With gifts and graces eminently adorn'd,  
To some great work, thy glory,  
And people's safety, which in part they effect:  
Yet toward these thus dignified, thou oft,  
Amidst their height of noon,  
Changest thy countenance, and thy hand, with no  
regard

Of highest favours past  
From thee on them, or them to thee of service.

Nor only dost degrade them, or remit  
To life obscur'd, which were a fair dismissal,  
But throw'st them lower than thou didst exalt them  
high,

Unseemly falls in human eye,  
Too grievous for the trespass or omission;  
Oft leav'st them to the hostile sword  
Of heathen and profane, their carcasses  
To dogs and fowls a prey, or else captiv'd;  
Or to the unjust tribunals, under change of times,  
And condemnation of the ingrateful multitude.  
If these they 'scape, perhaps in poverty  
With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down,  
Painful diseases and deform'd  
In crude old age;  
Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering  
The punishment of dissolute days: in fine,  
Just, or unjust, alike seem miserable,  
For oft alike both come to evil end.

So deal not with this once thy glorious champion,  
The image of thy strength, and mighty minister.  
What do I beg? how hast thou dealt already?  
Behold him in this state calamitous, and turn  
His labours, for thou canst, to peaceful end. —

But who is this, what thing of sea or land?  
Female of sex it seems,  
That so bedeck'd, ornate, and gay,  
Comes this way sailing  
Like a stately ship  
Of Tarsus, bound for the isles  
Of Javan or Gadire  
With all her bravery on, and tackle trim,  
Sails fill'd, and streamers waving,  
Court'd by all the winds that hold them play,

An amber scent of odorous perfume  
Her harbinger, a damsel train behind;  
Some rich Philistian matron she may seem;  
And now at nearer view, no other certain  
Than Dalila thy wife. [near her]

*Sams.* My wife! my traitress: let her not come

*Chor.* Yet on she moves, now stands and eye  
thee fix'd,

About to have spoke; but now, with head inclin'd  
Like a fair flower surcharg'd with dew, she weeps  
And words address'd seem into tears dissolv'd,  
Wetting the borders of her silken veil:  
But now again she makes address to speak.

[Enter DALILA.]

*Dal.* With doubtful feet and wavering resolution  
I came, still dreading thy displeasure, Samson,  
Which to have merited, without excuse,  
I cannot but acknowledge; yet, if tears  
May expiate, (though the fact more evil drew  
In the perverse event than I foresaw,)  
My penance hath not slacken'd, though my penance  
No way assur'd. But conjugal affection,  
Prevailing over fear and timorous doubt,  
Hath led me on, desirous to behold  
Once more thy face, and know of thy estate,  
If aught in my ability may serve  
To lighten what thou suffer'st, and appease  
Thy mind with what amends is in my power,  
Though late, yet in some part to recompense  
My rash, but more unfortunate, misdeed.

*Sams.* Out, out, hyena! these are thy wonted arts  
And arts of every woman false like thee,  
To break all faith, all vows, deceive, betray,  
Then as repentant to submit, beseech,  
And reconciliation move with feign'd remorse,  
Confess, and promise wonders in her change;  
Not truly penitent, but chief to try  
Her husband, how far urg'd his patience bears,  
His virtue or weakness which way to assail:  
Then with more cautious and instructed skill  
Again transgresses, and again submits;  
That wisest and best men, full oft beguill'd,  
With goodness principled not to reject  
The penitent, but ever to forgive,  
Are drawn to wear out miserable days,  
Entangled with a poisonous bosom snake,  
If not by quick destruction soon cut off;  
As I by thee, to ages an example.

*Dal.* Yet hear me, Samson; not that I endeavour  
To lessen or extenuate my offence,  
But that on the other side, if it be weigh'd  
By itself, with aggravations not surcharg'd,  
Or else with just allowance counterpois'd,  
I may, if possible, thy pardon find  
The easier towards me, or thy hatred less.  
First, granting, as I do, it was a weakness  
In me, but incident to all our sex,  
Curiosity, inquisitive, importune,  
Of secrets, then with like infirmity  
To publish them, both common female faults:  
Was it not weakness also to make known  
For importunity, that is, for nought,  
Wherein consisted all thy strength and safety?  
To what I did thou show'd'st me first the way.  
But I to enemies reveal'd, and should not:  
Nor should'st thou have trusted that to woman's  
frailty:  
Ere I to thee, thou to thyself wast cruel.  
Let weakness then with weakness come to parle,

So near related, or the same of kind.  
Thine forgive mine; that men may censure thine  
The gentler, if severely thou exact not  
More strength from me, than in thyself was found.  
And what if love, which thou interpret'st hate,  
The jealousy of love, powerful of sway  
In human hearts, nor less in mind towards thee,  
Caus'd what I did? I saw thee mutable  
Of fancy, fear'd lest one day thou would'st leave me  
As her at Timna, sought by all means therefore  
How to endear, and hold thee to me firmest:  
No better way I saw than by impertuning  
To learn thy secrets, get into my power  
Thy key of strength and safety: thou wilt say,  
Why then reveal'd? I was assur'd by those  
Who tempted me, that nothing was design'd  
Against thee but safe custody, and hold:  
That made for me; I knew that liberty  
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprises,  
While I at home sat full of cares and fears,  
Wailing thy absence in my widow'd bed;  
Here I should still enjoy thee, day and night,  
Fine and love's prisoner, not the Philistines',  
Whole to myself, unhazarded abroad,  
Fearless at home of partners in my love.  
These reasons in love's law have past for good,  
Though fond and reasonless to some perhaps:  
And love hath oft, well meaning, wrought much woe,  
'Tis always pity or pardon hath obtain'd.  
Be not unlike all others, not austere  
As thou art strong, inflexible as steel.  
If thou in strength all mortals dost exceed,  
An uncompassionate anger do not so.

*Sams.* How cunningly the sorceress displays  
Her own transgressions, to upbraid me mine!  
That malice, not repentance, brought thee hither,  
By this appears: I gave, thou say'st, the example,  
Led the way: bitter reproach, but true;  
To myself was false ere thou to me;  
Much pardon therefore as I give my folly,  
Take to thy wicked deed; which when thou seest  
Impartial, self-severe, inexorable,  
Thou wilt renounce thy seeking, and much rather  
Confess it feign'd: weakness is thy excuse,  
And I believe it; weakness to resist  
Philistine gold: if weakness may excuse,  
What murderer, what traitor, parricide,  
Necrotuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?  
All wickedness is weakness: that plea therefore  
With God or man will gain thee no remission.  
But love constrain'd thee: call it furious rage  
To satisfy thy lust: love seeks to have love;  
If love how could'st thou hope, who took'st the way  
To raise in me inexpiable hate,  
Knowing, as needs I must, by thee betray'd?  
In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame,  
Or by evasions thy crime uncover'st more.

*Dal.* Since thou determin'st weakness for no plea  
In man or woman, though to thy own condemning,  
Fear what assaults I had, what snares besides,  
What sieges girt me round, ere I consented;  
Which might have aw'd the best resolv'd of men,  
The constantest, to have yielded without blame  
'Tis not gold, as to my charge thou lay'st,  
That wrought with me: thou know'st the magistrates  
And princes of my country came in person,  
Solicited, commanded, threaten'd, urg'd,  
Adjur'd by all the bonds of civil duty  
And of religion, press'd how just it was,  
How honourable, how glorious, to entrap

A common enemy, who had destroy'd  
Such numbers of our nation: and the priest  
Was not behind, but ever at my ear,  
Preaching how meritorious with the gods  
It would be to ensnare an irreligious  
Dishonourer of Dagon: what had I  
To oppose against such powerful arguments?  
Only my love of thee held long debate,  
And combated in silence all these reasons  
With hard contest: at length that groundless maxim,  
So rife and celebrated in the mouths  
Of wisest men, that to the public good  
Private respects must yield, with grave authority  
Took full possession of me, and prevail'd;  
Virtue, as I thought, truth, duty, so enjoining.

*Sams.* I thought where all thy circling wiles  
would end;

In feign'd religion, smooth hypocrisy!  
But had thy love, still odiously pretended, [thee  
Been, as it ought, sincere, it would have taught  
Far other reasonings, brought forth other deeds.  
I, before all the daughters of my tribe  
And of my nation, chose thee from among  
My enemies, lov'd thee, as too well thou knew'st;  
Too well; unbosom'd all my secrets to thee,  
Not out of levity, but overpower'd  
By thy request, who could deny thee nothing:  
Yet now am judg'd an enemy. Why then  
Did'st thou at first receive me for thy husband,  
Then, as since then, thy country's foe profess'd?  
Being once a wife, for me thou wast to leave  
Parents and country; nor was I their subject,  
Nor under their protection but my own,  
Thou mine, not theirs; if aught against my life  
Thy country sought of thee, it sought unjustly,  
Against the law of nature, law of nations;  
No more thy country, but an impious crew  
Of men conspiring to uphold their state  
By worse than hostile deeds, violating the ends  
For which our country is a name so dear;  
Not therefore to be obey'd. But zeal moved thee;  
To please thy gods thou didst it; gods, unable  
To acquit themselves and prosecute their foes  
But by ungodly deeds, the contradiction  
Of their own deity, gods cannot be;  
Less therefore to be pleas'd, obey'd or fear'd.  
These false pretexts, and varnish'd colours failing,  
Bare in thy guilt, how foul must thou appear?

*Dal.* In argument with men a woman ever  
Goes by the worse whatever be her cause. [breath;  
*Sams.* For want of words no doubt, or lack of  
Witness when I was worried with thy peals.

*Dal.* I was a fool, too rash, and quite mistaken  
In what I thought would have succeeded best.  
Let me obtain forgiveness of thee, Samson;  
Afford me place to show what recompense  
Towards thee I intend for what I have misdone,  
Misguided; only what remains past cure  
Bear not too sensibly, nor still insist  
To afflict thyself in vain: though sight be lost,  
Life yet hath many solaces, enjoy'd  
Where other senses want not their delights  
At home in leisure and domestic ease,  
Exempt from many a care and chance, to which  
Eye-sight exposes daily men abroad.  
I to the lords will intercede, not doubting  
Their favourable ear, that I may fetch thee  
From forth this loathsome prison-house to abide  
With me, where my redoubled love and care  
With nursing diligence, to me glad office,

May ever tend about thee to old age,  
With all things grateful cheer'd, and so supplied,  
That, what by me thou hast lost, thou least shalt miss.

*Sams.* No, no; of my condition take no care;  
It fits not; thou and I long since are twain;  
Nor think me so unwary or accurs'd,  
To bring my feet again into the snare [trains,  
Where once I have been caught: I know thy  
Thought dearly to my cost, thy gins, and toils;  
Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,  
No more on me have power; their force is null'd;  
So much of adder's wisdom I have learn'd,  
To fence my ear against thy sorceries.  
If in my flower of youth and strength, when all men  
Lov'd, honour'd, fear'd me, thou alone could'st  
hate me

Thy husband, slight me, sell me, and forego me;  
How wouldst thou use me now, blind, and thereby  
Deceivable, in most things as a child  
Helpless, thence easily contemn'd and scorn'd,  
And last neglected? How would'st thou insult,  
When I must live uxurious to thy will  
In perfect thralldom, how again betray me,  
Bearing my words and doings to the lords  
To gloss upon, and, censuring, frown or smile?  
This jail I count the house of liberty  
To thine, whose doors my feet shall never enter.

*Dal.* Let me approach at least, and touch thy hand. [wake

*Sams.* Not for thy life, lest fierce remembrance  
My sudden rage to tear thee joint by joint.  
At distance I forgive thee; go with that;  
Bewail thy falsehood, and the pious works  
It hath brought forth to make thee memorable  
Among illustrious women, faithful wives!  
Cherish thy hasten'd widowhood with the gold  
Of matrimonial treason! so farewell.

*Dal.* I see thou art implacable, more deaf  
To prayers, than winds and seas; yet winds to seas  
Are reconcil'd at length, and sea to shore:  
Thy anger, unappeasable, still rages,  
Eternal tempest, never to be calm'd.  
Why do I humble thus myself, and, suing  
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate?  
Bid go with evil omen, and the brand  
Of infamy upon my name denounc'd?  
To mix with thy concerns I desist  
Henceforth, nor too much disapprove my own.  
Fame, if not double-fac'd, is double-mouth'd,  
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds;  
On both his wings, one black, the other white,  
Bears greatest names in his wild aery flight.  
My name perhaps among the circumcis'd  
In Dan, in Judah, and the bordering tribes,  
To all posterity may stand defam'd,  
With malediction mention'd, and the blot  
Of falsehood most unconjugal traduc'd.  
But in my country, where I most desire,  
In Ebron, Gaza, Asdod, and in Gath,  
I shall be nam'd among the famoussest  
Of women, sung at solemn festivals,  
Living and dead recorded, who, to save  
Her country from a fierce destroyer, chose  
Above the faith of wedlock-bands; my tomb  
With odours visited and annual flowers;  
Not less renown'd than in mount Ephraim  
Jaël, who with hospitable guile  
Smote Sisera sleeping, through the temples nail'd.  
Nor shall I count it heinous to enjoy

The public marks of honour and reward,  
Confer'd upon me, for the piety  
Which to my country I was judg'd to have shown  
At this whoever envies or repines,  
I leave him to his lot, and like my own. [Exit

*Chor.* She's gone, a manifest serpent by her size  
Discover'd in the end, till now conceal'd.

*Sams.* So let her go; God sent her to debase me  
And aggravate my folly, who committed  
To such a viper his most sacred trust  
Of secrecy, my safety, and my life. [power

*Chor.* Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange  
After offence returning, to regain  
Love once possess'd, nor can be easily  
Repuls'd, without much inward passion felt  
And secret sting of amorous remorse.

*Sams.* Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end  
Not wedlock-treachery endangering life.

*Chor.* It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,  
Strength, comeliness of shape, or amplest merit,  
That woman's love can win, or long inherit;  
But what it is, hard is to say,  
Harder to hit,

(Which way soever men refer it,)  
Much like thy riddle, Samson, in one day  
Or seven, though one should musing sit.

If any of these, or all, the Timnian bride  
Had not so soon prefer'd

Thy paronymph, worthless to thee compar'd,  
Successor in thy bed,

Nor both so loosely disallied  
Their nuptials, nor this last so treacherous  
Had shorn the fatal harvest of thy head.  
Is it for that such outward ornament  
Was lavish'd on their sex, that inward gifts  
Were left for haste unfinish'd, judgment scant,  
Capacity not rais'd to apprehend  
Or value what is best

In choice, but oft to affect the wrong?  
Or was too much of self-love mix'd,  
Of constancy no root infix'd,  
That either they love nothing, or not long?

Whate'er it be, to wisest men and best  
Seeming at first all heavenly under virgin veil,  
Soft, modest, meek, demure,  
Once join'd, the contrary she proves, a thorn  
Intestine, far within defensive arms  
A cleaving mischief, in his way to virtue  
Adverse and turbulent, or by her charms  
Draws him awry enslav'd  
With dottage, and his sense deprav'd  
To folly and shameful deeds which ruin ends.  
What pilot so expert but needs must wreck  
Imbark'd with such a steers-mate at the helm?

Favour'd of Heaven, who finds  
One virtuous, rarely found,  
That in domestic good combines:  
Happy that house! his way to peace is smooth:  
But virtue, which breaks through all opposition,  
And all temptation can remove,  
Most shines, and most is acceptable above.

Therefore God's universal law  
Gave to the man despotic power  
Over his female in due awe,  
Nor from that right to part an hour,  
Smile she or lour:  
So shall he least confusion draw  
On his whole life, not sway'd  
By female usurpation, or dismay'd.  
But had we best retire? I see a storm.

*Sams.* Fair days have oft contracted wind and rain.

*Chor.* But this another kind of tempest brings.

*Sams.* Be less abstruse, my riddling days are past.

*Chor.* Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear

The bait of honied words ; a rougher tongue  
Draws hitherward ; I know him by his stride,  
The giant Harapha of Gath, his look  
Haughty, as is his pile high-built and proud.  
Comes he in peace ? what wind hath blown him  
hither

! less conjecture than when first I saw  
The sumptuous Dalila floating this way :  
His habit carries peace, his brow defiance.

*Sams.* Or peace, or not, alike to me he comes.

*Chor.* His fraught we soon shall know, he now  
arrives.

[Enter HARAPHA.]

*Har.* I come not, Samson, to condole thy chance,  
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,  
Though for no friendly intent. I am of Gath ;  
Men call me Harapha, of stock renown'd  
As Og, or Anak, and the Emims old  
That Kiriathaim held ; thou know'st me now  
If thou at all art known. Much I have heard  
Of thy prodigious might and feats perform'd,  
Incredible to me, in this displeas'd,  
That I was never present on the place  
Of those encounters, where we might have tried  
Each other's force in camp or listed field ;  
And now am come to see of whom such noise  
Hath walk'd about, and each limb to survey,  
Of thy appearance answer loud report.

*Sams.* The way to know were not to see but taste.

*Har.* Dost thou already single me ? I thought  
Lives and the mill had tamed thee. O that fortune  
Had brought me to the field, where thou art fam'd  
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw !  
I should have forc'd thee soon with other arms,  
Or left thy carcass where the ass lay thrown :  
So had the glory of prowess been recover'd  
To Palestine, won by a Philistine,  
From the unforeseenn'd race, of whom thou bear'st  
The highest name for valiant acts ; that honour,  
Certain to have won by mortal duel from thee,  
Lose, prevented by thy eyes put out.

*Sams.* Boast not of what thou would'st have done,  
but do

What then thou would'st ; thou seest it in thy hand.

*Har.* To combat with a blind man I disdain,  
And thou hast need much washing to be touch'd.

*Sams.* Such usage as your honourable lords  
Afford me, assassinated and betray'd,  
Who durst not with their whole united powers  
In fight withstand me single and unarm'd,  
Nor in the house with chamber-ambushes  
Close-banded durst attack me, no, not sleeping,  
I'll tell they had hir'd a woman with their gold  
Breaking her marriage-faith to circumvent me.  
Therefore, without feign'd shifts, let be assign'd  
Some narrow place enclos'd, where sight may give  
thee,

Or rather flight, no great advantage on me ;  
Then put on all thy gorgeous arms, thy helmet  
And brigandine of brass, thy broad habergeon,  
Vant-brace and greaves, and gauntlet, add thy spear,  
A weaver's beam, and seven-times-folded shield ;  
I only with an oaken staff will meet thee,

And raise such outcries on thy clatter'd iron,  
Which long shall not withhold me from thy head,  
That in a little time, while breath remains thee,  
Thou oft shalt wish thyself at Gath to boast  
Again in safety what thou would'st have done  
To Samson, but shalt never see Gath more.

*Har.* Thou durst not thus disparage glorious  
arms,

Which greatest heroes have in battle worn,  
Their ornament and safety, had not spells  
And black enchantments, some magician's art,  
Arm'd thee or charm'd thee strong, which thou  
from Heaven

Feign'dst at thy birth, was given thee in thy hair,  
Where strength can least abide, though all thy hairs  
Were bristles rang'd like those that ridge the back  
Of chaf'd wild boars, or ruffled porcupines.

*Sams.* I know no spells, use no forbidden arts ;  
My trust is in the living God, who gave me  
At my nativity this strength, diffus'd

No less through all my sinews, joints, and bones,  
Than thine, while I preserv'd these locks unshorn,  
The pledge of my unviolated vow.

For proof hereof, if Dagon be thy god,  
For to his temple, invoke his aid  
With solemnest devotion, spread before him  
How highly it concerns his glory now

To frustrate and dissolve these magic spells,  
Which I to be the power of Israel's God  
Avow, and challenge Dagon to the test,  
Offering to combat thee his champion bold,  
With the utmost of his Godhead seconded ;  
Then thou shalt see, or rather, to thy sorrow,  
Soon feel, whose God is strongest, thine or mine.

*Har.* Presume not on thy God, what'er he be ;

Thee he regards not, owns not, hath cut off  
Quite from his people, and deliver'd up  
Into thy enemies' hand, permitted them  
To put out both thine eyes, and fetter'd send thee  
Into the common prison, there to grind  
Among the slaves and asses thy comrades,  
As good for nothing else ; no better service  
With those thy boisterous locks, no worthy match  
For valour to assail, nor by the sword  
Of noble warrior, so to stain his honour,  
But by the barber's razor best subdued.

*Sams.* All these indignities, for such they are  
From thine, these evils I deserve, and more,  
Acknowledge them from God inflicted on me  
Justly, yet despair not of his final pardon,  
Whose ear is ever open, and his eye  
Gracious to re-admit the suppliant :

In confidence whereof I once again  
Defy thee to the trial of mortal fight,  
By combat to decide whose God is God,  
Thine, or whom I with Israel's sons adore.

*Har.* Fair honour that thou dost thy God, in  
trusting

He will accept thee to defend this cause,  
A murderer, a revolter, and a robber !

*Sams.* Tongue-doughty giant, how dost thou  
prove me these ?

*Har.* Is not thy nation subject to our lords ?  
Their magistrates confess'd it when they took thee  
As a league-breaker, and deliver'd bound  
Into our hands : for hadst thou not committed  
Notorious murder on those thirty men  
At Ascalon, who never did thee harm,  
Then like a robber stripp'dst them of their robes ?  
The Philistines, when thou hadst broke the league,

Went up with armed powers thee only seeking,  
To others did no violence nor spoil.

*Sams.* Among the daughters of the Philistines  
I chose a wife, which argued me no foe;  
And in your city held my nuptial feast:  
But your ill-meaning politician lords,  
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,  
Appointed to await me thirty spies,  
Who, threatening cruel death, constrain'd the bride  
To wring from me, and tell to them, my secret,  
That solv'd the riddle which I had propos'd.

When I perceiv'd all set on enmity,  
As on my enemies, wherever chanc'd,  
I us'd hostility, and took their spoil,  
To pay my underminers in their coin.  
My nation was subjected to your lords;  
It was the force of conquest: force with force  
Is well ejected when the conquer'd can.  
But I a private person, whom my country  
As a league-breaker gave up bound, presum'd  
Single rebellion, and did hostile acts.

I was no private, but a person rais'd [Heaven,  
With strength sufficient, and command from  
To free my country; if their servile minds  
Me, their deliverer sent, would not receive,  
But to their masters gave me up for nought,  
The unworthier they; whence to this day they serve.  
I was to do my part from Heaven assign'd,  
And had perform'd it, if my known offence  
Had not disabled me, not all your force:  
These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant, [tempts,  
Though by his blindness main'd for high at-  
Who now defies thee thrice to single fight,  
As a petty enterprise of small enforce. [roll'd,

*Har.* With thee! a man condemn'd, a slave en-  
Due by the law to capital punishment!  
To fight with thee no man of arms will deign.

*Sams.* Cam'st thou for this, vain boaster, to  
survey me,

To descant on my strength, and give thy verdict?  
Come nearer; part not hence so slight inform'd;  
But take good heed my hand survey not thee.

*Har.* O Baal-zebub! can my ears unus'd  
Hear these dishonours, and not render death?

*Sams.* No man withholds thee, nothing from thy  
hand

Fear I incurable; bring up thy van,  
My heels are fetter'd, but my fist is free.

*Har.* This insolence other kind of answer fits.

*Sams.* Go, baffled coward! lest I run upon thee,  
Though in these chains, bulk without spirit vast,  
And with one buffet lay thy structure low,  
Or swing thee in the air, then dash thee down  
To the hazard of thy brains and shatter'd sides.

*Har.* By Astaroth, ere long thou shalt lament  
These braveries, in irons loaden on thee. [Exit.]

*Chor.* His giantship is gone somewhat crestfallen,  
Stalking with less unconscionable strides,  
And lower looks, but in a sultry chafe.

*Sams.* I dread him not, nor all his giant-brood,  
Though fame divulge him father of five sons,  
All of gigantic size, Goliath chief.

*Chor.* He will directly to the lords, I fear,  
And with malicious counsel stir them up  
Some way or other yet further to afflict thee. [fight

*Sams.* He must allege some cause, and offer'd  
Will not dare mention, lest a question rise  
Whether he durst accept the offer or not;  
And, that he durst not, plain enough appear'd.  
Much more affliction than already felt

They cannot well impose, nor I sustain;  
If they intend advantage of my labours,  
The work of many hands, which earns my keeping  
With no small profit daily to my owners.  
But come what will, my deadliest foe will prove  
My speediest friend, by death to rid me hence;  
The worst that he can give to me the best.  
Yet so it may fall out, because their end  
Is hate, not help to me, it may with mine  
Draw their own ruin who attempt the deed.

*Chor.* Oh how comely it is, and how reviving  
To the spirits of just men long oppress'd!  
When God into the hands of their deliverer  
Puts invincible might

To quell the mighty of the Earth, the oppressor,  
The brute and boisterous force of violent men,  
Hardy and industrious to support  
Tyrannic power, but raging to pursue  
The righteous and all such as honour truth;  
He all their ammunition

And feats of war defeats,  
With plain heroic magnitude of mind  
And celestial vigour arm'd;  
Their armouries and magazines contemns  
Renders them useless; while  
With winged expedition,  
Swift as the lightning glance, he executes  
His errand on the wicked, who, surpris'd,  
Lose their defence, distracted and amaz'd.

But patience is more oft the exercise  
Of saints, the trial of their fortitude,  
Making them each his own deliverer  
And victory over all

That tyranny or fortune can inflict.  
Either of these is in thy lot,  
Samson, with might endued  
Above the sons of men; but sight bereav'd  
May chance to number thee with those  
Whom patience finally must crown.

This idol's day hath been to thee no day of rest  
Labouring thy mind

More than the working day thy hands.  
And yet perhaps more trouble is behind,  
For I descry this way

Some other tending; in his hand  
A sceptre or quaint staff he bears,  
Comes on amain, speed in his look.  
By his habit I discern him now  
A public officer, and now at hand;  
His message will be short and voluble.

[Enter OFFICER.]

*Off.* Hebrews, the prisoner Samson here I send.  
*Chor.* His manacles remark him, there he sits.

*Off.* Samson, to thee our lords thus bid me say;  
This day to Dagon is a solemn feast,  
With sacrifices, triumph, pomp, and games:  
Thy strength they know surpassing human rate,  
And now some public proof thereof require  
To honour this great feast, and great assembly:  
Rise therefore with all speed, and come along,  
Where I will see thee hearten'd, and fresh clad,  
To appear as fits before the illustrious lords.

*Sams.* Thou know'st I am an Hebrew, therefore  
tell them,

Our law forbids at their religious rites  
My presence; for that cause I cannot come.

*Off.* This answer, be assur'd, will not content  
them.

*Sams.* Have they not sword-players, and every sort

Of gymnastic artists, wrestlers, riders, runners,  
Jugglers, and dancers, antics, mummers, mimics,  
But they must pick me out, with shackles tir'd,  
And over-labour'd at their public mill,  
To make them sport with blind activity?  
Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels  
In my refusal to distress me more,  
Or make a game of my calamities?  
Return the way thou cam'st, I will not come.

*Off.* Regard thyself; this will offend them highly.

*Sams.* Myself? my conscience, and internal peace.

Can they think me so broken, so debas'd  
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever  
Will condescend to such absurd commands?  
Although their drudge, to be their fool or jester,  
And in my midst of sorrow and heart-grief  
To show them feats, and play before their god,  
The worst of all indignities, yet on me  
Shin'd with extreme contempt? I will not come.

*Off.* My message was impos'd on me with speed,  
Brooks no delay: is this thy resolution?

*Sams.* So take it with what speed thy message  
needs.

*Off.* I am sorry what this stoutness will produce.

[*Exit.*]

*Sams.* Perhaps thou shalt have cause to sorrow  
indeed.

*Chor.* Consider, Samson; matters now are strain'd  
Up to the height, whether to hold or break:  
He's gone, and who knows how he may report  
Thy words by adding fuel to the flame?  
Expect another message more imperious,  
Fore lordly thundering than thou well wilt bear.

*Sams.* Shall I abuse this consecrated gift  
Of strength, again returning with my hair  
After my great transgression, so requite  
Favour renew'd, and add a greater sin  
By prostituting holy things to idols?

A Nazarite in place abominable  
Anting my strength in honour to their Dagon!  
Besides, how vile, contemptible, ridiculous,  
What act more execrably unclean, prophane?

*Chor.* Yet with this strength thou serv'st the  
Philistines,

Idolatrous, uncircumcis'd, unclean.

*Sams.* Not in their idol-worship, but by labour  
Lowest and lawful to deserve my food  
Of those who have me in their civil power.

*Chor.* Where the heart joins not, outward acts  
Defile not.

[*tence holds.*]

*Sams.* Where outward force constrains, the sen-  
tinel who constrains me to the temple of Dagon,  
Not dragging? the Philistian lords command.  
Commands are no constraints. If I obey them,  
Do it freely, venturing to displease  
God for the fear of man, and man prefer,  
Let God behind; which in his jealousy  
Shall never, unrepented, find forgiveness.  
Let that he may dispense with me, or thee,  
Present in temples at idolatrous rites

For some important cause, thou need'st not doubt.  
*Chor.* How thou wilt here come off surmounts my  
reach.

*Sams.* Be of good courage; I begin to feel  
Some rousing motions in me, which dispose  
To something extraordinary my thoughts.  
I with this messenger will go along,  
Nothing to do, be sure, that may dishonour  
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite.  
If there be aught of presage in the mind,

This day will be remarkable in my life

By some great act, or of my days the last.

*Chor.* In time thou hast resolv'd, the man returns.

*Off.* Samson, this second message from our lords  
To thee I am bid say. Art thou our slave,  
Our captive at the public mill, our drudge,  
And dar'st thou at our sending and command  
Dispute thy coming? come without delay;

Or we shall find such engines to assail  
And hamper thee, as thou shalt come of force,  
Though thou wert firmlier fasten'd than a rock.

*Sams.* I could be well content to try their art,  
Which to no few of them would prove pernicious.  
Yet, knowing their advantages too many,  
Because they shall not trail me through their streets  
Like a wild beast, I am content to go.  
Masters' commands come with a power resistless  
To such as owe them absolute subjection;  
And for a life who will not change his purpose?  
(So mutable are all the ways of men;)  
Yet this be sure, in nothing to comply  
Scandalous or forbidden in our law.

*Off.* I praise thy resolution: doff these links:  
By this compliance thou wilt win the lords  
To favour, and perhaps to set thee free.

*Sams.* Brethren, farewell; your company along  
I will not wish, lest it perhaps offend them  
To see me girt with friends; and how the sight  
Of me, as of a common enemy,  
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,  
I know not: lords are lordliest in their wine;  
And the well-feasted priest then soonest fir'd  
With zeal, if aught religion seem concern'd;  
No less the people, on their holy-days,  
Impetuous, insolent, unquenchable:  
Happen what may, of me expect to hear  
Nothing dishonourable, impure, unworthy  
Our God, our law, my nation, or myself,  
The last of me or no I cannot warrant.

*Chor.* Go, and the Holy One  
Of Israel be thy guide

[*name*]

To what may serve his glory best, and spread his

Great among the Heathen round;

Send thee the angel of thy birth, to stand

Fast by thy side, who from thy father's field

Rode up in flames after his message told

Of thy conception, and be now a shield

Of fire; that spirit, that first rush'd on thee

In the camp of Dan,

Be efficacious in thee now at need.

For never was from Heaven imparted

Measure of strength so great to mortal seed,

As in thy wondrous actions hath been seen. —

But wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste

With youthful steps? much livelier than ere while

He seems; supposing here to find his son,

Or of him bringing to us some glad news?

[*Enter MANOAH.*]

*Man.* Peace with you, brethren; my inducement  
hither

Was not at present here to find my son,

By order of the lords now parted hence

To come and play before them at their feast.

I heard all as I came, the city rings,

And numbers thither flock: I had no will,

Lest I should see him forc'd to things unseemly.

But that, which mov'd my coming now, was chiefly

To give ye part with me what hope I have

With good success to work his liberty.

*Chor.* That hope would much rejoice us to partake  
With thee; say, reverend sire, we thirst to hear.

*Man.* I have attempted one by one the lords  
Either at home, or through the high street passing,  
With supplication prone and father's tears,  
To accept of ransom for my son their prisoner.  
Some much averse I found and wondrous harsh,  
Contemptuous, proud, set on revenge and spite;  
That part most reverend Dagon and his priests:  
Others more moderate seeming, but their aim  
Private reward, for which both God and state  
They easily would set to sale: a third  
More generous far and civil, who confess'd  
They had enough reveng'd; having reduc'd  
Their foe to misery beneath their fears,  
The rest was magnanimity to remit,  
If some convenient ransom were propos'd.  
What noise or shout was that? it tore the sky.

*Chor.* Doubtless the people shouting to behold  
Their once great dread, captive, and blind before  
them,

Or at some proof of strength before them shown.

*Man.* His ransom, if my whole inheritance  
May compass it, shall willingly be paid  
And number'd down: much rather I shall choose  
To live the poorest in my tribe, than richest,  
And he in that calamitous prison left.  
No, I am fix'd not to part hence without him.  
For his redemption all my patrimony,  
If need be, I am ready to forego  
And quit: not wanting him, I shall want nothing.

*Chor.* Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,  
Thou for thy son art bent to lay out all;  
Sons wont to nurse their parents in old age,  
Thou in old age car'st how to nurse thy son,  
Made older than thy age through eye-sight lost.

*Man.* It shall be my delight to tend his eyes,  
And view him sitting in the house, ennobled  
With all those high exploits by him achiev'd,  
And on his shoulders waving down those locks  
That of a nation arm'd the strength contain'd:  
And I persuade me, God had not permitted  
His strength again to grow up with his hair,  
Garrison'd round about him like a camp  
Of faithful soldiery, were not his purpose  
To use him further yet in some great service;  
Not to sit idle with so great a gift  
Useless, and thence ridiculous about him.  
And since his strength with eye-sight was not lost,  
God will restore him eye-sight to his strength. [vain

*Chor.* Thy hopes are not ill-founded, nor seem  
Of his delivery, and the joy thereon  
Conceiv'd, agreeable to a father's love,  
In both which we, as next, participate. [noise! —

*Man.* I know your friendly minds and — O what  
Mercy of Heaven, what hideous noise was that  
Horribly loud, unlike the former shout.

*Chor.* Noise call you it, or universal groan,  
As if the whole inhabitation perish'd!  
Blood, death, and deathful deeds, are in that noise,  
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point.

*Man.* Of ruin indeed methought I heard the noise:  
Oh! it continues, they have slain my son.

*Chor.* Thy son is rather slaying them: that outcry  
From slaughter of one foe could not ascend.

*Man.* Some dismal accident it needs must be;  
What shall we do, stay here or run and see?

*Chor.* Best keep together here, lest, running  
thither,  
We unawares run into danger's mouth.

This evil on the Philistines is fall'n:  
From whom could else a general cry be heard?  
The sufferers then will scarce molest us here;  
From other hands we need not much to fear.  
What if, his eye-sight (for to Israel's God  
Nothing is hard) by miracle restor'd,  
He now be dealing dole among his foes,  
And over heaps of slaughter'd walk his way?

*Man.* That were a joy presumptuous to be thought.

*Chor.* Yet God hath wrought things as incredible  
For his people of old; what hinders now?

*Man.* He can, I know, but doubt to think he will.  
Yet hope would fain subscribe, and tempts belief.  
A little stay will bring some notice hither.

*Chor.* Of good or bad so great, of bad the sooner:  
For evil news rides post, while good news hastes.  
And to our wish I see one hither speeding,  
An Hebrew, as I guess, and of our tribe.

[Enter MESSENGER.]

*Mess.* O whither shall I run, or which way fly  
The sight of this so horrid spectacle,  
Which erst my eyes beheld, and yet behold  
For dire imagination still pursues me.

But providence or instinct of nature seems,  
Or reason though disturb'd, and scarce consulted,  
To have guided me aright, I know not how,  
To thee first, reverend Manoah, and to these  
My countrymen, whom here I knew remaining,  
As at some distance from the place of horror,  
So in the sad event too much concern'd. [the

*Man.* The accident was loud, and here before  
With rueful cry, yet what it was we hear not;  
No preface needs, thou seest we long to know.

*Mess.* It would burst forth, but I recover breath  
And sense distract, to know well what I utter.

*Man.* Tell us the sum, the circumstance defer.

*Mess.* Gaza yet stands, but all her sons are fall'n.  
All in a moment overwhelm'd and fall'n. [saddens

*Man.* Sad, but thou know'st to Israelites not  
The desolation of a hostile city. [saddens

*Mess.* Feed on that first: there may in grief be

*Man.* Relate by whom.

*Mess.* By Samson.

*Man.* That still lessens  
The sorrow, and converts it nigh to joy.

*Mess.* Ah! Manoah, I refrain too suddenly  
To utter what will come at last too soon;

Let evil tidings with too rude irruption  
Hitting thy aged ear should pierce too deep. [out

*Man.* Suspense in news is torture, speak then

*Mess.* Take then the worst in brief, Samson is  
dead. [saddens

*Man.* The worst indeed, O all my hopes de-  
To free him hence! but death, who sets all free,  
Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge.  
What windy joy this day had I conceiv'd  
Hopeful of his delivery, which now proves  
Abortive as the first-born bloom of spring  
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost!  
Yet ere I give the reins to grief, say first,  
How died he; death to life is crown or shame.  
All by him fell, thou say'st: by whom fell he?  
What glorious hand gave Samson his death's wound?

*Mess.* Unwounded of his enemies he fell. [plain

*Man.* Wearied with slaughter then, or how? c1

*Mess.* By his own hands.

*Man.* Self-violence? what cause  
Brought him so soon at variance with himself  
Among his foes?

*Mess.* Inevitable cause,

At once both to destroy, and be destroy'd ;  
The edifice, where all were met to see him,  
Upon their heads and on his own he pull'd.

*Man.* O lastly over-strong against thyself !  
A dreadful way thou took'st to thy revenge.  
More than enough we know ; but while things yet  
Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst,  
Eye-witness of what first or last was done,  
Relation more particular and distinct.

*Mess.* Occasions drew me early to this city ;  
And, as the gates I enter'd with sun-rise,  
The morning trumpets festival proclaim'd  
Through each high street : little I had despatch'd,  
When all abroad was rumour'd that this day  
Samson should be brought forth, to show the people  
Proof of his mighty strength in feats and games ;  
I sorrow'd at his captive state, but minded  
Not to be absent at that spectacle.

The building was a spacious theatre  
Half-round, on two main pillars vaulted high,  
With seats where all the lords, and each degree  
Of sort, might sit in order to behold !  
The other side was open, where the throng  
On banks and scaffolds under sky might stand ;  
Among these aloof obscurely stood.

The feast and noon grew high, and sacrifice [wine,  
Had fill'd their hearts with mirth, high cheer, and  
When to their sports they turn'd. Immediately

Was Samson as a public servant brought,  
In their state livery clad ; before him pipes,  
And timbrels, on each side went armed guards,  
Both horse and foot, before him and behind  
Archers, and slingers, cataphracts and spears.

At sight of him the people with a shout  
Lifted the air, clamouring their God with praise,  
Who had made their dreadful enemy their thrall.  
He patient, but undaunted, where they led him,  
Came to the place ; and what was set before him,  
Which without help of eye might be assay'd,  
To heave, pull, draw, or break, he still perform'd  
All with incredible, stupendous force ;  
None daring to appear antagonist.

At length for intermission's sake they led him  
Between the pillars ; he his guide requested  
For so from such as nearer stood we heard)  
Is over-tir'd to let him lean a while  
With both his arms on those two massy pillars,  
That to the arched roof gave main support.  
He, unsuspecting, led him ; which when Samson  
Felt in his arms, with head a while inclin'd,  
And eyes fast fix'd he stood, as one who pray'd,  
Or some great matter in his mind revolv'd :

At last with head erect thus cried aloud,  
Hitherto, lords, what your commands impos'd  
Have perform'd, as reason was, obeying,  
Not without wonder or delight beheld :  
Now of my own accord such other trial  
I mean to show you of my strength, yet greater,  
As with amaze shall strike all who behold."  
This utter'd, straining all his nerves he bow'd,  
As with the force of winds and waters pent,  
When mountains tremble, those two massy pillars  
With horrible convulsion to and fro  
He tugg'd, he shook, till down they came and drew  
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder  
Upon the heads of all who sat beneath,  
Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests,  
Their choice nobility and flower, not only  
Of this but each Philistian city round,

Met from all parts to solemnize this feast.

Samson, with these immix'd, inevitably  
Pull'd down the same destruction on himself ;  
The vulgar only 'scap'd who stood without.

*Chor.* O dearly-bought revenge, yet glorious !  
Living or dying thou hast fulfill'd  
The work for which thou wast foretold  
To Israel, and now ly'st victorious  
Among thy slain self-kill'd,  
Not willingly, but tangled in the fold  
Of dire necessity, whose law in death conjoin'd  
Thee with thy slaughter'd foes, in number more  
Than all thy life hath slain before. [sublime,

1. *Semichor.* While their hearts were jocund and  
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine,  
And fat regorg'd of bulls and goats,  
Chanting their idol, and preferring  
Before our living Dread who dwells  
In Silo, his bright sanctuary :  
Among them he a spirit of phrensy sent,  
Who hurt their minds,  
And urg'd them on with mad desire  
To call in haste for their destroyer ;  
They, only set on sport and play,  
Unweetingly importun'd  
Their own destruction to come speedy upon them.  
So fond are mortal men,  
Fall'n into wrath divine,  
As their own ruin on themselves to invite,  
Insensate left, or to sense reprobate,  
And with blindness internal struck.

2. *Semichor.* But he, though blind of sight,  
Despis'd and thought extinguish'd quite,  
With inward eyes illuminated,  
His fiery virtue rous'd  
From under ashes into sudden flame,  
And as an evening dragon came,  
Assailant on the perched roosts  
And nests in order rang'd  
Of tame villatic fowl ; but as an eagle  
His cloudless thunder bolted on their heads.  
So virtue, given for lost,  
Depress'd, and overthrown, as seem'd,  
Like that self-begotten bird  
In the Arabian woods embost,  
That no second knows nor third,  
And lay ere while a holocaust,  
From out her ashy womb now teem'd,  
Revives, reflowerishes, then vigorous most  
When most unactive deem'd ;  
And, though her body die, her fame survives  
A secular bird ages of lives.

*Man.* Come, come ; no time for lamentation now  
Nor much more cause ; Samson hath quit himself  
Like Samson, and heroically hath finish'd  
A life heroic, on his enemies  
Fully reveng'd, hath left them years of mourning,  
And lamentation to the sons of Caphtor  
Through all Philistian bounds, to Israel  
Honour hath left, and freedom, let but them  
Find courage to lay hold on this occasion ;  
To himself and father's house eternal fame ;  
And, which is best and happiest yet, all this  
With God not parted from him, as was fear'd,  
But favouring and assisting to the end.  
Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail  
Or knock the breast ; no weakness, no contempt,  
Dispraise, or blame ; nothing but well and fair,  
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.  
Let us go find the body where it lies



Soak'd in his enemies' blood ; and from the stream  
 With lavers pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off  
 The clotted gore. I, with what speed the while,  
 (Gaza is not in plight to say us nay,) <sup>]</sup>  
 Will send for all my kindred, all my friends,  
 To fetch him hence, and solemnly attend  
 With silent obsequy, and funeral train,  
 Home to his father's house : there will I build him  
 A monument, and plant it round with shade  
 Of laurel ever green, and branching palm,  
 With all his trophies hung, and acts inroll'd  
 In copious legend, or sweet lyric song.  
 Thither shall all the valiant youth resort,  
 And from his memory inflame their breasts  
 To matchless valour, and adventures high :  
 The virgins also shall, on feastful days,  
 Visit his tomb with flowers ; only bewailing  
 His lot unfortunate in nuptial choice,  
 From whence captivity and loss of eyes.

*Chor.* All is best, though we oft doubt  
 What the unsearchable dispose  
 Of highest Wisdom brings about,  
 And ever best found in the close.  
 Oft he seems to hide his face,  
 But unexpectedly returns,  
 And to his faithful champion hath in place  
 Bore witness gloriously ; whence Gaza mourns,  
 And all that band them to resist  
 His uncontrollable intent ;  
 His servants he, with new acquit  
 Of true experience, from this great event  
 With peace and consolation hath dismiss,  
 And calm of mind, all passion spent.

### CHRISTMAS HYMN.

It was the winter wild,  
 While the Heaven-born child  
 All meanly wrapt in the rude manger lies ;  
 Nature in awe to him,  
 Had doff'd her gaudy trim,  
 With her great Master so to sympathize :  
 It was no season then for her  
 To wanton with the Sun, her lusty paramour.

Only with speeches fair  
 She wooes the gentle air  
 To hide her guilty front with innocent snow ;  
 And on her naked shame,  
 Pollute with sinful blame,  
 The saintly veil of maiden white to throw ;  
 Confounded, that her Maker's eyes  
 Should look so near upon her foul deformities.

But he, her fears to cease,  
 Sent down the meek-ey'd Peace ;  
 She, crown'd with olive green, came softly sliding  
 Down through the turning sphere,  
 His ready harpinger,  
 With turtle wing the amorous clouds dividing ;  
 And, waving wide her myrtle wand,  
 She strikes an universal peace through sea and land.

No war, or battle's sound,  
 Was heard the world around :

The idle spear and shield were high up hung ;  
 The hooked chariot stood  
 Unstain'd with hostile blood ;  
 The trumpet spake not to the armed throng ;  
 And kings sat still with awful eye,  
 As if they surely knew their sovran Lord was by

But peaceful was the night,  
 Wherein the Prince of light  
 His reign of peace upon the Earth began :  
 The winds, with wonder whist,  
 Smoothly the waters kist,  
 Whispering new joys to the mild ocean,  
 Who now hath quite forgot to rave, <sup>]</sup>  
 While birds of calm sit brooding on the charmed

The stars, with deep amaze,  
 Stand fix'd in stedfast gaze,  
 Bending one way their precious influence ;  
 And will not take their flight,  
 For all the morning light,  
 Or Lucifer that often warn'd them thence ;  
 But in their glimmering orbs did glow,  
 Until their Lord himself bespake, and bid them go

And, though the shady gloom  
 Had given day her room,  
 The Sun himself withheld his wonted speed,  
 And hid his head for shame,  
 As his inferior flame  
 The new-enlighten'd world no more should need :  
 He saw a greater Sun appear <sup>]</sup>  
 Than his bright throne, or burning axletree, could

The shepherds on the lawn,  
 Or e'er the point of dawn,  
 Sat simply chatting in a rustic row ;  
 Full little thought they then,  
 That the mighty Pan  
 Was kindly come to live with them below ;  
 Perhaps their loves, or else their sheep,  
 Was all that did their silly thoughts so busy keep

When such music sweet  
 Their hearts and ears did greet,  
 As never was by mortal finger strook ;  
 Divinely-warbled voice  
 Answering the stringed noise,  
 As all their souls in blissful rapture took :  
 The air, such pleasure loth to lose, <sup>]</sup>  
 With thousand echoes still prolongs each heavenly

Nature that heard such sound,  
 Beneath the hollow round  
 Of Cynthia's seat, the aery region thrilling,  
 Now was almost won  
 To think her part was done,  
 And that her reign had here its last fulfilling ;  
 She knew such harmony alone  
 Could hold all Heaven and Earth in happier union

At last surrounds their sight  
 A globe of circular light, <sup>]</sup>  
 That with long beams the shamefac'd night  
 The helmed Cherubim,  
 And sworded Seraphim,  
 Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd,  
 Harping in loud and solemn quire, <sup>]</sup>  
 With unexpressive notes, to Heaven's new-born

Such music (as 'tis said)

Before was never made,

But when of old the sons of morning sung,

While the Creator great

His constellations set,

And the well-balanc'd world on hinges hung ;

And cast the dark foundations deep, [keep.

And bid the weltering waves their oozy channel

Ring out, ye crystal spheres,

Once bless our human ears,

If ye have power to touch our senses so ;

And let your silver chime

Move in melodious time ;

And let the base of Heaven's deep organ blow ;

And with your ninefold harmony,

Make up full consort to the angelic symphony.

For, if such holy song

Enwrap our fancy long,

Time will run back, and fetch the age of gold ;

And speckled Vanity

Will sicken soon and die,

And leprous Sin will melt from earthly mould ;

And Hell itself will pass away,

And leave her dolorous mansions to the peering day.

Yea, Truth and Justice then

Will down return to men,

Orb'd in a rainbow ; and, like glories wearing,

Mercy will sit between,

Thron'd in celestial sheen,

With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering ;

And Heaven, as at some festival,

Will open wide the gates of her high palace hall.

But wisest Fate says no,

This must not yet be so,

The babe yet lies in smiling infancy,

That on the bitter cross

Must redeem our loss ;

So both himself and us to glorify :

Yet first, to those ychain'd in sleep, [the deep ;

The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through

With such a horrid clang

As on mount Sinai rang, [brake :

While the red fire and smouldering clouds out-

The aged Earth aghast

With terror of that blast,

Shall from the surface to the centre shake ;

When, at the world's last session, [throne.

The dreadful Judge in middle air shall spread his

And then at last our bliss

Full and perfect is,

But now begins ; for, from this happy day,

The old Dragon, under ground

In straiter limits bound,

Not half so far casts his usurped sway ;

And, wroth to see his kingdom fail,

Swindges the scaly horror of his folded tail.

The oracles are dumb,

No voice or hideous hum

Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving.

Apollo from his shrine

Can no more divine,

With hollow shriek the steep of Delphos leaving.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,

Inspires the pale-ey'd priests from the prophetic cell.

The lonely mountains o'er,

And the resounding shore,

A voice of weeping heard and loud lament ;

From haunted spring and dale,

Edg'd with poplar pale,

The parting genius is with sighing sent ;

With flower-inwoven tresses torn [mourn.

The nymphs in twilight shade of tangled thickets

In consecrated earth,

And on the holy hearth, [plaint ;

The Lars, and Lemures, moan with midnight

In urns, and altars round,

A drear and dying sound

Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint ;

And the chill marble seems to sweat,

While each peculiar Power foregoes his wonted seat.

Peor and Baälin

Forsake their temples dim,

With that twice-batter'd god of Palestine ;

And mooned Ashtaroth,

Heaven's queen and mother both,

Now sits not girt with taper's holy shine ;

The Libyc Hammon shrinks his horn, [mourn.

In vain the Tyrian maids their wounded Thammuz

And sullen Moloch, fled,

Hath left in shadows dread

His burning idol all of blackest hue ;

In vain with cymbals' ring

They call the grisly king,

In dismal dance about the furnace blue :

The brutish gods of Nile as fast,

Isis, and Orus, and the dog Anubis, haste.

Nor is Osiris seen

In Memphian grove or green, [loud :

Trampling the unshower'd grass with lowings

Nor can he be at rest

Within his sacred chest ;

Nought but profoundest Hell can be his shroud ;

In vain with timbrell'd anthems dark

The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.

He feels from Judah's land

The dreaded infant's hand,

The rays of Bethlehem blind his dusky eyn ;

Nor all the gods beside

Longer dare abide,

Not Typhon huge ending in snaky twine :

Our babe, to show his Godhead true, [crew.

Can in his swaddling bands controul the damned

So, when the Sun in bed,

Curtain'd with cloudy red,

Pillows his chin upon an orient wave,

The flocking shadows pale

Troop to the infernal jail,

Each fetter'd ghost slips to his several grave ;

And the yellow-skirted Fayes [maze.

Fly after the night-steeds, leaving their moon-lov'd

But see, the Virgin blest

Hath laid her babe to rest ;

Time is, our tedious song should here have ending :

Heaven's youngest-teemed star

Hath fix'd her polish'd car,

Her sleeping Lord with handmaid lamp attending.

And all about the courtly stable

Bright-harness'd angels sit in order servicable.

## EDMUND WALLER.

**E**DMUND WALLER, born at Coleshill, Hertfordshire, in March, 1605, was the son of Robert Waller, Esq. a gentleman of an ancient family and good fortune, who married a sister of the celebrated John Hampden. The death of his father during his infancy left him heir to an estate of 3500*l.* a year, at that period an ample fortune. He was educated first at Eton, whence he was removed to King's College in Cambridge. His election to parliament was as early as between his sixteenth or seventeenth year; and it was not much later that he made his appearance as a poet: and it is remarkable that a copy of verses which he addressed to Prince Charles, in his eighteenth year, exhibits a style and character of versification as perfectly formed as those of his maturest productions. He again served in parliament before he was of age; and he continued his services to a later period. Not insensible of the value of wealth, he augmented his paternal fortune by marriage with a rich city heiress. In the long intermissions of parliament which occurred after 1628, he retired to his mansion of Beaconsfield, where he continued his classical studies, under the direction of his kinsman Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester; and he obtained admission to a society of able men and polite scholars, of whom Lord Falkland was the connecting medium.

Waller became a widower at the age of twenty-five; he did not, however, spend much time in mourning, but declared himself the suitor of Lady Dorothea Sydney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, whom he has immortalized under the poetical name of Saccharissa. She is described by him as a majestic and scornful beauty; and he seems to delight more in her contrast, the gentler Amoret, who is supposed to have been a Lady Sophia Murray. Neither of these ladies, however, was won by his poetic strains; and, like another man, he consoled himself in a second marriage.

When the king's necessities compelled him, in 1640, once more to apply to the representatives of the people, Waller, who was returned for Agmondesham, decidedly took part with the members who thought that the redress of grievances should precede a vote for supplies; and he made an energetic speech on the occasion. He continued during three years to vote in general with the Opposition in the Long Parliament, but did not enter into all their measures. In particular, he employed much cool argument against the proposal for the abolition of Episcopacy; and he spoke with freedom and severity against some other plans of the House. In fact, he was at length become a zealous loyalist in his inclinations; and his conduct under the difficulties into which this attachment involved him became a source of his indelible disgrace. A short narrative will suffice for the elucidation of this matter.

Waller had a brother-in-law, named Tomkyns, who was clerk of the queen's council, and possessed great influence in the city among the warm loyalists. On consulting together, they thought it would be possible to raise a powerful party, which might oblige the parliament to adopt pacific measures, by resisting the payment of the taxes levied for the support of the war. About this time Sir Nicholas Crispe formed a design of more dangerous import, which was that of exciting the king's friends in the city to an open resistance of the authority of parliament; and for that purpose he obtained a commission of array from his majesty. This plan appears to have been originally unconnected with the other; yet the commission was made known to Waller and Tomkyns, and the whole was compounded into a horrid and dreadful plot. Waller and Tomkyns were apprehended when the pusillanimity of the former disclosed the whole secret. "He was so confounded with fear," (says Lord Clarendon,) "that he confessed whatever he had heard, said, thought, or seen, all that he knew of himself, and all that he suspected of others, without concealing any person, of what degree or quality soever, or any discourse which he had ever upon any occasion entertained with them." The conclusion of this business was, that Tomkyns, and Chaloner, another conspirator, were hanged, and that Waller was expelled the House, tried, and condemned; but after a year's imprisonment, and a fine of ten thousand pounds, was suffered to go into exile. He chose Rouen for his first place of foreign exile, where he lived with his wife till his removal to Paris. In that capital he maintained the appearance of a man of fortune, and entertained hospitably, supporting this style of living chiefly by the sale of his wife's jewels. At length, after the lapse of ten years, being reduced to what he called his *rump* jewel, he thought it time to apply for permission to return to his own country. He obtained this licence, and was also restored to his estate, though now diminished to half its former rental. Here he fixed his abode, at a house built by himself, at Beaconsfield; and he renewed his courtly strains by adulation to Cromwell, now Protector, to whom his mother was related. To this usurper the noblest tribute of his muse was paid.

When Charles II. was restored to the crown, and past character was lightly regarded, the stains of that of Waller were forgotten, and his wit and poetry procured him notice at court, and admission to the highest circles. He had also sufficient interest to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, in all the parliaments of that reign. The king's gracious manners emboldened him to ask for the vacant place of provost of Eton college, which was granted him; but Lord Clarendon, then Lord

Chancellor, refused to set the seal to the grant, alledging that by the statutes laymen were excluded from that provostship. This was thought the reason why Waller joined the Duke of Buckingham, in his hostility against Clarendon.

On the accession of James II., Waller, then in his 80th year, was chosen representative for Saltash. Having now considerably passed the usual limit of human life, he turned his thoughts to devotion, and composed some divine poems, the usual task in

which men of gaiety terminate their career. He died at Beaconsfield in October, 1687, the 83d year of his age. He left several children by his second wife, of whom, the inheritor of his estate, Edmund, after representing Agmondesham in parliament, became a convert to quakerism.

Waller was one of the earliest poets who obtained reputation by the sweetness and sonorousness of his strains; and there are perhaps few masters at the present day who surpass him in this particular.

## TO AMORET.

FAIR! that you may truly know,  
What you unto Thyrsis owe;  
I will tell you how I do  
Sacharissa love, and you.

Joy salutes me, when I set  
My blest eyes on Amoret:  
But with wonder I am strook,  
While I on the other look.

If sweet Amoret complains,  
Have sense of all her pains:  
But for Sacharissa I

Do not only grieve, but die  
All that of myself is mine,  
Lovely Amoret! is thine,  
Sacharissa's captive fain

Would untie his iron chain;  
And, those scorching beams to shun  
To thy gentle shadow run.

If the soul had free election  
To dispose of her affection;  
Would not thus long have borne  
Laughty Sacharissa's scorn:  
But 'tis sure some power above,  
Which controls our wills in love!

If not a love, a strong desire  
To create and spread that fire  
In my breast, solicits me,  
Jealous Amoret! for thee.

'Tis amazement more than love,  
Which her radiant eyes do move:  
Of less splendour wait on thine,

Let them so benignly shine,  
Would turn my dazzled sight  
To behold their milder light.

But as hard 'tis to destroy  
That high flame, as to enjoy:  
Which how eas'ly I may do,  
Heaven (as eas'ly scal'd) does know!

Amoret! as sweet and good  
As the most delicious food,  
Which, but tasted, does impart  
Life and gladness to the heart.

Sacharissa's beauty's wine,  
Which to madness doth incline:  
Such a liquor, as no brain  
That is mortal can sustain.

Scarce can I to Heaven excuse  
The devotion, which I use

Unto that adored dame:  
For 'tis not unlike the same,  
Which I thither ought to send.  
So that if it could take end,  
'Twould to Heaven itself be due,  
To succeed her, and not you:  
Who already have of me  
All that's not idolatry:  
Which, though not so fierce a flame,  
Is longer like to be the same.  
Then smile on me, and I will prove  
Wonder is shorter-liv'd than love.

## TO AMORET.

AMORET, the Milky Way,  
Fram'd of many nameless stars!  
The smooth stream, where none can say,  
He this drop to that prefers!  
Amoret, my lovely foe!  
Tell me where thy strength does lie?  
Where the power that charms us so?  
In thy soul, or in thy eye?

By that snowy neck alone,  
Or thy grace in motion seen,  
No such wonders could be done;  
Yet thy waist is straight, and clean,  
As Cupid's shaft, or Hermes' rod:  
And powerful too, as either god.

## OF LOVE.

ANGER, in hasty words, or blows,  
Itself discharges on our foes;  
And sorrow too finds some relief  
In tears, which wait upon our grief:  
So every passion but fond love,  
Unto its own redress does move:  
But that alone the wretch inclines  
To what prevents his own designs;  
Makes him lament, and sigh, and weep,  
Disorder'd, tremble, fawn, and creep;  
Postures which render him despis'd,  
Where he endeavours to be priz'd:

For women, born to be control'd,  
 Stoop to the forward and the bold ;  
 Affect the haughty and the proud,  
 The gay, the frolic, and the loud.  
 Who first the generous steed oppress ;  
 Not kneeling did salute the beast ;  
 But with high courage, life, and force,  
 Approaching, tam'd th' unruly horse.  
 Unwisely we the wiser East  
 Pity, supposing them oppress,  
 With tyrants' force, whose law is will,  
 By which they govern, spoil, and kill :  
 Each nymph, but moderately fair,  
 Commands with no less rigour here.  
 Should some brave Turk, that walks among  
 His twenty lasses, bright and young,  
 And beckons to the willing dame,  
 Preferr'd to quench his present flame,  
 Behold as many gallants here,  
 With modest guise, and silent fear,  
 All to one female idol bend,  
 While her high pride does scarce descend  
 To mark their follies, he would swear,  
 That these her guard of eunuchs were ;  
 And that a more majestic queen,  
 Or humbler slaves, he had not seen.

All this with indignation spoke,  
 In vain I struggled with the yoke  
 Of mighty love : that conquering look,  
 When next beheld, like lightning strook  
 My blasted soul, and made me bow  
 Lower than those I pity'd now.

So the tall stag, upon the brink  
 Of some smooth stream, about to drink,  
 Surveying there his armed head,  
 With shame remembers that he fled  
 The scorned dogs, resolves to try  
 The combat next : but, if their cry  
 Invades again his trembling ear,  
 He strait resumes his wonted care ;  
 Leaves the untasted spring behind,  
 And, wing'd with fear, outflies the wind.

## OF THE

## MARRIAGE OF THE DWARFS.

DESIGN or Chance make others wive,  
 But Nature did this match contrive :  
 Eve might as well have Adam fled,  
 As she deny'd her little bed  
 To him, for whom Heav'n seem'd to frame,  
 And measure out this only dame.

Thrice happy is that humble pair,  
 Beneath the level of all care !  
 Over whose heads those arrows fly  
 Of sad distrust and jealousy :  
 Secured in as high extreme,  
 As if the world held none but them.

To him the fairest nymphs do show  
 Like moving mountains topp'd with snow ;  
 And every man a Polypheme  
 Does to his Galatea seem :  
 None may presume her faith to prove ;  
 He proffers death, that proffers love.

Ah ! Chloris ! that kind Nature thus  
 From all the world had sever'd us :  
 Creating for ourselves us two,  
 As Love has me for only you !

## A PANEGRIC

## TO MY LORD PROTECTOR,

*Of the Present Greatness, and Joint Interest, of his  
 Highness and this Nation.*

WHILE with a strong, and yet a gentle, hand,  
 You bridle faction, and our hearts command,  
 Protect us from ourselves, and from the foe,  
 Make us unite, and make us conquer too :

Let partial spirits still aloud complain,  
 Think themselves injur'd that they cannot reign,  
 And own no liberty, but where they may  
 Without control upon their fellows prey.

Above the waves as Neptune show'd his face,  
 To chide the winds, and save the Trojan race ;  
 So has your highness, rais'd above the rest,  
 Storms of ambition, tossing us, repress.

Your drooping country, torn with civil hate,  
 Restor'd by you, is made a glorious state ;  
 The seat of empire, where the Irish come,  
 And the unwilling Scots, to fetch their doom.

The sea's our own : and now, all nations greet,  
 With bending sails, each vessel of our fleet :  
 Your power extends as far as winds can blow,  
 Or swelling sails upon the globe may go.

Heaven (that hath plac'd this island to give law,  
 To balance Europe, and her states to awe,)  
 In this conjunction doth on Britain smile,  
 The greatest leader, and the greatest isle !

Whether this portion of the world were rent,  
 By the rude ocean, from the continent,  
 Or thus created ; it was sure design'd  
 To be the sacred refuge of mankind.

Hither th' oppress'd shall henceforth resort,  
 Justice to crave, and succour, at your court ;  
 And then your highness, not for our's alone,  
 But for the world's protector shall be known.

Fame, swifter than your winged navy, flies  
 Through every land, that near the ocean lies ;  
 Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news  
 To all that piracy and rapine use.

With such a chief the meanest nation blest,  
 Might hope to lift her head above the rest :  
 What may be thought impossible to do  
 By us, embraced by the sea and you ?

Lords of the world's great waste, the ocean, we  
 Whole forests send to reign upon the sea ;  
 And every coast may trouble, or relieve :  
 But none can visit us without your leave.

Angels and we have this prerogative,  
 That none can at our happy seats arrive :  
 While we descend at pleasure, to invade  
 The bad with vengeance, and the good to aid.

Our little world, the image of the great,  
 Like that, amidst the boundless ocean set,  
 Of her own growth hath all that nature craves,  
 And all that's rare, as tribute from the waves.

As Egypt does not on the clouds rely,  
But to the Nile owes more than to the sky ;  
So, what our Earth, and what our Heaven, denies,  
Our ever-constant friend, the sea, supplies.

The taste of hot Arabia's spice we know,  
Free from the scorching sun that makes it grow :  
Without the worm, in Persian silks we shine ;  
And, without planting, drink of every vine.

To dig for wealth, we weary not our limbs ;  
Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims.  
Ours is the harvest where the Indians mow,  
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow.

Things of the noblest kind our own soil breeds ;  
Kout are our men, and warlike are our steeds :  
Come, though her eagle through the world had flown,  
Could never make this island all her own.

Here the third Edward, and the Black Prince too,  
France-conquering Henry flourish'd, and now you ;  
For whom we stay'd, as did the Grecian state,  
Till Alexander came to urge their fate.

When for more worlds the Macedonian cry'd,  
He wist not Thetis in her lap did hide  
Another yet : a world reserv'd for you,  
To make more great than that he did subdue.

He safely might old troops to battle lead,  
Against th' unwarlike Persian and the Mede,  
Whose hasty flight did, from a bloodless field,  
Fore spoils than honour to the victor yield.

A race unconquer'd, by their clime made bold,  
The Caledonians, arm'd with want and cold,  
Have, by a fate indulgent to your fame,  
Been from all ages kept for you to tame.

Whom the old Roman wall, so ill confin'd,  
With a new chain of garrisons you bind :  
Here foreign gold no more shall make them come ;  
Our English iron holds them fast at home.

They, that henceforth must be content to know  
No warmer region than their hills of snow,  
May blame the sun ; but must extol your grace,  
Which in our senate hath allow'd them place.

Prefer'd by conquest, happily o'erthrown,  
Calling they rise, to be with us made one :  
So kind dictators made, when they came home,  
Their vanquish'd foes free citizens of Rome.

Like favour find the Irish, with like fate  
Advanc'd to be a portion of our state ;  
While by your valour, and your bounteous mind,  
Nations divided by the sea are join'd.

Holland, to gain your friendship, is content  
To be our out-guard on the continent :  
She from her fellow-provinces would go,  
Rather than hazard to have you her foe.

In our late fight, when cannons did diffuse,  
Preventing posts, the terror and the news,  
Our neighbour princes trembled at their roar :  
But our conjunction makes them tremble more.

Your never-failing sword made war to cease,  
And now you heal us with the acts of peace ;  
Our minds with bounty and with awe engage,  
Invite affection, and restrain our rage.

Less pleasure take brave minds in battles won,  
Than in restoring such as are undone :  
Tigers have courage, and the rugged bear,  
But man alone can, whom he conquers, spare.

To pardon, willing, and to punish, loth,  
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both ;  
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve  
You cannot make the dead again to live.

When Fate or error had our age misled,  
And o'er this nation such confusion spread ;  
The only cure, which could from Heaven come down,  
Was so much power and piety in one.

One ! whose extraction from an ancient line  
Gives hope again, that well-born men may shine :  
The meanest in your nature, mild and good ;  
The noblest rest secured in your blood.

Oft have we wonder'd, how you hid in peace  
A mind proportion'd to such things as these ;  
How such a ruling spirit you could restrain,  
And practise first over yourself to reign.

Your private life did a just pattern give,  
How fathers, husbands, pious sons, should live ;  
Born to command, your princely virtues slept,  
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept.

But when your troubled country call'd you forth,  
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth,  
Dazzling the eyes of all that did pretend,  
To fierce contention gave a prosperous end.

Still, as you rise, the state, exalted too,  
Finds no distemper while 'tis chang'd by you ;  
Chang'd like the world's great scene ! when without  
noise,  
The rising sun night's vulgar lights destroys.

Had you, some ages past, this race of glory  
Run, with amazement we should read your story :  
But living virtue, all achievements past,  
Meets envy still, to grapple with at last.

This Cæsar found ; and that ungrateful age,  
With losing him, went back to blood and rage ;  
Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,  
But cut the bond of union with that stroke.

That sun once set, a thousand meaner stars  
Gave a dim light to violence and wars ;  
To such a tempest as now threatens all,  
Did not your mighty arm prevent the fall.

If Rome's great senate could not wield that sword,  
Which of the conquer'd world had made them lord ;  
What hope had ours, while yet their power was new,  
To rule victorious armies, but by you ?

You ! that had taught them to subdue their foes,  
Could order teach, and their high spirits compose :  
To every duty could their minds engage,  
Provoke their courage, and command their rage

So, when a lion shakes his dreadful mane,  
And angry grows, if he that first took pain  
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,  
He bends to him, but frights away the rest.

As the vex'd world, to find repose, at last  
Itself into Augustus' arms did cast ;  
So England now does, with like toil oppress,  
Her weary head upon your bosom rest.

Then let the Muses, with such notes as these,  
Instruct us what belongs unto our peace !  
Your battles they hereafter shall indite,  
And draw the image of our Mars in fight ;

Tell of towns storm'd, of armies over-run,  
And mighty kingdoms by your conduct won ;  
How, while you thunder'd, clouds of dust did choke  
Contending troops, and seas lay hid in smoke.

Illustrious acts high raptures do infuse,  
And every conqueror creates a Muse :  
Here in low strains your milder deeds we sing :  
But there, my lord ! we'll bays and olive bring

To crown your head, while you in triumph ride  
O'er vanquish'd nations, and the sea beside ;  
While all your neighbour princes unto you,  
Like Joseph's sheaves, pay reverence and bow.

---

#### OF ENGLISH VERSE.

Poets may boast, as safely vain,  
Their works shall with the world remain :  
Both bound together, live or die,  
The verses and the prophecy.

But who can hope his line should long  
Last, in a daily-changing tongue ?  
While they are new, envy prevails ;  
And as that dies, our language fails.

When architects have done their part,  
The matter may betray their art :  
Time, if we use ill-chosen stone,  
Soon brings a well-built palace down.

Poets, that lasting marble seek,  
Must carve in Latin or in Greek :  
We write in sand, our language grows,  
And, like the tide, our work o'erflows.

Chaucer his sense can only boast,  
The glory of his numbers lost !  
Years have defac'd his matchless strain,  
And yet he did not sing in vain.

The beauties, which adorn'd that age,  
The shining subjects of his rage,  
Hoping they should immortal prove,  
Rewarded with success his love.

This was the gen'rous poet's scope ;  
And all an English pen can hope ;  
To make the fair approve his flame,  
That can so far extend their fame.

Verse, thus design'd, has no ill fate,  
If it arrive but at the date  
Of fading beauty, if it prove  
But as long-liv'd as present love.

---

#### THE STORY OF PHŒBUS AND DAPHNE

##### APPLIED.

THYRSIS, a youth of the inspired train,  
Fair Sacharissa lov'd, but lov'd in vain :  
Like Phœbus sung the no less amorous boy ;  
Like Daphne she, as lovely, and as coy !  
With numbers he the flying nymph pursues ;  
With numbers, such as Phœbus' self might use !  
Such is the chase, when Love and Fancy leads,  
O'er craggy mountains, and through flowery meads ;  
Invok'd to testify the lover's care,  
Or form some image of his cruel fair.  
Urg'd with his fury, like a wounded deer,  
O'er these he fled ; and now approaching near,  
Had reach'd the nymph with his harmonious lay,  
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay.  
Yet, what he sung in his immortal strain,  
Though unsuccessful, was not sung in vain :  
All, but the nymph that should redress his wrong,  
Attend his passion, and approve his song.  
Like Phœbus thus, acquiring unsought praise,  
He catch'd at love, and fill'd his arms with bays.

---

##### SONG.

Go, lovely Rose !  
Tell her, that wastes her time and me,  
That now she knows,  
When I resemble her to thee,  
How sweet, and fair, she seems to be.

Tell her that's young,  
And shuns to have her graces spy'd,  
That hadst thou sprung  
In deserts, where no men abide,  
Thou must have uncommended dy'd.

Small is the worth  
Of beauty, from the light retir'd :  
Bid her come forth,  
Suffer herself to be desir'd,  
And not blush so to be admir'd.

Then die ! that she  
The common fate of all things rare  
May read in thee :  
How small a part of time they share,  
That are so wondrous sweet and fair !

---

##### TO PHYLLIS.

PHYLLIS ! why should we delay  
Pleasures shorter than the day ?  
Could we (which we never can !)   
Stretch our lives beyond their span,

Beauty like a shadow flies,  
And our youth before us dies.  
Or, would youth and beauty stay,  
Love hath wings, and will away.  
Love hath swifter wings than Time;  
Change in love to Heaven does climb  
Gods, that never change their state,  
Vary oft their love and hate.

Phyllis! to this truth we owe  
All the love betwixt us two:  
Let not you and I inquire,  
What has been our past desire;  
On what shepherd you have smil'd,  
Or what nymphs I have beguil'd:  
Leave it to the planets too,  
What we shall hereafter do:  
For the joys we now may prove,  
Take advice of present love.

---

### ON A GIRDLE.

THAT, which her slender waist confin'd,  
Shall now my joyful temples bind:  
To monarch but would give his crown,  
His arms might do what this has done.

It was my Heaven's extremest sphere,  
The pale which held that lovely deer:  
My joy, my grief, my hope, my love,  
Did all within this circle move!

A narrow compass! and yet there  
Dwelt all that's good, and all that's fair:  
Give me but what this ribbon bound,  
Take all the rest the Sun goes round.

---

### TO ZELINDA.

NAREST piece of well-form'd earth!  
Urge not thus your haughty birth:  
The power which you have o'er us, lies  
Not in your race, but in your eyes.  
None but a prince! — Alas! that voice  
Confines you to a narrow choice.  
Would you no honey vow to taste,  
But what the master-bees have plac'd  
In compass of their cells, how small  
A portion to your share would fall!

Nor all appear, among those few,  
Worthy the stock from whence they grew:  
The sap, which at the root is bred,  
In trees, through all the boughs is spread:  
But virtues, which in parent shine,  
Make not like progress through the line.  
'Tis not from whom, but where, we live:  
The place does oft those graces give.  
Great Julius, on the mountains bred,  
A flock perhaps, or herd, had led:  
He \*, that the world subdued, had been  
But the best wrestler on the green.  
'Tis art, and knowledge, which draw forth  
The hidden seeds of native worth:  
They blow those sparks, and make them rise  
Into such flames as touch the skies.  
To the old heroes hence was given  
A pedigree, which reach'd to heaven:  
Of mortal seed they were not held,  
Which other mortals so excell'd.  
And beauty too, in such excess  
As yours, Zelinda! claims no less.  
Smile but on me, and you shall scorn,  
Henceforth, to be of princes born.  
I can describe the shady grove,  
Where your lov'd mother slept with Jove,  
And yet excuse the faultless dame,  
Caught with her spouse's shape and name:  
Thy matchless form will credit bring  
To all the wonders I shall sing.

---

### TO A LADY

SINGING A SONG OF HIS COMPOSING.

CHLORIS, yourself you so excel,  
When you vouchsafe to breathe my thought,  
That, like a spirit, with this spell  
Of my own teaching, I am caught.

That eagle's fate and mine are one,  
Which, on the shaft that made him die,  
Espy'd a feather of his own,  
Wherewith he wont to soar so high.

Had Echo with so sweet a grace  
Narcissus' loud complaints return'd  
Not for reflection of his face,  
But of his voice, the boy had burn'd.

\* Alexander.



## JOHN DRYDEN.

JOHN DRYDEN was born, probably in 1631, in the parish of Aldwincle-Allsaints, in Northamptonshire. His father possessed a small estate, acted as a justice of the peace during the usurpation, and seems to have been a presbyterian. John, at a proper age, was sent to Westminster school, of which Busby was then master; and was thence elected to a scholarship in Trinity college, Cambridge. He took his degrees of bachelor and master of arts in the university; but though he had written two short copies of verses about the time of his admission, his name does not occur among the academical poets of this period. By his father's death, in 1654, he succeeded to the estate, and, removing to the metropolis, he made his entrance into public life, under the auspices of his kinsman, Sir Gilbert Pickering, one of Cromwell's council and house of lords, and staunch to the principles then predominant. On the death of Cromwell, Dryden wrote some "Heroic Stanzas," strongly marked by the loftiness of expression and variety of imagery which characterised his more mature efforts. They were, however, criticised with some severity.

At the Restoration, Dryden lost no time in obliterating former stains; and, as far as it was possible, rendered himself peculiarly distinguished for the base servility of his strains. He greeted the king's return by a poem, entitled "*Astræa Redux*," which was followed by "A Panegyric on the Coronation;" nor did Lord Chancellor Clarendon escape his encomiastic lines. His marriage with Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of the Earl of Berkshire, is supposed to have taken place in 1665. About this time he first appears as a writer for the stage, in which quality he composed several pieces; and though he did not display himself as a prime favourite of the dramatic muse, his facility of harmonious versification, and his splendour of poetic diction, gained him admirers. In 1667 he published a singular poem, entitled "*Annus Mirabilis*," the subjects of which were, the naval war with the Dutch, and the fire of London. It was written in four-line stanzas, a form which has since gone into disuse in heroic subjects; but the piece abounded in images of genuine poetry, though intermixed with many extravagances.

At this period of his life Dryden became professionally a writer for the stage, having entered into a contract with the patentees of the King's Theatre, to supply them with three plays in a year, upon the condition of being allowed the profit of one share and a quarter out of twelve shares and three quarters, into which the theatrical stock was divided. Of the plays written upon the above contract, a small proportion have kept their place on the stage, or in the closet. On the death of Sir W. Davenant, in 1668, Dryden obtained the

post of poet-laureat, to which was added the sinecure place of historiographer royal; the joint salaries of which amounted to 200 l.

The tragedies composed by Dryden were written in his earlier periods, in rhyme, which circumstance probably contributed to the poetical rant by which they were too much characterised. For the correction of this fault, Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in conjunction with other wits, wrote the celebrated burlesque drama, entitled "*The Rehearsal*," in which Dryden, under the name of Bayes, was made the hero; and, in order to point the ridicule, his dress, phraseology, and mode of recitation, were exactly imitated by the actor. It does not, however, appear that his solid reputation as a poet was injured by this attack. He had the candour to acknowledge that several of the strokes were just, and he wisely refrained from making any direct reply.

In 1681, and, as it is asserted, at the king's express desire, he wrote his famous political poem, entitled "*Absolom and Achitophel*;" in which the incidents in the life of David were adapted to those of Charles II. in relation to the Duke of Monmouth and the Earl of Shaftesbury. Its poetry and its severity caused it to be read with great eagerness; and as it raised the author to high favour with the court party, so it involved him in irreconcilable enmity with its opponents. These feelings were rendered more acute by his "*Medal on a Satire on Sedition*," written in the same year, on occasion of a medal struck by the whigs, when a grand jury returned *Ignoramus* to an indictment preferred against Lord Shaftesbury, for high treason. The rancour of this piece is not easily to be paralleled among party poems. In 1682, he published "*Mac-Flecknoe*," a short piece, throwing ridicule upon his very unequal rival, Shadwell. In the same year, one of his most serious poems, the "*Religio Laici*," made its appearance. Its purpose was to give a compendious view of the arguments for revealed religion, and to ascertain what the authority of revelation essentially consists.

Soon after this time he ceased to write for the stage. His dramatic vein was probably exhausted, and his circumstances were distressed. To this period Mr. Malone refers a letter written by him to Hyde, Earl of Rochester, in which, with modest dignity, he pleads merit enough not to deserve to starve, and requests some small employment in the customs or excise, or, at least, the payment of half a year's pension for the supply of his present necessities. He never obtained any of the requested places, and was doomed to find the booksellers his best patrons.

Charles II. died in 1685, and was succeeded by his brother James II., who openly declared his attachment to the religion of Rome. It was not long

before Dryden conformed to the same religion. This step has been the cause of much obloquy on one side, and has found much excuse on the other; but if it be considered, from a view of his past life, that, in changing his religious profession, he could have had little difficulty to encounter, it will appear no breach of candour to suppose that his immediate motive was nothing more than personal interest. The reward he obtained from his compliance was an addition to his pension of 100 l. per annum. Some time after he was engaged in a work which was the longest single piece he ever composed. This was his elaborate controversial poem of "The Hind and Panther." When completed, notwithstanding its unpromising subject, and signal absurdity of plan, such was the power of Dryden's verse, that it was read with avidity, and bore every mark of occupying the public attention. The birth of a prince called forth a congratulatory poem from Dryden, entitled "Britannia Rediviva," in which he ventured to use a poet's privilege of prophesy, foretelling a commencing era of prosperity to the nation and the church from this auspicious event; but in vain! for the revolution took place within a few months, and the hopes of the party were blasted for ever.

Dryden was a severe sufferer from the change: his posts and pensions were taken away, and the poetical laurel was conferred upon his insignificant rival, Shadwell. He was now, in advanced life, to depend upon his own exertions for a security from absolute indigence. His faculties were equal to the emergency; and it will surprise some theorists

to be told, that the ten concluding years of his life, in which he wrote for bread, and composed at a certain rate per line, were those of many of the pieces which have most contributed to immortalise his name. They were those of his translation of Juvenal and Persius; of that of Virgil entire, a work which enriches the English language, and has greatly promoted the author's fame; of his celebrated Alexander's Feast; and of his Fables, containing some of the richest and most truly poetical pieces which he ever composed. Of these, several will appear in the subsequent collection of his works. Nor ought his prose writings to be neglected, which, chiefly consisting of the critical essays prefixed to his poems, are performances of extraordinary vigour and comprehension of mind, and afford, perhaps, the best specimens of genuine English.

Dryden died of a spreading inflammation in one of his toes, on the first of May, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, next to the tomb of Chaucer. No monument marked his grave, till a plain one, with his bust, was erected, at the expence of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham. He left behind him three sons, all brought up to letters. His own character was cold and reserved, backward in personal advances to the great, and rather heavy in conversation. In fact, he was too much engaged in literature to devote much of his time to society. Few writers of his time delighted so much to approach the verge of prophaneness; whence it may be inferred, that though religion was an interesting topic of discussion to him, he had very little of its spirit in his heart.

## ANNUS MIRABILIS:

THE YEAR OF WONDERS, 1666.

[A thriving arts long time had Holland grown,  
Crouching at home and cruel when abroad:  
Scarce leaving us the means to claim our own;  
Our king they courted, and our merchants aw'd.

Trade, which like blood should circularly flow,  
Stopp'd in their channels, found its freedom lost:  
Thither the wealth of all the world did go,  
And seem'd but shipwreck'd on so base a coast.

For them alone the Heavens had kindly heat;  
In eastern quarries ripening precious dew:  
For them the Idumæan balm did sweat,  
And in hot Ceylon spicy forests grew.

The Sun but seem'd the labourer of the year;  
Each waxing Moon supply'd her watery store,  
To swell those tides which from the line did bear  
Their brim-full vessels to the Belgian shore.

Thus, mighty in her ships, stood Carthage long,  
And swept the riches of the world from far;  
Yet stoop'd to Rome, less wealthy, but more strong:  
And this may prove our second Punic war.

What peace can be, where both to one pretend?  
(But they more diligent, and we more strong)  
Or if a peace, it soon must have an end;  
For they would grow too powerful were it long.

Behold two nations then, engag'd so far,  
That each seven years the fit must shake each land:  
Where France will side to weaken us by war,  
Who only can his vast designs withstand.

See how he feeds th' Iberian with delays,  
To render us his timely friendship vain:  
And while his secret soul on Flanders preys,  
He rocks the cradle of the babe of Spain.

Such deep designs of empire does he lay  
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand;  
And prudently would make them lords at sea,  
To whom with ease he can give laws by land.

This saw our king; and long within his breast  
His pensive counsels balanc'd to and fro:  
He griev'd the land he freed should be oppress'd,  
And he less for it than usurpers do.

His generous mind the fair ideas drew  
Of fame and honour, which in dangers lay;  
Where wealth, like fruit on precipices, grew,  
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey

The loss and gain each fatally were great ;  
And still his subjects call'd aloud for war :  
But peaceful kings, o'er martial people set,  
Each other's poize and counterbalance are.

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,  
Which none but mighty monarchs could maintain ;  
Yet judg'd, like vapours that from limbecs rise,  
It would in richer showers descend again.

At length resolv'd t' assert the watery ball,  
He in himself did whole armadoes bring :  
Him aged seamen might their master call,  
And choose for general, were he not their king.

It seems as every ship their sovereign knows,  
His awful summons they so soon obey ;  
So hear the scaly herd when Proteus blows,  
And so to pasture follow through the sea.

To see this fleet upon the ocean move,  
Angels drew wide the curtains of the skies ;  
And Heaven, as if there wanted lights above,  
For tapers made two glaring comets rise.

Whether they unctuous exhalations are,  
Fir'd by the Sun, or seeming so alone ;  
Or each some more remote and slippery star,  
Which loses footing when to mortals shown :

Or one, that bright companion of the Sun,  
Whose glorious aspect seal'd our new-born king ;  
And now, a round of greater years begun,  
New influence from his walks of light did bring.

Victorious York did first with fam'd success,  
To his known valour make the Dutch give place :  
Thus Heaven our monarch's fortune did confess,  
Beginning conquest from his royal race.

But since it was decreed, auspicious king,  
In Britain's right that thou shouldst wed the main,  
Heaven, as a gage, would cast some precious thing,  
And therefore doom'd that Lawson should beslain.

Lawson amongst the foremost met his fate,  
Whom sea-green Sirens from the rocks lament :  
Thus as an offering for the Grecian state,  
He first was kill'd who first to battle went.

Their chief blown up in air, not waves, expir'd,  
To which his pride presum'd to give the law :  
The Dutch confess'd Heaven present, and retir'd,  
And all was Britain the wide ocean saw.

To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,  
Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd :  
So reverently men quit the open air,  
When thunder speaks the angry gods abroad.

And now approach'd their fleet from India fraught,  
With all the riches of the rising Sun :  
And precious sand from southern climates brought,  
The fatal regions where the war begun.

Like hunted castors, conscious of their store, [bring:  
Their way-laid wealth to Norway's coasts they  
There first the North's cold bosom spices bore,  
And Winter brooded on the eastern Spring.

By the rich scent we found our perfum'd prey,  
Which, flank'd with rocks, did close in covert lie:  
And round about their murdering cannon lay,  
At once to threaten and invite the eye.

Fiercer than cannon, and than rocks more hard,  
The English undertake th' unequal war :  
Seven ships alone, by which the port is barr'd,  
Besiege the Indies, and all Denmark dare.

These fight like husbands, but like lovers those :  
These fain would keep, and those more fain enjoy :  
And to such height their frantic passion grows,  
That what both love, both hazard to destroy.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,  
And now their odours arm'd against them fly :  
Some preciously by shatter'd porcelain fall,  
And some by aromatic splinters die.

And though by tempests of the prize bereft,  
In Heaven's inclemency some ease we find :  
Our foes we vanquish'd by our valour left,  
And only yielded to the seas and wind.

Nor wholly lost we so deserv'd a prey ;  
For storms, repenting, part of it restor'd :  
Which, as a tribute from the Baltic sea,  
The British ocean sent her mighty lord.

Go, mortals, now and vex yourselves in vain  
For wealth, which so uncertainly must come :  
When what was brought so far, and with such pain  
Was only kept to lose it nearer home.

The son, who twice three months on th' ocean tost,  
Prepar'd to tell what he had pass'd before,  
Now sees in English ships the Holland coast,  
And parents' arms, in vain, stretch'd from the shore.

This careful husband had been long away,  
Whom his chaste wife and little children mourn :  
Who on their fingers learn'd to tell the day  
On which their father promis'd to return.

Such are the proud designs of human-kind,  
And so we suffer shipwreck every where !  
Alas, what port can such a pilot find,  
Who in the night of Fate must blindly steer !

The undistinguish'd seeds of good and ill,  
Heaven in his bosom from our knowledge hides :  
And draws them in contempt of human skill,  
Which oft for friends mistaken foes provides.

Let Munster's prelate ever be accurst,  
In whom we seek the German faith in vain :  
Alas, that he should teach the English first,  
That fraud and avarice in the church could reign !

Happy, who never trust a stranger's will,  
Whose friendship's in his interest understood !  
Since money given but tempts him to be ill,  
When power is too remote to make him good.

Till now, alone the mighty nations strove ;  
The rest, at gaze, without the lists did stand ;  
And threatening France, plac'd like a painted Jew,  
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand.

That eunuch guardian of rich Holland's trade,  
Who envies us what he wants power t' enjoy ;  
Whose noiseful valour does no foe invade,  
And weak assistance will his friends destroy.

Offended that we fought without his leave,  
He takes this time his secret hate to show :  
Which Charles does with a mind so calm receive,  
As one that neither seeks nor shuns his foe.

With France, to aid the Dutch, the Danes unite :  
France as their tyrant, Denmark as their slave.  
But when with one three nations join to fight,  
They silently confess that one more brave.

Lewis had chas'd the English from his shore ;  
But Charles the French as subjects does invite : )  
Would Heaven for each some Solomon restore,  
Who, by their mercy, may decide their right !

Were subjects so but only by their choice,  
And not from birth did forc'd dominion take,  
Our prince alone would have the public voice ;  
And all his neighbours' realms would deserts make.

He without fear a dangerous war pursues,  
Which without rashness he began before :  
As honour made him first the danger choose,  
So still he makes it good on virtue's score.

The doubled charge his subjects' love supplies,  
Who in that bounty to themselves are kind :  
So glad Egyptians see their Nilus rise,  
And in his plenty their abundance find.

With equal power he does two chiefs create,  
Two such as each seem'd worthiest when alone ;  
Each able to sustain a nation's fate,  
Since both had found a greater in their own.

Both great in courage, conduct, and in fame,  
Yet neither envious of the other's praise ;  
Their duty, faith, and interest too the same,  
Like mighty partners equally they raise.

The prince long time had courted Fortune's love,  
But once possess'd did absolutely reign :  
Thus with their Amazons the heroes strove,  
And conquer'd first those beauties they would gain.

The duke beheld, like Scipio, with disdain,  
That Carthage, which he ruin'd, rise once more ;  
And shook aloft the fasces of the main,  
To fright those slaves with what they felt before.

Together to the watery camp they haste,  
Whom matrons passing to their children show :  
Infants' first vows for them to Heaven are cast,  
And future people bless them as they go.

With them no riotous pomp, nor Asian train, )  
To infect a navy with their gaudy fears ;  
To make slow fights, and victories but vain :  
But war severely like itself appears.

Diffusive of themselves, where'er they pass,  
They make that warmth in others they expect :  
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,  
And does its image on their men project.

Our fleet divides, and straight the Dutch appear,  
In number, and a fam'd commander, bold :  
The narrow seas can scarce their navy bear,  
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold.

The duke, less numerous, but in courage more,  
On wings of all the winds to combat flies :  
His murdering guns a loud defiance roar,  
And bloody crosses on his flag-staffs rise.

Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight ;  
Their folded sheets dismiss the useless air :  
Th' Elean plains could boast no nobler sight,  
When struggling champions did their bodies bare.

Borne each by other in a distant line,  
The sea-built forts in dreadful order move :  
So vast the noise, as if not fleets did join,  
But lands unfix'd, and floating nations strove.

Now pass'd, on either side they nimbly tack ;  
Both strive to intercept and guide the wind :  
And, in its eye, more closely they come back,  
To finish all the deaths they left behind.

On high-rai'd decks the haughty Belgians ride,  
Beneath whose shade our humble frigates go :  
Such port the elephant bears, and so defy'd  
By the rhinoceros her unequal foe.

And as the built, so different is the fight :  
Their mounting shot is on our sails design'd ;  
Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,  
And through the yielding planks a passage find.

Our dreaded admiral from far they threat,  
Whose batter'd rigging their whole war receives :  
All bare, like some old oak which tempests beat,  
He stands, and sees below his scatter'd leaves.

Heroes of old, when wounded, shelter sought ;  
But he who meets all danger with disdain,  
Ev'n in their face his ship to anchor brought,  
And steeple-high stood propt upon the main.

At this excess of courage, all amaz'd,  
The foremost of his foes awhile withdraw :  
With such respect in enter'd Rome they gaz'd,  
Who on high chairs the godlike fathers saw.

And now, as where Patroclus' body lay,  
Here Trojan chiefs advanc'd, and there the Greek ;  
Ours o'er the duke their pious wings display,  
And theirs the noblest spoils of Britain seek.

Meantime his busy mariners he hastes,  
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore ;  
And willing pines ascend his broken masts,  
Whose lofty heads rise higher than before.

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful prow,  
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide :  
Like swans, in long array his vessels show,  
Whose crests advancing do the waves divide.

They charge, recharge, and all along the sea  
They drive, and squander the huge Belgian fleet  
Berkeley alone, who nearest danger lay,  
Did a like fate with lost Creusa meet.

The night comes on, we eager to pursue  
 The combat still, and they asham'd to leave:  
 Till the last streaks of dying day withdrew,  
 And doubtful moonlight did our rage deceive.

In th' English fleet each ship resounds with joy,  
 And loud applause of their great leader's fame:  
 In fiery dreams the Dutch they still destroy,  
 And slumbering smile at the imagin'd flame.

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tir'd and done,  
 Stretch'd on their decks like weary oxen lie:  
 Faint sweats all down their mighty members run!  
 Vast bulks, which little souls but ill supply.

In dreams they fearful precipices tread:  
 Or, shipwreck'd, labour to some distant shore:  
 Or in dark churches walk among the dead;  
 They wake with horror, and dare sleep no more.

The morn they look on with unwilling eyes,  
 Till from their main-top joyful news they hear  
 Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies,  
 And in their colours Belgian lions bear.

Our watchful general had discern'd from far  
 This mighty succour, which made glad the foe:  
 He sigh'd, but like a father of the war,  
 His face spake hope, while deep his sorrows flow.

His wounded men he first sends off to shore,  
 Never till now unwilling to obey;  
 They, not their wounds, but want of strength, deplore,  
 And think them happy who with him can stay.

Then to the rest, "Rejoice," said he, "to-day;  
 In you the fortune of Great Britain lies:  
 Among so brave a people, you are they  
 Whom Heaven has chose to fight for such a prize.

"If number English courages could quell,  
 We should at first have shunn'd, not met our foes:  
 Whose numerous sails the fearful only tell: [grows."  
 Courage from hearts, and not from numbers

He said, nor needed more to say: with haste  
 To their known stations cheerfully they go;  
 And all at once, disdaining to be last,  
 Solicit every gale to meet the foe.

Nor did th' encourag'd Belgians long delay,  
 But bold in others, not themselves, they stood:  
 So thick, our navy scarce could steer their way,  
 But seem'd to wander in a moving wood.

Our little fleet was now engag'd so far,  
 That like the sword-fish in the whale they fought:  
 The combat only seem'd a civil war, [wrought;  
 Till through their bowels we our passage

Never had valour, no not ours, before  
 Done aught like this upon the land or main,  
 Where not to be o'ercome was to do more  
 Than all the conquests former kings did gain.

The mighty ghosts of our great Harries rose,  
 And armed Edwards look'd with anxious eyes,  
 To see this fleet among unequal foes, [should rise.  
 By which Fate promis'd them their Charles

Meantime the Belgians tack upon our rear, [saw  
 And raking chase-guns through our sterns the  
 Close by, their fire-ships, like jackals, appear,  
 Who on their lions for the prey attend.

Silent, in smoke of cannon they come on:  
 Such vapours once did fiery Cacus hide:  
 In these the height of pleas'd revenge is shown,  
 Who burn contented by another's side.

Sometimes from fighting squadrons of each fleet,  
 Deceiv'd themselves, or to preserve some friend,  
 Two grappling Etnas on the ocean meet,  
 And English fires with Belgian flames contend.

Now at each tack our little fleet grows less; [main:  
 And, like main'd fowl, swim lagging on the  
 Their greater loss their numbers scarce confess,  
 While they lose cheaper than the English gain.

Have you not seen, when, whistled from the fist,  
 Some falcon stoops at what her eye design'd,  
 And with her eagerness the quarry miss'd  
 Straight flies at check, and clips it down the wind?

The dastard crow, that to the wood made wing,  
 And sees the groves no shelter can afford,  
 With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring,  
 Who safe in numbers cuff the noble bird.

Among the Dutch thus Albemarle did fare:  
 He could not conquer, and disdain'd to fly;  
 Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,  
 Like falling Cæsar, decently to die.

Yet pity did his manly spirit move,  
 To see those perish who so well had fought:  
 And generously with his despair he strove,  
 Resolv'd to live till he their safety wrought.

Let other Muses write his prosperous fate,  
 Of conquer'd nations tell, and kings restor'd:  
 But mine shall sing of his eclips'd estate,  
 Which, like the Sun's, more wonders does afford.

He drew his mighty frigates all before,  
 On which the foe his fruitless force employs:  
 His weak ones deep into his rear he bore  
 Remote from guns, as sick men from the noise.

His fiery cannon did their passage guide,  
 And following smoke obscur'd them from the sight:  
 Thus Israel, safe from the Egyptian's pride,  
 By flaming pillars and by clouds did go.

Elsewhere the Belgian force we did defeat,  
 But here our courages did theirs subdue:  
 So Xenophon once led that fam'd retreat,  
 Which first the Asian empire overthrew.

The foe approach'd; and one for his bold aim  
 Was sunk; as he that touch'd the ark was slain:  
 The wild waves master'd him and suck'd him in,  
 And smiling eddies dimpled on the main.

This seen, the rest at awful distance stood:  
 As if they had been there as servants set  
 To stay, or to go on, as he thought good,  
 And not pursue but wait on his retreat.

So Libyan huntsmen, on some sandy plain,  
From shady coverts rous'd, the lion chase :  
The kingly beast roars out with loud disdain,  
And slowly moves, unknowing to give place.

But if some one approach to dare his force,  
He swings his tail, and swiftly turns him round :  
With one paw seizes on his trembling horse,  
And with the other tears him to the ground.

Amidst these toils succeeds the balmy night ;  
Now hissing waters the quench'd guns restore ;  
And weary waves withdrawing from the fight,  
Lie lull'd and panting on the silent shore.

The Moon shone clear on the becalmed flood,  
Where, while her beams like glittering silver play,  
Upon the deck our careful general stood,  
And deeply mus'd on the succeeding day.

' That happy Sun,' said he, " will rise again,  
Who twice victorious did our navy see :  
And I alone must view him rise in vain,  
Without one ray of all his star for me.

' Yet, like an English general will I die,  
And all the ocean make my spacious grave :  
Women and cowards on the land may lie ;  
The sea 's a tomb that 's proper for the brave."

Restless he pass'd the remnant of the night,  
Till the fresh air proclaim'd the morning nigh :  
And burning ships, the martyrs of the fight,  
With paler fires beheld the eastern sky.

But now, his stores of ammunition spent,  
His naked valour is his only guard :  
Rare thunders are from his dumb cannon sent,  
And solitary guns are scarcely heard.

Thus far had Fortune power, he forc'd to stay,  
Nor longer durst with Virtue be at strife :  
This is a ransom Albemarle did pay,  
For all the glories of so great a life.

' or now brave Rupert from afar appears,  
Whose waving streamers the glad general knows :  
With full-spread sails his eager navy steers,  
And every ship in swift proportion grows.

He anxious prince had heard the cannon long,  
And from that length of time dire omens drew  
Of English overmatch'd, and Dutch too strong,  
Who never fought three days, but to pursue.

Then, as an eagle, who with pious care  
Was beating widely on the wing for prey,  
To her now silent cry does repair,  
And finds her callow infants forc'd away :

Tung with her love, she stoops upon the plain,  
The broken air loud whistling as she flies :  
He stops and listens, and shoots forth again,  
And guides her pinions by her young ones' cries.

With such kind passion hastes the prince to fight,  
And spreads his flying canvass to the sound :  
Him, whom no danger, were he there, could fright,  
Now absent every little noise can wound.

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,  
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain :  
And first the martlet meets it in the sky,  
And with wet wings joys all the feather'd train :

With such glad hearts did our despairing men  
Salute th' appearance of the prince's fleet ;  
And each ambitiously would claim the ken,  
That with first eyes did distant safety meet.

The Dutch, who came like greedy hinds before,  
To reap the harvest their ripe ears did yield,  
Now look like those, when rolling thunders roar,  
And sheets of lightning blast the standing field.

Full in the prince's passage, hills of sand,  
And dangerous flats in secret ambush lay,  
Where the false tides akim o'er the cover'd land,  
And seamen with dissembled depths betray.

The wily Dutch, who like fall'n angels fear'd  
This new Messiah's coming, there did wait,  
And round the verge their braving vessels steer'd,  
To tempt his courage with so fair a bait.

But he unmov'd contemns their idle threat,  
Secure of fame whene'er he please to fight :  
His cold experience tempers all his heat,  
And inbred worth doth boasting valour slight.

Heroic virtue did his actions guide,  
And he the substance, not th' appearance, chose :  
To rescue one such friend, he took more pride,  
Than to destroy whole thousands of such foes.

But when approach'd, in strict embraces bound,  
Rupert and Albemarle together grow :  
He joys to have his friend in safety found,  
Which he to none but to that friend would owe.

The cheerful soldiers, with new stores supply'd,  
Now long to execute their spleenful will :  
And, in revenge for those three days they try'd,  
Wish one, like Joshua's, when the Sun stood still.

Thus reforc'd, against the adverse fleet,  
Still doubling ours, brave Rupert leads the way :  
With the first blushes of the morn they meet,  
And bring night back upon the new-born day.

His presence soon blows up the kindling fight,  
And his loud guns speak thick like angry men :  
It seem'd as slaughter had been breath'd all night,  
And Death new pointed his dull dart again.

The Dutch too well his mighty conduct knew,  
And matchless courage, since the former fight :  
Whose navy like a stiff-stretch'd cord did show,  
Till he bore in and bent them into flight.

The wind he shares, while half their fleet offends  
His open side, and high above him shows :  
Upon the rest at pleasure he descends,  
And doubly harm'd he double harms bestows.

Behind the general mends his weary pace,  
And sullenly to his revenge he sails :  
So glides some trodden serpent on the grass,  
And long behind his wounded volume trails.

Th' increasing sound is borne to either shore,  
 And for their stakes the throwing nations fear :  
 Their passions double with the cannons' roar,  
 And with warm wishes each man combats there.

Ply'd thick and close as when the fight begun,  
 Their huge unwieldy navy wastes away :  
 So sicken waneing Moons too near the Sun,  
 And blunt their crescents on the edge of day.

And now reduc'd on equal terms to fight,  
 Their ships like wasted patrimonies show ;  
 Where the thin scattering trees admit the light,  
 And shun each other's shadows as they grow.

The warlike prince had sever'd from the rest  
 Two giant ships, the pride of all the main ;  
 Which with his one so vigorously he press'd,  
 And flew so home they could not rise again.

Already batter'd, by his lee they lay,  
 In vain upon the passing winds they call :  
 The passing winds through their torn canvass play,  
 And flagging sails on heartless sailors fall.

Their open'd sides receive a gloomy light,  
 Dreadful as day let into shades below ;  
 Without grim Death rides barefac'd in their sight,  
 And urges entering billows as they flow.

When one dire shot, the last they could supply,  
 Close by the board the prince's main-mast bore :  
 All three now helpless by each other lie,  
 And this offends not, and those fear no more.

So have I seen some fearful hare maintain  
 A course, till tir'd before the dog she lay :  
 Who stretch'd behind her pants upon the plain,  
 Past power to kill, as she to get away.

With his loll'd tongue he faintly licks his prey ;  
 His warm breath blows her flix up as she lies ;  
 She, trembling, creeps upon the ground away,  
 And looks back to him with beseeching eyes.

The prince unjustly does his stars accuse,  
 Which hinder'd him to push his fortune on ;  
 For what they to his courage did refuse,  
 By mortal valour never must be done.

This lucky hour the wise Batavian takes,  
 And warns his tatter'd fleet to follow home :  
 Proud to have so got off with equal stakes,  
 Where 'twas a triumph not to be o'ercome.

The general's force, as kept alive by fight,  
 Now, not oppos'd, no longer can pursue :  
 Lasting till Heaven had done his courage right ;  
 When he had conquer'd he his weakness knew.

He casts a frown on the departing foe,  
 And sighs to see him quit the watery field :  
 His stern fix'd eyes no satisfaction show,  
 For all the glories which the fight did yield.

Though, as when fiends did miracles avow,  
 He stands confess'd ev'n by the boastful Dutch :  
 He only does his conquest disavow,  
 And thinks too little what they found too much.

Return'd, he with the fleet resolv'd to stay ;  
 No tender thoughts of home his heart divide :  
 Domestic joys and cares he puts away ; <sup>[guilt]</sup>  
 For realms are households which the great man

As those who unripe veins in mines explore,  
 On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,  
 Till time digests the yet imperfect ore,  
 And know it will be gold another day :

So looks our monarch on this early fight,  
 Th' essay and rudiments of great success :  
 Which all-maturing Time must bring to light,  
 While he like Heaven does each day's labour bless.

Heaven ended not the first or second day,  
 Yet each was perfect to the work design'd :  
 God and kings work, when they their work survey,  
 A passive aptness in all subjects find.

In burthen'd vessels first, with speedy care,  
 His plenteous stores do season'd timber send :  
 Thither the brawny carpenters repair,  
 And as the surgeons of maim'd ships attend.

With cord and canvass, from rich <sup>sea</sup> Hamburg sent,  
 His navy's molten wings he imps once more :  
 Tall Norway fir, their masts in battle spent,  
 And English oak, sprung leaks and planks, restore.

All hands employ'd the royal work grows warm :  
 Like labouring bees on a long summer's day,  
 Some sound the trumpet for the rest to swarm,  
 And some on bells of tasted lilies play.

With glewy wax some new foundations lay  
 Of virgin-combs, which from the roof are hung :  
 Some arm'd within doors upon duty stay,  
 Or tend the sick, or educate the young.

So here some pick out bullets from the sides,  
 Some drive old oakum through each seam and rift :  
 Their left hand does the caulking iron guide,  
 The rattling mallet with the right they lift.

With boiling pitch another near at hand,  
 From friendly Sweden brought, the seams instop  
 Which, well paid o'er, the salt sea waves withstand  
 And shakes them from the rising beak in drops.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby marine bind,  
 Or sear-cloth masts with strong tarpawling coat :  
 To try new shrouds one mounts into the wind,  
 And one below their ease or stiffness notes.

Our careful monarch stands in person by,  
 His new-cast cannons' firmness to explore :  
 The strength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,  
 And ball and cartridge sorts for every bore.

Each day brings fresh supplies of arms and men,  
 And ships which all last winter were abroad ;  
 And such as fitted since the fight had been,  
 Or new from stocks, were fall'n into the road.

The goodly London in her gallant trim,  
 The Phenix, daughter of the vanish'd old,  
 Like a rich bride does to the ocean swim,  
 And on her shadow rides in floating gold.

Her flag aloft spread ruffling to the wind,  
And sanguine streamers seem the flood to fire :  
The weaver, charm'd with what his loom design'd,  
Goes on to sea, and knows not to retire.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,  
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow  
laves :  
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,  
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves.

This martial present, piously design'd,  
The loyal city give their best-lov'd king :  
And with a bounty ample as the wind,  
Built, fitted, and maintain'd, to aid him bring.

By viewing Nature, Nature's handmaid, Art,  
Makes mighty things from small beginnings grow :  
Thus fishes first to shipping did impart,  
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow.

Some log perhaps upon the water's swam,  
An useless drift, which, rudely cut within,  
And hollow'd first, a floating trough became,  
And cross some rivulet passage did begin.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern,  
And untaught Indian on the stream did glide :  
Ere sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,  
Or fin-like oars did spread from either side.

Add but a sail, and Saturn so appear'd,  
When from lost empire he to exile went,  
And with the golden age to Tyber steer'd,  
Where coin and commerce first he did invent.

Rude as their ships was navigation then ;  
No useful compass or meridian known ;  
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,  
And knew no north but when the Pole-star shone.

Of all who since have us'd the open sea,  
Than the bold English none more fame have won :  
Beyond the year, and out of Heaven's high way,  
They make discoveries where they see no Sun.

But what so long in vain, and yet unknown,  
By poor mankind's benighted wit is sought,  
Shall in this age to Britain first be shown,  
And hence be to admiring nations taught.

The ebbs of tides and their mysterious flow,  
We, as Art's elements, shall understand,  
And as by line upon the ocean go,  
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land.

Instructed ships shall sail to quick commerce,  
By which remotest regions are ally'd ;  
Which makes one city of the universe,  
Where some may gain, and all may be supply'd.

Then we upon our globe's last verge shall go,  
And view the ocean leaning on the sky :  
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,  
And on the lunar world securely pry.

This I foretell from your auspicious care,  
Who great in search of God and Nature grow ;  
Who best your wise Creator's praise declare,  
Since best to praise his works is best to know.

O truly royal ! who behold the law  
And rule of beings in your Maker's mind :  
And thence, like limbecs, rich ideas draw,  
To fit the levell'd use of human kind.

But first the toils of war we must endure,  
And from th' injurious Dutch redeem the seas :  
War makes the valiant of his right secure,  
And gives up fraud to be chastis'd with ease.

Already were the Belgians on our coast,  
Whose fleet more mighty every day became  
By late success, which they did falsely boast,  
And now by first appearing seem'd to claim.

Designing, subtle, diligent, and close,  
They knew to manage war with wise delay :  
Yet all those arts their vanity did cross,  
And by their pride their prudence did betray.

Nor staid the English long ; but well supply'd,  
Appear as numerous as th' insulting foe :  
The combat now by courage must be try'd,  
And the success the braver nation show.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,  
Which in the Straits last winter was abroad ;  
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,  
And on the midland sea the French had aw'd.

Old expert Allen, loyal all along,  
Fam'd for his action on the Smyrna fleet :  
And Holmes, whose name shall live in epic song,  
While music numbers, or while verse has feet.

Holmes, the Achates of the general's fight ;  
Who first bewitch'd our eyes with Guinea gold :  
As once old Cato in the Roman sight  
The tempting fruits of Afric did unfold.

With him went Sprag, as bountiful as brave,  
Whom his high courage to command had brought :  
Harman, who did the twice-fir'd Harry save,  
And in his burning ship undaunted fought.

Young Hollis on a Muse by Mars begot,  
Born, Caesar like, to write and act great deeds :  
Impatient to revenge his fatal shot,  
His right hand doubly to his left succeeds.

Thousands were there in darker fame that dwell,  
Whose deeds some nobler poem shall adorn :  
And though to me unknown, they sure fought well,  
Whom Rupert led, and who were British born.

Of every size an hundred fighting sail :  
So vast the navy now at anchor rides,  
That underneath it the press'd waters fail,  
And with its weight it shoulders off the tides.

Now, anchors weigh'd, the seamen shout so shrill,  
That Heaven and Earth and the wide Ocean  
rings :  
A breeze from westward waits their sails to fill,  
And rests in those high beds his downy wings.

The wary Dutch this gathering storm foresaw,  
And durst not bide it on the English coast :  
Behind their treacherous shallows they withdrew,  
And there lay snared to catch the British host.



So the false spider, when her nets are spread,  
 Deep ambush'd in her silent den does lie :  
 And feels far off the trembling of her thread,  
 Whose filmy cord should bind the struggling fly.

Then if at last she find him fast beset,  
 She issues forth, and runs along her loom :  
 She joys to touch the captive in her net,  
 And drags the little wretch in triumph home.

The Belgians hop'd that, with disorder'd haste,  
 Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run :  
 Or if with caution leisurely were past, [one.  
 Their numerous gross might charge us one by

But with a fore-wind pushing them above,  
 And swelling tide that heav'd them from below,  
 O'er the blind flats our warlike squadrons move,  
 And with spread sails to welcome battle go.

It seem'd as there the British Neptune stood,  
 With all his hosts of waters at command,  
 Beneath them to submit th' officious flood ;  
 And with his trident shov'd them off the sand.

To the pale foes they suddenly draw near,  
 And summon them to unexpected fight :  
 They start like murderers when ghosts appear,  
 And draw their curtains in the dead of night.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,  
 The midmost battles hastening up behind,  
 Who view far off the storm of falling sleet,  
 And hear their thunder rattling in the wind.

At length the adverse admirals appear :  
 The two bold champions of each country's right :  
 Their eyes describe the lists as they come near,  
 And draw the lines of death before they fight.

The distance judg'd for shot of every size,  
 The linstocs touch, the ponderous ball expires :  
 The vigorous seaman every port-hole plies,  
 And adds his heart to every gun he fires !

Fierce was the fight on the proud Belgians' side,  
 For honour, which they seldom sought before :  
 But now they by their own vain boasts were ty'd,  
 And forc'd at least in show to prize it more.

But sharp remembrance on the English part,  
 And shame of being match'd by such a foe,  
 Rouze the minds of his Dutch masters knew,  
 And seeming to be stronger makes them so.

Nor long the Belgians could that fleet sustain,  
 Which did two generals' fates, and Cæsar's bear :  
 Each several ship a victory did gain,  
 As Rupert or as Albemarle were there.

Their batter'd admiral too soon withdrew,  
 Unthank'd by ours for his unfinish'd fight :  
 But he the minds of his Dutch masters knew,  
 Who call'd that providence which we call'd flight.

Never did men more joyfully obey,  
 Or sooner understood the sign to fly :  
 With such alacrity they bore away,  
 As if, to praise them, all the States stood by.

O famous leader of the Belgian fleet,  
 Thy monument inscrib'd such praise shall war,  
 As Varro timely flying once did meet,  
 Because he did not of his Rome despair.

Behold that navy, which a while before  
 Provok'd the tardy English close to fight ;  
 Now draw their beaten vessels close to shore,  
 As larks lie dar'd to shun the hobby's flight.

Whoe'er would English monuments survey,  
 In other records may our courage know :  
 But let them hide the story of this day,  
 Whose fame was blemish'd by too base a foe.

Or if too busily they will inquire  
 Into a victory, which we disdain ;  
 Then let them know the Belgians did retire  
 Before the patron saint of injur'd Spain.

Repenting England this revengeful day  
 To Philip's manes did an offering bring :  
 England, which first, by leading them astray,  
 Hatch'd up rebellion to destroy her king.

Our fathers bent their baneful industry,  
 To check a monarchy that slowly grew ;  
 But did not France or Holland's fate foresee,  
 Whose rising power to swift dominion flew.

In Fortune's empire blindly thus we go,  
 And wander after pathless Destiny ;  
 Whose dark resorts since Prudence cannot know,  
 In vain it would provide for what shall be.

But whate'er English to the blessed shall go,  
 And the fourth Harry or first Orange meet ;  
 Find him disowning of a Bourbon foe,  
 And him detesting a Batavian fleet.

Now on their coasts our conquering navy rides,  
 Waylays their merchants, and their land beats ;  
 Each day new wealth without their care provides ;  
 They lie asleep with prizes in their nets.

So close behind some promontory lie  
 The huge leviathans t' attend their prey ;  
 And give no chace, but swallow in the fry, [way.  
 Which through their gapping jaws mistake us

Nor was this all : in ports and roads remote,  
 Destructive fires among whole fleets we send ;  
 Triumphant flames upon the water float,  
 And out-bound ships at home their voyage end.

Those various squadrons variously design'd,  
 Each vessel freighted with a several load,  
 Each squadron waiting for a several wind,  
 All find but one, to burn them in the road.

Some bound for Guinea, golden sand to find,  
 Bore all the gauds the simple natives wear :  
 Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,  
 For folded turbans finest Holland bear.

Some English wool vex'd in a Belgian loom,  
 And into cloth of spungy softness made,  
 Did into France or colder Denmark doom,  
 To ruin with worse ware our staple trade.

Our greedy seamen rummage every hold,  
Smile on the booty of each wealthier chest,  
And, as the priests who with their gods make bold,  
Take what they like, and sacrifice the rest.

But ah! how insincere are all our joys! [no stay :  
Which, sent from Heaven, like lightning make  
Their palling taste the journey's length destroys,  
Or grief sent post o'ertakes them on the way.

Swell'd with our late successes on the foe,  
Which France and Holland wanted power to cross,  
We urge an unseen fate to lay us low,  
And feed their envious eyes with English loss.

Each element his dread command obeys,  
Who makes or ruins with a smile or frown ;  
Who, as by one he did our nation raise,  
So now he with another pulls us down.

Yet, London, empress of the northern clime,  
By an high fate thou greatly didst expire ;  
Great as the world's, which, at the death of Time,  
Must fall, and rise a nobler frame by Fire.

As when some dire usurper Heaven provides,  
To scourge his country with a lawless sway ;  
His birth, perhaps, some petty village hides,  
And sets his cradle out of Fortune's way :

Till, fully ripe, his swelling fate breaks out,  
And hurries him to mighty mischiefs on :  
His prince, surpris'd at first, no ill could doubt,  
And wants the power to meet it when 'tis known.

Such was the rise of this prodigious Fire,  
Which in mean buildings first obscurely bred,  
From thence did soon to open streets aspire,  
And straight to palaces and temples spread.

The diligence of trades and noiseful gain,  
And luxury more late, asleep were laid :  
All was the Night's ; and in her silent reign  
No sound the rest of Nature did invade.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,  
Those seeds of Fire their fatal birth disclose ;  
And first few scattering sparks about were blown,  
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose.

Then in some close-pent room it crept along,  
And, smouldering as it went, in silence fed ;  
Till th' infant monster, with devouring strong,  
Walk'd boldly upright with exalted head.

Now like some rich or mighty murderer,  
Too great for prison, which he breaks with gold ;  
Who fresher for new mischiefs does appear,  
And dares the world to tax him with the old :

So scapes th' insulting Fire his narrow jail,  
And makes small outlets into open air :  
There the fierce winds his tender force assail,  
And beat him downward to his first repair.

The winds, like crafty courtezans, withhold  
His flames from burning, but to blow them more :  
And every fresh attempt he is repell'd  
With faint denials weaker than before.

And now no longer letted of his prey,  
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire :  
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,  
And nods at every house his threatening fire.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend,  
With bold fanatic spectres to rejoice :  
About the fire into a dance they bend,  
And sing their sabbath notes with feeble voice.

Our guardian angel saw them where they sate  
Above the palace of our slumbering king :  
He sigh'd, abandoning his charge to Fate,  
And drooping, oft look'd back upon the wing.

At length the crackling noise and dreadful blaze  
Call'd up some waking lover to the sight ;  
And long it was ere he the rest could raise,  
Whose heavy eyelids yet were full of night.

The next to danger, hot pursued by Fate,  
Half-cloth'd, half-naked, hastily retire :  
And frighted mothers strike their breasts too late,  
For helpless infants left amidst the fire.

Their cries soon waken all the dwellers near ;  
Now murmuring noises rise in every street :  
The more remote run stumbling with their fear,  
And in the dark men jostle as they meet.

So weary bees in little cells repose ;  
But if night-robbers lift the well-stor'd hive,  
An humming through their waxen city grows,  
And out upon each other's wings they drive.

Now streets grow throng'd and busy as by day :  
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire :  
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play ;  
And some more bold mount ladders to the fire.

In vain : for from the east a Belgian wind  
His hostile breath through the dry rafters sent ;  
The flames impell'd soon left their foes behind,  
And forward with a wanton fury went.

A key of fire ran all along the shore,  
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze :  
The waken'd tides began again to roar,  
And wondering fish in shining waters gaze.

Old father Thames rais'd up his reverend head,  
But fear'd the fate of Simois would return :  
Deep in his ooze he sought his sedgy bed,  
And shrunk his waters back into his urn.

The Fire, meantime, walks in a broader gross ;  
To either hand his wings he opens wide :  
He wades the streets, and straight he reaches cross,  
And plays his longing flames on th' other side.

At first they warm, then scorch, and then they take ;  
Now wish long necks from side to side they feed ;  
At length grown strong their mother Fire forsake,  
And a new colony of Flames succeed.

To every nobler portion of the town  
The curling billows roll their restless tide :  
In parties now they straggle up and down,  
As armies unoppos'd for prey divide.

One mighty squadron with a side-wind sped,  
Through narrow lanes his lumber'd fire does haste,  
By powerful charms of gold and silver led,  
The Lombard bankers and the 'Change to waste.

Another backward to the Tower would go,  
And slowly eats his way against the wind :  
But the main body of the marching foe  
Against th' imperial palace is design'd.

Now day appears, and with the day the king,  
Whose early care had robb'd him of his rest :  
Far off the cracks of falling houses ring,  
And shrieks of subjects pierce his tender breast.

Near as he draws, thick harbingers of smoke  
With gloomy pillars cover all the place ;  
Whose little intervals of night are broke  
By sparks, that drive against his sacred face.

More than his guards his sorrows made him known,  
And pious tears which down his cheeks did shower :  
The wretched in his grief forgot their own ;  
So much the pity of a king has power.

He wept the flames of what he lov'd so well,  
And what so well had merited his love :  
For never prince in grace did more excel,  
Or royal city more in duty strove.

Nor with an idle care did he behold :  
Subjects may grieve, but monarchs must redress ;  
He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,  
And makes despairers hope for good success.

Himself directs what first is to be done,  
And orders all the succours which they bring :  
The helpful and the good about him run,  
And form an army worthy such a king.

He sees the dire contagion spread so fast,  
That where it seizes all relief is vain :  
And therefore must unwillingly lay waste  
That country, which would else the foe maintain.

The powder blows up all before the Fire :  
Th' amazed Flames stand gather'd on a heap ;  
And from the precipice's brink retire,  
Afraid to venture on so large a leap.

Thus fighting Fires awhile themselves consume,  
But straight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,  
They first lay tender bridges of their fume,  
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly.

Part stay for passage, till a gust of wind  
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet :  
Part creeping under ground their journey blind,  
And climbing from below their fellows meet.

Thus to some desert plain, or old wood side,  
Dire night-hags come from far to dance their round ;  
And o'er broad rivers on their fiends they ride,  
Or sweep in clouds above the blasted ground.

No help avails : for, hydra-like, the Fire  
Lifts up his hundred heads to aim his way :  
And scarce the wealthy can one half retire,  
Before he rushes in to share the prey.

The rich grow suppliant, and the poor grow proud  
Those offer mighty gain, and these ask more :  
So void of pity is th' ignoble crowd,  
When others' ruin may increase their store.

As those who live by shores with joy behold  
Some wealthy vessel split or stranded nigh,  
And from the rocks leap down for shipwreck'd gold,  
And seek the tempests which the others fly :

So these but wait the owners' last despair,  
And what's permitted to the flames invade ;  
Ev'n from their jaws they hungry morsels tear,  
And on their backs the spoils of Vulcan lade.

The days were all in this lost labour spent ;  
And when the weary king gave place to night,  
His beams he to his royal brother lent,  
And so shone still in his reflective light.

Night came, but without darkness or repose,  
A dismal picture of the general doom ;  
Where souls distracted when the trumpet blows,  
And half unready with their bodies come.

Those who have homes, when home they do repair,  
To a last lodging call their wandering friends :  
Their short uneasy sleeps are broke with care,  
To look how near their own destruction tends.

Those who have none, sit round where once it was  
And with full eyes each wonted room require :  
Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,  
As murder'd men walk where they did expire.

Some stir up coals and watch the vestal fire,  
Others in vain from sight of ruin run ;  
And while through burning labyrinths they retire,  
With loathing eyes repeat what they would shun.

The most in fields like herded beasts lie down,  
To dew obnoxious on the grassy floor ;  
And while their babes in sleep their sorrows drown,  
Sad parents watch the remnants of their store.

While by the motion of the flames they guess  
What streets are burning now, and what are new.  
An infant waking to the paps would press,  
And meets, instead of milk, a falling tear.

No thought can ease them but their sovereign's care,  
Whose praise th' afflicted as their comfort sing :  
Ev'n those, whom want might drive to just despair,  
Think life a blessing under such a king.

Meantime he sadly suffers in their grief,  
Outweeps an hermit, and outprays a saint :  
All the long night he studies their relief,  
How they may be supply'd and he may want.

" O God," said he, " thou patron of my days,  
Guide of my youth in exile and distress !  
Who me unfriended brought'st, by wondrous ways,  
The kingdom of my fathers to possess :

" Be thou my judge, with what unweary'd care  
I since have labour'd for my people's good ;  
To bind the bruises of a civil war,  
And stop the issues of their wasting blood.

Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill,  
And recompense as friends the good mislead;  
Mercy be a precept of thy will,  
Return that mercy on thy servant's head.

Or if my heedless youth has stepp'd astray,  
Too soon forgetful of thy gracious hand;  
In me alone thy just displeasure lay,  
But take thy judgments from this mourning land.

We all have sinn'd, and thou hast laid us low,  
As humble earth from whence at first we came:  
Like flying shades before the clouds we show,  
And shrink like parchment in consuming flame.

O let it be enough what thou hast done; [street,  
When spotted Deaths ran arm'd through every  
With poison'd darts which not the good could shun,  
The speedy could outfly, or valiant meet.

The living few, and frequent funerals then,  
Proclaim'd thy wrath on this forsaken place  
And now those few who are return'd again,  
Thy searching judgments to their dwellings trace.

O pass not, Lord, an absolute decree,  
Or bind thy sentence unconditional:  
Not in thy sentence our remorse foresee,  
And in that foresight this thy doom recall.

Thy threatenings, Lord, as thine thou may'st re-  
voke:

But if immutable and fix'd they stand,  
Continue still thyself to give the stroke,  
And let not foreign foes oppress thy land."

h' Eternal heard, and from the heavenly quire  
Chose out the cherub with the flaming sword;  
And bade him swiftly drive th' approaching Fire  
From where our naval magazines were stor'd.

he blessed minister his wings display'd,  
And like a shooting star he cleft the night:  
He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd  
He lash'd to duty with his sword of light.

he fugitive Flames, chastis'd, went forth to prey  
On pious structures, by our fathers rear'd;  
By which to Heaven they did affect the way,  
Ere faith in churchmen without works was heard.

he wanting orphans saw, with watery eyes,  
Their founders' charity in dust laid low;  
And sent to God their ever-answer'd cries,  
For he protects the poor, who made them so.

or could thy fabric, Paul's, defend thee long,  
Though thou wert sacred to thy Maker's praise:  
Though made immortal by a poet's song;  
And poets' songs the Theban walls could raise.

he daring flames peep'd in, and saw from far  
The awful beauties of the sacred quire:  
But, since it was profan'd by civil war,  
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purg'd by fire.

low down the narrow streets it swiftly came,  
And widely opening did on both sides prey:  
His benefit we sadly owe the flame,  
If only ruin must enlarge our way.

And now four days the Sun had seen our woes:  
Four nights the Moon beheld th' incessant fire:  
It seem'd as if the stars more sickly rose,  
And further from the feverish North retire.

In th' empyrean Heaven, the bless'd abode,  
The thrones and the dominions prostrate lie,  
Not daring to behold their angry God;  
And an hush'd silence damps the tuneful sky.

At length th' Almighty cast a pitying eye,  
And mercy softly touch'd his melting breast:  
He saw the town's one-half in rubbish lie,  
And eager flames drive on to storm the rest.

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,  
In firmamental waters dipt above:  
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,  
And hoods the flames that to their quarry drove.

The vanquish'd Fires withdraw from every place,  
Or full with feeding sink into a sleep:  
Each household genius shows again his face,  
And from the hearths the little Lares creep.

Our king this more than natural change beholds;  
With sober joy his heart and eyes abound  
To the All-good his lifted hands he folds,  
And thanks him low on his redeemed ground.

As when sharp frosts had long constrain'd the earth,  
A kindly thaw unlocks it with cold rain;  
And first the tender blade peeps up to birth [grain:  
And straight the green fields laugh with promis'd

By such degrees the spreading gladness grew  
In every heart which fear had froze before:  
The standing streets with so much joy they view,  
That with less grief the perish'd they deplore.

The father of the people open'd wide  
His stores, and all the poor with plenty fed:  
Thus God's anointed God's own place supply'd,  
And fill'd the empty with his daily bread.

This royal bounty brought its own reward,  
And in their minds so deep did print the sense;  
That if their ruins sadly they regard,  
'Tis but with fear the sight might drive him thence.

But so may he live long, that town to sway,  
Which by his auspice they will nobler make,  
As he will hatch their ashes by his stay,  
And not their humble ruins now forsake.

They have not lost their loyalty by fire;  
Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,  
That from his wars they poorly would retire,  
Or beg the pity of a vanquish'd foe.

Not with more constancy the Jews, of old  
By Cyrus from rewarded exile sent,  
Their royal city did in dust behold,  
Or with more vigour to rebuild it went.

The utmost malice of the stars is past, [town,  
And two dire comets, which have scourg'd the  
In their own plague and fire have breath'd the last,  
Or dimly in their sinking sockets frown.

Now frequent trines the happier lights among,  
And high raised Jove from his dark prison freed,  
Those weights took off that on his planet hung,  
Will gloriously the new-laid work succeed.

Methinks already from this chymic flame,  
I see a city of more precious mold :  
Rich as the town which gives the Indies name,  
With silver pav'd, and all divine with gold.

Already labouring with a mighty fate,  
She shakes the rubbish from her mounting brow,  
And seems to have renew'd her charter's date,  
Which Heaven will to the death of Time allow.

More great than human now, and more august,  
Now deify'd she from her fires does rise :  
Her widening streets on new foundations trust,  
And opening into larger parts she flies.

Before she like some shepherdess did show,  
Who sat to bathe her by a river's side ;  
Not answering to her fame, but rude and low,  
Nor taught the beautiful arts of modern pride.

Now like a maiden queen she will behold,  
From her high turrets, hourly suitors come :  
The East with incense, and the West with gold,  
Will stand like suppliants to receive her doom.

The silver Thames, her own domestic flood,  
Shall bear her vessels like a sweeping train ;  
And often wind, as of his mistress proud,  
With longing eyes to meet her face again.

The wealthy Tagus, and the wealthier Rhine,  
The glory of their towns no more shall boast,  
And Seyne, that would with Belgian rivers join,  
Shall find her lustre stain'd, and traffic lost.

The venturous merchant, who design'd more far,  
And touches on our hospitable shore,  
Charm'd with the splendour of this northern star,  
Shall here unlade him and depart no more.

Our powerful navy shall no longer meet,  
The wealth of France or Holland to invade ;  
The beauty of this town without a fleet,  
From all the world shall vindicate her trade.

And while this fam'd emporium we prepare,  
The British ocean shall such triumphs boast,  
That those, who now disdain our trade to share,  
Shall rob like pirates on our wealthy coast.

Already we have conquer'd half the war,  
And the less dangerous part is left behind :  
Our trouble now is but to make them dare,  
And not so great to vanquish as to find.

Thus to the eastern wealth through storms we go,  
But now, the Cape once doubled, fear no more ;  
A constant trade-wind will securely blow,  
And gently lay us on the spicy shore.

## ALEXANDER'S FEAST :

OR, THE POWER OF MUSIC.

*An Ode in Honour of St. Cecilia's Day.*

'Twas at the royal feast for Persia won  
By Philip's warlike son :  
Aloft in awful state  
The godlike hero sate  
On his imperial throne :  
His valiant peers were plac'd around ;  
Their brows with roses and with myrtles bound :  
(So should desert in arms be crown'd)  
The lovely Thais, by his side,  
Sate, like a blooming eastern bride,  
In flower of youth and beauty's pride.  
Happy, happy, happy pair !  
None but the brave,  
None but the brave,  
None but the brave deserves the fair.

CHORUS.

Happy, happy, happy pair !  
None but the brave,  
None but the brave,  
None but the brave deserves the fair.

Timotheus, plac'd on high  
Amid the tuneful quire,  
With flying fingers touch'd the lyre :  
The trembling notes ascend the sky,  
And heavenly joys inspire.

The song began from Jove,  
Who left his blissful seats above,  
(Such is the power of mighty love.)  
A dragon's fiery form bely'd the god  
Sublime on radiant spires he rode,  
When he to fair Olympia press'd :  
And while he sought her snowy breast :  
Then, round her slender waist he curl'd, <sup>(world)</sup>  
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sovereign <sup>d d</sup>  
The listening crowd admire the lofty sound,  
A present deity, they shout around :  
A present deity the vaulted roofs rebound :

With ravish'd ears  
The monarch hears,  
Assumes the god,  
Affects to nod,  
And seems to shake the spheres.

CHORUS.

With ravish'd ears  
The monarch hears,  
Assumes the god,  
Affects to nod,  
And seems to shake the spheres.

The praise of Bacchus then, the sweet musician <sup>sung</sup>  
Of Bacchus ever fair and ever young :  
The jolly god in triumph comes ;  
Sound the trumpets ; beat the drums ;  
Flush'd with a purple grace  
He shows his honest face ;  
Now give the hautboys breath : he comes, he comes  
Bacchus, ever fair and young,  
Drinking joys did first ordain ;  
Bacchus' blessings are a treasure,  
Drinking is the soldier's pleasure :  
Rich the treasure,  
Sweet the pleasure ;  
Sweet is pleasure after pain.

## CHORUS.

Bacchus' blessings are a treasure,  
 Drinking is the soldier's pleasure;  
 Rich the treasure,  
 Sweet the pleasure;  
 Sweet is pleasure after pain.

Sooth'd with the sound, the king grew vain;  
 Fought all his battles o'er again; [the slain.  
 And thrice he routed all his foes; and thrice he slew  
 The master saw the madness rise;  
 His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;  
 And, while he Heaven and Earth defy'd,  
 Chang'd his hand, and check'd his pride.  
 He chose a mournful Muse  
 Soft pity to infuse:  
 He sung Darius great and good,  
 By too severe a fate,  
 Fallen, fallen, fallen, fallen,  
 Fallen from his high estate,  
 And weltring in his blood;  
 Deserted, at his utmost need,  
 By those his former bounty fed:  
 On the bare earth expos'd he lies,  
 With not a friend to close his eyes.  
 With downcast looks the joyless victor sate,  
 Revolving in his alter'd soul  
 The various turns of Chance below;  
 And, now and then, a sigh he stole;  
 And tears began to flow.

## CHORUS.

Revolving in his alter'd soul  
 The various turns of Chance below;  
 And, now and then, a sigh he stole;  
 And tears began to flow.

The mighty master smil'd, to see  
 That love was in the next degree:  
 'Twas but a kindred sound to move,  
 For pity melts the mind to love.  
 Softly sweet, in Lydian measures,  
 Soon he sooth'd his soul to pleasures.  
 War, he sung, is toil and trouble;  
 Honour but an empty bubble;  
 Never ending, still beginning,  
 Fighting still, and still destroying;  
 If the world be worth thy winning,  
 Think, O think, it worth enjoying:  
 Lovely Thais sits beside thee,  
 Take the good the gods provide thee.  
 The many rend the skies with loud applause;  
 So Love was crown'd, but Music won the cause.  
 The prince, unable to conceal his pain,  
 Gas'd on the fair  
 Who caus'd his care,  
 And sigh'd and look'd, sigh'd and look'd,  
 Sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again:  
 At length, with love and wine at once oppress'd,  
 The vanquish'd victor sunk upon her breast.

## CHORUS.

The prince, unable to conceal his pain,  
 Gas'd on the fair  
 Who caus'd his care,  
 And sigh'd and look'd, sigh'd and look'd,  
 Sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again:  
 At length, with love and wine at once oppress'd,  
 The vanquish'd victor sunk upon her breast.

Now strike the golden lyre again:  
 A louder yet, and yet a louder strain.  
 Break his bands of sleep asunder,  
 And rouse him, like a rattling peal of thunder.  
 Hark, hark, the horrid sound  
 Has rais'd up his head!  
 As awak'd from the dead,  
 And amaz'd, he stares around.  
 Revenge, revenge, Timotheus cries,  
 See the Furies arise;  
 See the snakes that they rear,  
 How they hiss in their hair,  
 And the sparkles that flash from their eyes!  
 Behold a ghastly band,  
 Each a torch in his hand!  
 Those are Grecian ghosts, that in battle were slain,  
 And unbury'd remain  
 Inglorious on the plain:  
 Give the vengeance due  
 To the valiant crew.  
 Behold how they toss their torches on high,  
 How they point to the Persian abodes,  
 And glittering temples of their hostile gods.  
 The princes applaud, with a furious joy;  
 And the king seiz'd a flambeau with zeal to destroy;  
 Thais led the way,  
 To light him to his prey,  
 And, like another Helen, fir'd another Troy.

## CHORUS.

And the king seiz'd a flambeau with zeal to destroy;  
 Thais led the way,  
 To light him to his prey,  
 And, like another Helen, fir'd another Troy.

Thus, long ago,  
 Ere heaving bellows learn'd to blow,  
 While organs yet were mute;  
 Timotheus, to his breathing flute,  
 And sounding lyre,  
 Could swell the soul to rage, or kindle soft desire.  
 At last divine Cecilia came,  
 Inventress of the vocal frame;  
 The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,  
 Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
 And added length to solemn sounds,  
 With Nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before.  
 Let old Timotheus yield the prize,  
 Or both divide the crown;  
 He rais'd a mortal to the skies;  
 She drew an angel down.

## GRAND CHORUS.

At last divine Cecilia came,  
 Inventress of the vocal frame;  
 The sweet enthusiast, from her sacred store,  
 Enlarg'd the former narrow bounds,  
 And added length to solemn sounds,  
 With Nature's mother-wit, and arts unknown before.  
 Let old Timotheus yield the prize,  
 Or both divide the crown;  
 He rais'd a mortal to the skies;  
 She drew an angel down.

## PALAMON AND ARCITE:

## OR THE KNIGHT'S TALE.

## BOOK I.

In days of old, there liv'd, of mighty fame,  
 A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name:  
 A chief, who more in feats of arms excell'd,  
 The rising nor the setting Sun beheld.  
 Of Athens he was lord; much land he won,  
 And added foreign countries to his crown.  
 In Scythia with the warrior queen he strove,  
 Whom first by force he conquered, then by love;  
 He brought in triumph back the beautiful dame,  
 With whom her sister, fair Emilia, came.  
 With honour to his home let Theseus ride,  
 With Love to friend, and Fortune for his guide,  
 And his victorious army at his side.  
 I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array,  
 Their shouts, their songs, their welcome on the way.  
 But, were it not too long, I would recite  
 The feats of Amazons, the fatal fight  
 Betwixt the hardy queen and hero knight;  
 The town besieg'd, and how much blood it cost  
 The female army and th' Athenian host;  
 The spousals of Hippolita, the queen;  
 What tilts and turneys at the feast were seen;  
 The storm at their return, the ladies' fear:  
 But these, and other things, I must forbear.  
 The field is spacious I design to sow,  
 With oxen far unfit to draw the plow:  
 The remnant of my tale is of a length  
 To tire your patience, and to waste my strength;  
 And trivial accidents shall be forborn,  
 That others may have time to take their turn;  
 As was at first enjoin'd us by mine host,  
 That he whose tale is best, and pleases most,  
 Should win his supper at our common cost.

And therefore where I left, I will pursue  
 This ancient story, whether false or true,  
 In hope it may be mended with a new.  
 The prince I mentioned, full of high renown,  
 In this array drew near th' Athenian town;  
 When, in his pomp and utmost of his pride,  
 Marching, he chanc'd to cast his eye aside,  
 And saw a choir of mourning dames, who lay  
 By two and two across the common way:  
 At his approach they rais'd a rueful cry,  
 And beat their breasts, and held their hands on high,  
 Creeping and crying, till they seiz'd at last  
 His courser's bridle, and his feet embrac'd.

"Tell me," said Theseus, "what and whence  
 you are,

And why this funeral pageant you prepare?  
 Is this the welcome of my worthy deeds,  
 To meet my triumph in ill-omen'd weeds?  
 Or envy you my praise, and would destroy  
 With grief my pleasures, and pollute my joy?  
 Or are you injur'd, and demand relief?  
 Name your request, and I will ease your grief."

The most in years of all the mourning train  
 Began (but swooned first away for pain);  
 Then scarce recover'd spoke: "Nor envy we  
 Thy great renown, nor grudge thy victory;  
 'Tis thine, O king, th' afflicted to redress,  
 And Fame has fill'd the world with thy success:  
 We, wretched women, sue for that alone,  
 Which of thy goodness is refus'd to none;

Let fall some drops of pity on our grief,  
 If what we beg be just, and we deserve relief:  
 For none of us, who now thy grace implore,  
 But held the rank of sovereign queen before;  
 Till, thanks to giddy Chance, which never bears  
 That mortal bliss should last for length of years,  
 She cast us headlong from our high estate,  
 And here in hope of thy return we wait:  
 And long have waited in the temple nigh,  
 Built to the gracious goddess Clemency.  
 But reverence thou the power whose name it bears  
 Relieve th' oppress'd, and wipe the widow's tears.  
 I, wretched I, have other fortune seen,  
 The wife of Capaneus, and once a queen:  
 At Thebes he fell, curst be the fatal day!  
 And all the rest thou seest in this array  
 To make their moan, their lords in battle lost  
 Before that town, besieg'd by our confederate host:  
 But Creon, old and impious, who commands  
 The Theban city, and usurps the lands,  
 Denies the rites of funeral fires to those  
 Whose breathless bodies yet he calls his foes.  
 Unburn'd, unbury'd, on a heap they lie;  
 Such is their fate, and such his tyranny;  
 No friend has leave to bear away the dead,  
 But with their lifeless limbs his hounds are fed."  
 At this she shriek'd aloud; the mournful train  
 Echo'd her grief, and, groveling on the plain,  
 With groans, and hands upheld, to move his mind,  
 Besought his pity to their helpless kind!

The prince was touch'd, his tears began to flow.  
 And, as his tender heart would break in two,  
 He sigh'd, and could not but their fate deplore,  
 So wretched now, so fortunate before.  
 Then lightly from his lofty steed he flew,  
 And raising, one by one, the suppliant crew,  
 To comfort each, full solemnly he swore,  
 That by the faith which knights to knighthood bore,  
 And what'er else to chivalry belongs,  
 He would not cease, till he reveng'd their wrongs:  
 That Greece should see perform'd what he declar'd.  
 And cruel Creon find his just reward.  
 He said no more, but, shunning all delay,  
 Rode on; nor enter'd Athens on his way:  
 But left his sister and his queen behind,  
 And wav'd his royal banner in the wind:  
 Where in an argent field the god of war  
 Was drawn triumphant on his iron car;  
 Red was his sword, and shield, and whole attire,  
 And all the godhead seem'd to glow with fire:  
 Ev'n the ground glitter'd where the standard flew.  
 And the green grass was dy'd to sanguine hue.  
 High on his pointed lance his pennon bore  
 His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur:  
 The soldiers shout around with generous rage,  
 And in that victory their own presage.  
 He prais'd their ardour; inly pleas'd to see  
 His host the flower of Grecian chivalry.  
 All day he march'd; and all th' ensuing night;  
 And saw the city with returning light.  
 The process of the war I need not tell,  
 How Theseus conquer'd, and how Creon fell:  
 Or after, how by storm the walls were won,  
 Or how the victor sack'd and burn'd the town:  
 How to the ladies he restor'd again  
 The bodies of their lords in battle slain:  
 And with what ancient rites they were interr'd;  
 All these to fitter times shall be deferr'd:  
 I spare the widows' tears, their woeful cries,  
 And howling at their husbands' obsequies;

Theseus at these funerals did assist,  
 and with what gifts the mourning dames dismiss'd.  
 Thus when the victor chief had Creon slain,  
 and conquer'd Thebes, he pitch'd upon the plain  
 is mighty camp, and, when the day return'd,  
 the country wasted, and the hamlets burn'd,  
 left the pillagers, to rapine bred,  
 without control to strip and spoil the dead.  
 There, in a heap of slain, among the rest  
 so youthful knights they found beneath a load  
 oppress'd

slaughter'd foes, whom first to death they sent,  
 the trophies of their strength, a bloody monument.  
 The fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,  
 their kinsmen to the crown the heralds deem'd;  
 that day in equal arms they fought for fame;  
 their swords, their shields, their surcoats, were the  
 same.

Close by each other laid, they press'd the ground,  
 their manly bosoms pierc'd with many a griesly  
 wound;

or well alive, nor wholly dead they were,  
 the some faint signs of feeble life appear:  
 the wandering breath was on the wing to part,  
 weak was the pulse, and hardly heav'd the heart.  
 These two were sisters' sons; and Arcite one,  
 rich fam'd in fields, with valiant Palamon.  
 From these their costly arms the spoilers rent,  
 and softly both convey'd to Theseus' tent:  
 both, known of Creon's line, and cur'd with care,  
 to his city sent as prisoners of the war,  
 hopeless of ransom, and condemn'd to lie  
 in duress, doom'd a lingering death to die.  
 As done, he march'd away with warlike sound,  
 and to his Athens turn'd with laurels crown'd,  
 where happy long he liv'd, much lov'd, and more  
 renown'd.

It in a tower, and never to be loos'd,  
 the woeful captive kinsmen are enclos'd.  
 Thus year by year they pass, and day by day,  
 till once, 'twas on the morn of cheerful May,  
 the young Emilia, fairer to be seen  
 than the fair lily on the flowery green,  
 more fresh than May herself in blossoms new,  
 with the rosy colour strove her hue,  
 ask'd, as her custom was, before the day,  
 to do th' observance due to sprightly May:  
 so sprightly May commands our youth to keep  
 the vigils of her night, and breaks their sluggard  
 sleep;

which gentle breast with kindly warmth she moves;  
 spires new flames, revives extinguish'd loves.  
 this remembrance Emily, ere day,  
 rose, and dress'd herself in rich array;  
 fresh as the month, and as the morning fair;  
 down her shoulders fell her length of hair:  
 ribband did the braided tresses bind,  
 the rest was loose, and wanton'd in the wind.  
 Her roset had but newly chas'd the night,  
 and purpled o'er the sky with blushing light,  
 when to the garden walk she took her way,  
 to sport and trip along in cool of day,  
 and offer maiden vows in honour of the May.

At every turn, she made a little stand,  
 and thrust among the thorns her lily hand  
 to draw the rose; and every rose she drew,  
 she shook the stalk, and brush'd away the dew:  
 then party-colour'd flowers of white and red  
 she wove, to make a garland for her head:  
 this done, she sung and carol'd out so clear,  
 that men and angels might rejoice to hear:

Ev'n wondering Philomel forgot to sing,  
 And learn'd from her to welcome in the Spring.  
 The tower, of which before was mention made,  
 Within whose keep the captive knights were laid,  
 Built of a large extent, and strong withal,  
 Was one partition of the palace wall:  
 The garden was enclos'd within the square,  
 Where young Emilia took the morning air.

It happen'd Palamon, the prisoner knight,  
 Restless for woe, arose before the light,  
 And with his gaoler's leave desir'd to breathe  
 An air more wholesome than the damps beneath:  
 This granted, to the tower he took his way,  
 Cheer'd with the promise of a glorious day:  
 Then cast a languishing regard around,  
 And saw with hateful eyes the temples crown'd  
 With golden spires, and all the hostile ground.  
 He sigh'd, and turn'd his eyes, because he knew  
 'Twas but a larger gaol he had in view:  
 Then look'd below, and, from the castle's height,  
 Beheld a nearer and more pleasing sight,  
 The garden, which before he had not seen,  
 In Spring's new livery clad of white and green,  
 Fresh flowers in wide parterres, and shady walks  
 between.

This view'd, but not enjoy'd, with arms across  
 He stood, reflecting on his country's loss;  
 Himself an object of the public scorn,  
 And often wish'd he never had been born.  
 At last, for so his destiny requir'd,  
 With walking giddy, and with thinking tir'd,  
 He through a little window cast his sight,  
 Though thick of bars, that gave a scanty light:  
 But ev'n that glimmering serv'd him to descry  
 Th' inevitable charms of Emily.

Scarce had he seen, but, seiz'd with sudden smart,  
 Stung to the quick, he felt it at his heart;  
 Struck blind with over-powering light he stood,  
 Then started back amaz'd, and cry'd aloud.

Young Arcite heard; and up he ran with haste,  
 To help his friend, and in his arms embrac'd;  
 And ask'd him why he look'd so deadly wan,  
 And whence and how his change of cheer began,  
 Or who had done th' offence? "But if," said he,  
 "Your grief alone is hard captivity,  
 For love of Heaven, with patience undergo  
 A cureless ill, since Fate will have it so:  
 So stood our horoscope in chains to lie,  
 And Saturn in the dungeon of the sky,  
 Or other baleful aspect, rul'd our birth,  
 When all the friendly stars were under Earth:  
 Whate'er betides, by Destiny 'tis done;  
 And better bear like men, than vainly seek to shun."

"Nor of my bonds," said Palamon again,  
 "Nor of unhappy planets I complain;  
 But when my mortal anguish caus'd me cry,  
 That moment I was hurt through either eye;  
 Pierc'd with a random shaft, I faint away,  
 And perish with insensible decay:

A glance of some new goddess gave the wound,  
 Whom, like Acteon, unaware I found.  
 Look how she walks along yon shady space,  
 Not Juno moves with more majestic grace;  
 And all the Cyprian queen is in her face.  
 If thou art Venus (for thy charms confess  
 That face was form'd in Heaven, nor art thou less;  
 Disguis'd in habit, undisguis'd in shape)  
 O help us captives from our chains to escape;  
 But if our doom be past, in bonds to lie  
 For life, and in a loathsome dungeon die,



Then be thy wrath appeas'd with our disgrace,  
And show compassion to the Theban race,  
Oppress'd by tyrant power!" While yet he spoke,  
Arcite on Emily had fix'd his look;  
The fatal dart a ready passage found,  
And deep within his heart infix'd the wound:  
So that if Palamon were wounded sore,  
Arcite was hurt as much as he, or more:  
Then from his inmost soul he sigh'd, and said,  
"The beauty I behold has struck me dead:  
Unknowingly she strikes, and kills by chance;  
Poison is in her eyes, and death in every glance.  
O, I must ask, nor ask alone, but move  
Her mind to mercy, or must die for love."

Thus Arcite: and thus Palamon replies,  
(Eager his tone, and ardent were his eyes.)  
"Speak'st thou in earnest, or in jesting vein?"  
"Jesting," said Arcite, "suits but ill with pain."  
"It suits far worse" (said Palamon again,  
And bent his brows) "with men who honour weigh,  
Their faith to break, their friendship to betray;  
But worst with thee, of noble lineage born,  
My kinsman, and in arms my brother sworn.  
Have we not plighted each our holy oath,  
That one should be the common good of both;  
One soul should both inspire, and neither prove  
His fellow's hindrance in pursuit of love?  
To this before the Gods we gave our hands,  
And nothing but our death can break the bands.  
This binds thee, then, to further my design:  
As I am bound by vow to further thine:  
Nor canst, nor dar'st thou, traitor, on the plain  
Approach my honour, or thine own maintain,  
Since thou art of my council, and the friend  
Whose faith I trust, and on whose care depend:  
And would'st thou court my lady's love, which I  
Much rather than release would choose to die?  
But thou, false Arcite, never shalt obtain  
Thy bad pretence; I told thee first my pain:  
For first my love began ere thine was born;  
Thou, as my council, and my brother sworn,  
Art bound t' assist my eldership of right,  
Or justly to be deem'd a perjurd knight."

Thus Palamon: but Arcite, with disdain,  
In haughty language, thus reply'd again:  
"Forsworn thyself: the traitor's odious name  
I first return, and then disprove thy claim.  
If love be passion, and that passion nurst  
With strong desires, I lov'd the lady first.  
Canst thou pretend desire, whom zeal inflam'd  
To worship, and a power celestial nam'd?  
Thine was devotion to the blest above,  
I saw the woman, and desir'd her love;  
First own'd my passion, and to thee commend  
Th' important secret, as my chosen friend.  
Suppose (which yet I grant not) thy desire  
A moment elder than my rival fire;  
Can chance of seeing first thy title prove?  
And know'st thou not, no law is made for love;  
Law is to things, which to free choice relate;  
Love is not in our choice, but in our fate;  
Laws are but positive; love's power, we see,  
Is Nature's sanction, and her first decree.  
Each day we break the bond of human laws  
For love, and vindicate the common cause.  
Laws for defence of civil rights are plac'd,  
Love throws the fences down, and makes a general  
waste:

Maids, widows, wives, without distinction fall;  
The sweeping deluge, love, comes on, and covers  
all.

If then the laws of friendship I transgress,  
I keep the greater, while I break the less;  
And both are mad alike, since neither can pass  
Both hopeless to be ransom'd, never more  
To see the Sun, but as he passes o'er."

Like Æsop's bounds contending for the bon,  
Each pleaded right, and would be lord alone:  
The fruitless fight continued all the day:  
A cur came by, and snatch'd the prize away.  
"As courtiers therefore justle for a grant,  
And, when they break their friendship, plead for  
So, thou, if Fortune will thy suit advance,  
Love on, nor envy me my equal chance:  
For I must love, and am resolv'd to try  
My fate, or failing in th' adventure, die."

Great was their strife, which hourly was renew'd  
Till each with mortal hate his rival view'd:  
Now friends no more, nor walking hand in hand;  
But when they met, they made a surly stand;  
And glar'd like angry lions as they pass'd,  
And wish'd that every look might be their last.

It chanc'd at length, Pirithous came t' attend  
This worthy Theseus, his familiar friend;  
Their love in early infancy began,  
And rose as childhood ripen'd into man:  
Companions of the war, and lov'd so well,  
That when one dy'd, as ancient stories tell,  
His fellow to redeem him went to Hell.

But to pursue my tale: to welcome home  
His warlike brother is Pirithous come:  
Arcite of Thebes was known in arms long since  
And honour'd by this young Thessalian prince.  
Theseus, to gratify his friend and guest,  
Who made our Arcite's freedom his request,  
Restor'd to liberty the captive knight,  
But on these hard conditions I recite:  
That if hereafter Arcite should be found  
Within the compass of Athenian ground,  
By day or night, or on what'er pretence,  
His head should pay the forfeit of th' offence.  
To this Pirithous for his friend agreed,  
And on his promise was the prisoner freed.

Unpleas'd and pensive hence he takes his way.  
At his own peril; for his life must pay.  
Who now but Arcite mourns his bitter fate,  
Finds his dear purchase, and repents too late?  
"What have I gain'd," he said, "in prison?  
If I but change my bonds for banishment?  
And banish'd from her sight, I suffer more  
In freedom, than I felt in bonds before:  
Forc'd from her presence, and condemn'd to live:  
Unwelcome freedom, and unthank'd reprieve:  
Heaven is not, but where Emily abides;  
And where she's absent, all is Hell besides.  
Next to my day of birth, was that accurst,  
Which bound my friendship to Pirithous first:  
Had I not known that prince, I still had been  
In bondage, and had still Emilia seen:  
For, though I never can her grace deserve,  
'Tis recompense enough to see and serve.  
O Palamon, my kinsman and my friend,  
How much more happy fates thy love attend!  
Thine is th' adventure; thine the victory:  
Well has thy fortune turn'd the dice for thee:  
Thou on that angel's face may'st feed thine eyes  
In prison, no; but blissful Paradise!  
Thou daily seest that sun of beauty shine,  
And lov'st at least in love's extremest line.  
I mourn in absence, love's eternal night;  
And who can tell but since thou hast her sight,  
And art a comely, young, and valiant knight,

fortune (a various power) may cease to frown,  
 And by some ways unknown thy wishes crown?  
 But I, the most forlorn of human kind,  
 For help can hope, nor remedy can find;  
 But, doom'd to drag my loathsome life in care,  
 Or my reward, must end it in despair.  
 Fire, water, air, and earth, and force of fates  
 That governs all, and Heaven that all creates,  
 Or art, nor Nature's hand can ease my grief;  
 Nothing but death, the wretch's last relief:  
 When farewell youth, and all the joys that dwell,  
 With youth and life, and life itself farewell.  
 But why, alas! do mortal men in vain  
 Of Fortune, Fate, or Providence complain?  
 God gives us what he knows our wants require,  
 And better things than those which we desire:  
 Some pray for riches; riches they obtain;  
 But, watch'd by robbers, for their wealth are slain;  
 Some pray from prison to be freed; and come,  
 Then guilty of their vows, to fall at home;  
 Murder'd by those they trusted with their life,  
 As favour'd servant, or a hosom wife.  
 Such dear-bought blessings happen every day,  
 Because we know not for what things to pray.  
 Like drunken sots about the street we roam:  
 'Ere knows the sot he has a certain home;  
 'Ere knows not how to find th' uncertain place,  
 And blunders on, and staggers every pace.  
 Thus all seek happiness; but few can find,  
 Or far the greater part of men are blind.  
 'Tis his my case, who thought our utmost good  
 'As in one word of freedom understood:  
 He fatal blessing came: from prison free,  
 Starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily."  
 Thus Arcite: but if Arcite thus deplore  
 His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more.  
 Or when he knew his rival freed and gone,  
 He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:  
 He frets, he fumes, he stares; he stamps the ground;  
 He hollow tower with clamours rings around:  
 With briny tears he bath'd his fetter'd feet,  
 And dropt all o'er with agony of sweat.  
 Alas!" he cry'd, "I wretch in prison pine,  
 Oo happy rival, while the fruit is thine:  
 Thou liv'st at large, thou draw'st thy native air,  
 Leas'd with thy freedom, proud of my despair:  
 Thou may'st, since thou hast youth and courage  
 Join'd,  
 Sweet behaviour, and a solid mind,  
 Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,  
 O vindicate on Athens thy disgrace;  
 And after, by some treaty made, possess  
 Ar my Emily, the pledge of lasting peace.  
 O thine shall be the beauteous prize, while I  
 Must languish in despair, in prison die.  
 Thus all th' advantage of the strife is thine,  
 Thy portion double joys, and double sorrows  
 Mine."  
 The rage of jealousy then fir'd his soul,  
 And his face kindled like a burning coal:  
 How cold Despair, succeeding in her stead,  
 To livid paleness turns the glowing red.  
 His blood, scarce liquid, creeps within his veins,  
 Like water which the freezing wind constrains.  
 Then thus he said: "Eternal deities,  
 Who rule the world with absolute decrees,  
 And write whatever time shall bring to pass,  
 With pens of adamant, on plates of brass;  
 What, is the race of human kind your care,  
 Beyond what all his fellow-creatures are?"

He with the rest is liable to pain,  
 And like the sheep, his brother-beast, is slain.  
 Cold, hunger, prisons, ills without a cure,  
 All these he must, and, guiltless, oft endure;  
 Or does your justice, power, or prescience fail,  
 When the good suffer, and the bad prevail?  
 What worse to wretched Virtue could befall,  
 If Fate or giddy Fortune govern'd all?  
 Nay, worse than other beasts is our estate;  
 Them, to pursue their pleasures, you create;  
 We, bound by harder laws, must curb our will,  
 And your commands, not our desires, fulfil;  
 Then when the creature is unjustly slain,  
 Yet after death at least he feels no pain;  
 But man, in life surcharg'd with woe before,  
 Not freed when dead, is doom'd to suffer more.  
 A serpent shoots his sting at unaware;  
 An ambush'd thief forelays a traveller:  
 The man lies murder'd, while the thief and snake,  
 One gains the thickets, and one thrids the brake.  
 This let divines decide; but well I know,  
 Just or unjust, I have my share of woe,  
 Through Saturn seated in a luckless place,  
 And Juno's wrath, that persecutes my race;  
 Or Mars and Venus, in a quartile, move  
 My pangs of jealousy for Arcite's love."

Let Palamon, oppress'd in bondage, mourn,  
 While to his exile'd rival we return.  
 By this, the Sun, declining from his height,  
 The day had shorten'd, to prolong the night:  
 The lengthened night gave length of misery  
 Both to the captive lover and the free;  
 For Palamon in endless prison mourns,  
 And Arcite forfeits life if he returns:  
 The banish'd never hopes his love to see,  
 Nor hopes the captive lord his liberty:  
 'Tis hard to say who suffers greater pains:  
 One sees his love, but cannot break his chains:  
 One free, and all his motions uncontrol'd,  
 Beholds whate'er he would, but what he would be-  
 hold.

Judge as you please, for I will haste to tell  
 What fortune to the banish'd knight befell.

When Arcite was to Thebes return'd again,  
 The loss of her he lov'd renew'd his pain;  
 What could be worse, than never more to see  
 His life, his soul, his charming Emily?  
 He rav'd with all the madness of despair,  
 He roar'd, he beat his breast, he tore his hair.  
 Dry sorrow in his stupid eyes appears,  
 For, wanting nourishment, he wanted tears:  
 His eye-balls in their hollow sockets sink:  
 Bereft of sleep, he loaths his meat and drink:  
 He withers at his heart, and looks as wan  
 As the pale spectre of a murder'd man:  
 That pale turns yellow, and his face receives  
 The faded hue of sapless boxen leaves:  
 In solitary groves he makes his moan,  
 Walks early out, and ever is alone:  
 Nor, mix'd in mirth, in youthful pleasures shares,  
 But sighs when songs and instruments he hears:  
 His spirits are so low, his voice is drown'd,  
 He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,  
 Like the deaf murmurs of a distant sound:  
 Uncomb'd his locks, and squalid his attire,  
 Unlike the trim of Love and gay Desire:  
 But full of museful moping, which prestage  
 The loss of reason, and conclude in rage.  
 This when he had endur'd a year and more,  
 Now wholly changed from what he was before,

It happen'd once, that, slumbering as he lay,  
 He dream'd (his dream began at break of day)  
 That Hermes o'er his head in air appear'd,  
 And with soft words his drooping spirits cheer'd:  
 His hat, adorn'd with wings, disclos'd the god,  
 And in his hand he bore the sleep-compelling rod:  
 Such as he seem'd, when, at his sire's command,  
 On Argus' head he laid the snaky wand.  
 "Arise," he said, "to conquering Athens go,  
 There Fate appoints an end to all thy woe."  
 The fright awaken'd Arcite with a start,  
 Against his bosom bounced his heaving heart;  
 But soon he said, with scarce recover'd breath,  
 "And thither will I go, to meet my death,  
 Sure to be slain, but death is my desire,  
 Since in Emilia's sight I shall expire."  
 By chance he spy'd a mirror while he spoke,  
 And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;  
 Wondering, he saw his features and his hue  
 So much were chang'd, that scarce himself he  
 knew.

A sudden thought then starting in his mind,  
 "Since I in Arcite cannot Arcite find,  
 The world may search in vain with all their eyes,  
 But never penetrate through this disguise.  
 Thanks to the change which grief and sickness  
 give,

In low estate I may securely live,  
 And see unknown my mistress day by day."  
 He said; and cloth'd himself in coarse array:  
 A labouring hind in show, then forth he went,  
 And to th' Athenian towers his journey bent:  
 One squire attended in the same disguise,  
 Made conscious of his master's enterprise.  
 Arriv'd at Athens, soon he came to court,  
 Unknown, unquestion'd, in that thick resort:  
 Proffering for hire his service at the gate,  
 To drudge, draw water, and to run or wait.

So fair befell him, that for little gain  
 He serv'd at first Emilia's chamberlain:  
 And, watchful all advantages to spy,  
 Was still at hand, and in his master's eye:  
 And as his bones were big, and sinews strong,  
 Refus'd no toil, that could to slaves belong;  
 But from deep wells with engines water drew,  
 And us'd his noble hands the wood to hew.  
 He pass'd a year at least attending thus  
 On Emily, and call'd Philostratus.  
 But never was there man of his degree  
 So much esteem'd, so well belov'd as he.  
 So gentle of condition was he known,  
 That through the court his courtesy was blown:  
 All think him worthy of a greater place,  
 And recommend him to the royal grace,  
 That, exercis'd within a higher sphere,  
 His virtues more conspicuous might appear.  
 Thus by the general voice was Arcite prais'd,  
 And by great Theseus to high favour rais'd:  
 Among his menial servants first enroll'd,  
 And largely entertain'd with sums of gold:  
 Besides what secretly from Thebes was sent,  
 Of his own income, and his annual rent:  
 This well employ'd, he purchas'd friends and  
 fame,

But cautiously conceal'd from whence it came.  
 Thus for three years he liv'd with large increase,  
 In arms of honour, and esteem in peace;  
 To Theseus' person he was ever near;  
 And Theseus for his virtues held him dear.

## Book II.

WHILE Arcite lives in bliss, the story turns  
 Where hopeless Palamon in prison mourns.  
 For six long years immur'd, the captiv'd knight  
 Had dragg'd his chains, and scarcely seen the light  
 Lost liberty, and love, at once he bore:  
 His prison pain'd him much, his passion more:  
 Nor dares he hope his fetters to remove,  
 Nor ever wishes to be free from love.

But when the sixth revolving year was run,  
 And May within the Twins receiv'd the Sun,  
 Were it by Chance, or forceful Destiny,  
 Which forms in causes first whate'er shall be,  
 Assisted by a friend, one moonless night,  
 This Palamon from prison took his flight:  
 A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before  
 Of wine and honey, mix'd with added store  
 Of opium; to his keeper this he brought,  
 Who swallow'd unaware the sleepy draught,  
 And snor'd secure till morn, his senses bound  
 In slumber, and in long oblivion drown'd.  
 Short was the night, and careful Palamon  
 Sought the next covert ere the rising Sun.  
 A thick spread forest near the city lay,  
 To this with lengthen'd strides he took his way  
 (For far he could not fly, and fear'd the day).  
 Safe from pursuit, he meant to shun the light,  
 Till the brown shadows of the friendly night  
 To Thebes might favour his intended flight.  
 When to his country come, his next design  
 Was all the Theban race in arms to join,  
 And war on Theseus, till he lost his life  
 Or won the beauteous Emily to wife.  
 Thus while his thoughts the lingering day beguile,  
 To gentle Arcite let us turn our style;  
 Who little dreamt how nigh he was to care,  
 Till treacherous Fortune caught him in the snare.  
 The morning-lark, the messenger of Day,  
 Saluted in her song the morning gray;  
 And soon the Sun arose with beams so bright,  
 That all th' horizon laugh'd to see the joyous sight.  
 He with his tepid rays the rose renews,  
 And licks the drooping leaves, and dries the dew.  
 When Arcite left his bed, resolv'd to pay  
 Observance to the month of merry May:  
 Forth on his fiery steed betimes he rode,  
 That scarcely prints the turf on which he trod:  
 At ease he seem'd, and, prancing o'er the plains,  
 Turn'd only to the grove his horse's reins,  
 The grove I nam'd before; and, lighted there,  
 A woodbine garland sought to crown his hair;  
 Then turn'd his face against the rising day,  
 And rais'd his voice to welcome in the May. [over]

"For thee, sweet month, the groves green live;  
 If not the first, the fairest of the year:  
 For thee the Graces lead the dancing Hours,  
 And Nature's ready pencil paints the flowers:  
 When thy short reign is past, the feverish Sun  
 The sultry tropic fears, and moves more slowly on.  
 So may thy tender blossoms fear no blight,  
 Nor goats with venom'd teeth thy tendrils bite,  
 As thou shalt guide my wandering feet to find  
 The fragrant greens I seek, my brows to bind."

His vows address'd, within the grove he stray'd,  
 Till Fate, or Fortune, near the place convey'd  
 His steps where secret Palamon was laid.  
 Full little thought of him the gentle knight,  
 Who, flying death, had there conceal'd his flight,

in brakes and brambles hid, and shunning mortal sight :

And loas he knew him for his hated foe,  
But fear'd him as a man he did not know.  
But as it has been said of ancient years,  
That fields are full of eyes, and woods have ears ;  
For this the wise are ever on their guard,  
For, unforeseen, they say, is unprepar'd.  
Incautious Arcite thought himself alone,  
And less than all suspected Palamon, [grove,  
Who, listening, heard him, while he search'd the  
And loudly sung his roundelay of love :  
But on the sudden stopp'd, and silent stood,  
As lovers often muse, and change their mood ;  
Now high as Heaven, and then as low as Hell ;  
Now up, now down, as buckets in a well :  
For Venus, like her day, will change her cheer,  
And seldom shall we see a Friday clear.  
Thus Arcite, having sung, with alter'd hue  
Lunk on the ground, and from his bosom drew  
A desperate sigh, accusing Heaven and Fate,  
And angry Juno's unrelenting hate.

Curs'd be the day when first I did appear ;  
Let it be blotted from the calendar,  
Lest it pollute the month, and poison all the year.  
Still will the jealous queen pursue our race ?  
Cadmus is dead, the Theban city was :  
Yet ceases not her hate : for all who come  
From Cadmus are involv'd in Cadmus' doom.  
I suffer for my blood : unjust decree !  
That punishes another's crime on me.  
In mean estate I serve my mortal foe,  
The man who caus'd my country's overthrow.  
This is not all ; for Juno, to my shame,  
Has forc'd me to forsake my former name ;  
Arcite I was, Philostratus I am.  
That side of Heaven is all my enemy :  
Mars ruin'd Thebes : his mother ruin'd me.  
Of all the royal race remains but one  
Besides myself, the unhappy Palamon,  
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free ;  
Without a crime, except his kin to me.  
Yet these, and all the rest, I could endure ;  
But love's a malady without a cure ;  
Fierce Love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart,  
He fires within, and hisses at my heart.  
Your eyes, fair Emily, my fate pursue ;  
I suffer for the rest, I die for you.  
Of such a goddess no time leaves record,  
Who burn'd the temple where she was ador'd :  
And let it burn, I never will complain,  
Pleas'd with my sufferings, if you knew my pain."

At this a sickly qualm his heart assail'd,  
His ears ring inward, and his senses fail'd.  
No word miss'd Palamon of all he spoke,  
But soon to deadly pale he chang'd his look :  
He trembled every limb, and felt a smart,  
As if cold steel had glided through his heart :  
No longer staid, but starting from his place,  
Discover'd stood, and show'd his hostile face :  
" False traitor Arcite, traitor to thy blood,  
Bound by thy sacred oath to seek my good,  
Now art thou found foresworn, for Emily ;  
And dar'st attempt her love, for whom I die.  
So hast thou cheated Theseus with a wife,  
Against thy vow, returning to beguile  
Under a borrow'd name : as false to me,  
So false thou art to him who set thee free :  
But rest assur'd, that either thou shalt die,  
Or else renounce thy claim in Emily :

For, though unarm'd I am, and (freed by chance)  
Am here without my sword, or pointed lance :  
Hope not, base man, unquestion'd hence to go,  
For I am Palamon, thy mortal foe."

Arcite, who heard his tale, and knew the man,  
His sword unsheath'd, and fiercely thus began :  
" Now by the gods who govern Heaven above,  
Wert thou not weak with hunger, mad with love,  
That word had been thy last, or in this grove  
This hand should force thee to renounce thy love.  
The surety which I gave thee, I defy :  
Fool, not to know, that love endures no tie,  
And Jove but laughs at lovers' perjury.  
Know I will serve the fair in thy despite ;  
But since thou art my kinsman, and a knight,  
Here, have my faith, to-morrow in this grove  
Our arms shall plead the titles of our love :  
And Heaven so help my right, as I alone [known ;  
Will come, and keep the cause and quarrel both un-  
With arms of proof both for myself and thee ;  
Choose thou the best, and leave the worst to me.  
And, that a better ease thou may'st abide,  
Bedding and clothes I will this night provide,  
And needful sustenance, that thou mayst be  
A conquest better won, and worthy me."  
His promise Palamon accepts ; but pray'd,  
To keep it better than the first he made.  
Thus fair they parted till the morrow's dawn,  
For each had laid his plighted faith to pawn.  
O Love ! thou sternly dost thy power maintain,  
And wilt not bear a rival in thy reign,  
Tyrants and thou all fellowship disdain.  
This was in Arcite prov'd, and Palamon ;  
Both in despair, yet each would love alone.  
Arcite return'd, and, as in honour ty'd,  
His foe with bedding and with food supply'd :  
Then, ere the day, two suits of armour sought,  
Which borne before him on his steed he brought :  
Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,  
As might the strokes of two such arms endure.  
Now, at the time, and in th' appointed place,  
The challenger and challeng'd, face to face,  
Approach ; each other from afar they knew,  
And from afar their hatred chang'd their hue.  
So stands the Thracian herdsman with his spear,  
Full in the gap, and hopes the hunted bear,  
And hears him rustling in the wood, and sees  
His course at distance by the bending trees,  
And thinks, here comes my mortal enemy,  
And either he must fall in fight, or I :  
This while he thinks, he lifts aloft his dart ;  
A generous chillness seizes every part ;  
The veins pour back the blood, and fortify the heart.  
Thus pale they meet ; their eyes with fury burn ;  
None greets ; for none the greeting will return :  
But in dumb surliness, each arm'd with care  
His foe protest, as brother of the war :  
Then both, no moment lost, at once advance  
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance :  
They lash, they foil, they pass, they strive to bore  
Their corslets, and the thinnest parts explore.  
Thus two long hours in equal arms they stood,  
And wounded, wound ; till both were bath'd in  
blood ;  
And not a foot of ground had either got,  
As if the world depended on the spot.  
Fell Arcite like an angry tiger far'd,  
And like a lion Palamon appear'd :  
Or as two boars whom love to battle draws,  
With rising bristles, and with frothy jaws,

Their adverse breasts with tusks oblique they wound,  
With grunts and groans the forest rings around :  
So fought the knights, and fighting must abide,  
Till Fate an umpire sends their difference to decide.  
The power that ministers to God's decrees,  
And executes on Earth what Heaven foresees,  
Call'd Providence, or Chance, or Fatal Sway,  
Comes with resistless force, and finds or makes her way.

Nor kings, nor nations, nor united power,  
One moment can retard th' appointed hour.  
And some one day, some wondrous chance appears,  
Which happen'd not in centuries of years :  
For sure, whate'er we mortals hate, or love,  
Or hope, or fear, depends on powers above ;  
They move our appetites to good or ill,  
And by foresight necessitate the will.  
In Theseus this appears ; whose youthful joy  
Was beasts of chase in forests to destroy.  
This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,  
Forsook his easy couch at early day,  
And to the wood and wilds pursued his way.  
Beside him rode Hippolita the queen,  
And Emily attir'd in lively green,  
With horns, and hounds, and all the tuneful cry,  
To hunt a royal hart within the covert nigh :  
And as he follow'd Mars before, so now  
He serves the goddess of the silver bow.  
The way that Theseus took was to the wood  
Where the two knights in cruel battle stood :  
The lawn on which they fought, th' appointed place  
In which th' uncoupled hounds began the chase.  
Thither forth-right he rode to rouse the prey,  
That, shaded by the fern, in harbour lay ;  
And, thence dislodg'd, was wont to leave the wood,  
For open fields, and cross the crystal flood.  
Approach'd, and looking underneath the Sun,  
He saw proud Arcite, and fierce Palamon,  
In mortal battle doubling blow on blow,  
Like lightning flam'd their faulchions to and fro,  
And shot a dreadful gleam : so strong they strook,  
There seem'd less force requir'd to fell an oak :  
He gas'd with wonder on their equal might,  
Look'd eager on, but knew not either knight :  
Resolv'd to learn, he spur'd his fiery steed  
With goring rowels to provoke his speed.  
The minute ended that began the race,  
So soon he was betwixt them on the place ;  
And with his sword unsheath'd, on pain of life  
Commands both combatants to cease their strife :  
Then with imperious tone pursues his threat :  
" What are you ? why in arms together met ?  
How dares your pride presume against my laws,  
As in a listed field to fight your cause ?  
Unask'd the royal grant ; no marshal by,  
As knightly rites require ; nor judge to try ?"  
Then Palamon, with scarce recover'd breath,  
Thus hasty spoke : " We both deserve the death,  
And both would die ; for look the world around,  
A pair so wretched is not to be found :  
Our life's a load ; enumber'd with the charge,  
We long to set th' imprison'd soul at large.  
Now, as thou art a sovereign judge, decree  
The rightful doom of death to him and me,  
Let neither find thy grace, for grace is cruelty.  
Me first, O kill me first ; and cure my woe ;  
Then sheath the sword of Justice on my foe :  
Or kill him first ; for when his name is heard,  
He foremost will receive his due reward.  
Arcite of Thebes is he ; thy mortal foe :  
On whom thy grace did liberty bestow ;

But first contracted, that if ever found  
By day or night upon th' Athenian ground,  
His head should pay the forfeit ; see return'd  
The perjurd knight, his oath and honour scorn'd.  
For this is he, who, with a borrow'd name  
And proffer'd service, to thy palace came,  
Now call'd Philostratus : retain'd by thee,  
A traitor trusted, and in high degree,  
Aspiring to the bed of beauteous Emily.  
My part remains ; from Thebes my birth I own,  
And call myself th' unhappy Palamon.  
Think me not like that man ; since no disgrace  
Can force me to renounce the honour of my race.  
Know me for what I am : I broke my chain,  
Nor promis'd I thy prisoner to remain :  
The love of liberty with life is given,  
And life itself th' inferior gift of Heaven.  
Thus without crime I fled ; but farther know,  
I with this Arcite am thy mortal foe :  
Then give me death, since I thy life pursue ;  
For safeguard of thyself, death is my due.  
More wouldst thou know ? I love bright Emily,  
And for her sake and in her sight will die :  
But kill my rival too ; for he no less  
Deserves ; and I thy righteous doom will bless,  
Assur'd that what I lose, he never shall possess."  
To this reply'd the stern Athenian prince,  
And sourly smil'd : " In owning your offence,  
You judge yourself ; and I but keep record  
In place of law, while you pronounce the word.  
Take your desert, the death you have decreed ;  
I seal your doom, and ratify the deed :  
By Mars, the patron of my arms, you die."  
He said ; dumb Sorrow seiz'd the standers-by.  
The queen above the rest, by nature good,  
(The pattern form'd of perfect womanhood)  
For tender pity wept : when she began,  
Through the bright quire th' infectious virtue ran.  
All dropt their tears, ev'n the contended maid,  
And thus among themselves they softly said :  
" What eyes can suffer this unworthy sight !  
Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,  
The mastership of Heaven in face and mind,  
And lovers, far beyond their faithless kind :  
See their wide streaming wounds ; they neither came  
For pride of empire, nor desire of fame :  
Kings for kingdoms, madmen for applause ;  
But love for love alone ; that crowns the lover's cause."

This thought, which ever bribes the beauteous kind,  
Such pity wrought in every lady's mind,  
They left their steeds, and prostrate on the place,  
From the fierce king, implor'd th' offenders' grace.

He paus'd awhile, stood silent in his mood  
(For yet his rage was boiling in his blood) ;  
But soon his tender mind th' impression felt,  
(As softest metals are not slow to melt  
And pity soonest runs in softest minds) :  
Then reasons with himself ; and first he finds  
His passion cast a mist before his sense.  
And either made, or magnify'd th' offence.  
" Offence ! of what ? to whom ? who judg'd the cause ?

The prisoner freed himself by Nature's laws :  
Born free, he sought his right : the man he freed  
Was perjurd, but his love excus'd the deed."  
Thus pondering, he look'd under with his eyes,  
And saw the women's tears, and heard their cries,  
Which mov'd compassion more ; he shook his head,  
And softly sighing to himself he said :

“Curse on th’ unpardoning prince, whom tears  
can draw  
To no remorse ; who rules by lions’ law ;  
And deaf to prayers, by no submission bow’d,  
Rends all alike ; the penitent, and proud.”  
At this, with look serene, he rais’d his head ;  
Reason resum’d her place, and Passion fled :  
Then thus aloud he spoke : “ The power of Love,  
In Earth, and seas, and air, and Heaven above,  
Rules, unresisted, with an awful nod ;  
By daily miracles declar’d a god :  
He blinds the wise, gives eye-sight to the blind ;  
And moulds and stamps anew the lover’s mind.  
Behold that Arcite, and this Palamon,  
Freed from my fetters, and in safety gone,  
What hinder’d either in their native soil  
At ease to reap the harvest of their toil ;  
But Love, their lord, did otherwise ordain,  
And brought them in their own despite again,  
To suffer death deserv’d ; for well they know,  
’Tis in my power, and I their deadly foe ;  
The proverb holds, that to be wise and love,  
Is hardly granted to the gods above.  
See how the madmen bleed ; behold the gains  
With which their master, Love, rewards their pains ;  
For seven long years, on duty every day,  
Lo their obedience, and their monarch’s pay :  
Yet, as in duty bound, they serve him on ;  
And, ask the fools, they think it wisely done ;  
Nor ease, nor wealth, nor life itself regard,  
For ’tis their maxim, love is love’s reward.  
This is not all ; the fair for whom they strove  
Nor knew before, nor could suspect their love,  
Nor thought, when she beheld the fight from far,  
Her beauty was th’ occasion of the war.  
But sure a general doom on man is past,  
And all are fools and lovers, first or last :  
[This both by others and myself I know,  
For I have serv’d their sovereign long ago ;  
Yet have been caught within the winding train  
Of female snares, and felt the lover’s pain,  
And learn’d how far the god can human hearts  
constrain.To this remembrance, and the prayers of those  
Who for th’ offending warriors interpose,  
give their forfeit lives ; on this accord,  
’o do me homage as their sovereign lord ;  
and as my vassals, to their utmost might,  
assist my person, and assert my right.”  
his freely sworn, the knights their grace obtain’d.  
hen thus the king his secret thoughts explain’d :  
If wealth, or honour, or a royal race,  
Or each, or all, may win a lady’s grace,  
hen either of you knights may well deserve  
a princess born ; and such is she you serve :  
For Emily is sister to the crown,  
and but too well to both her beauty known :  
but should you combat till you both were dead,  
Two lovers cannot share a single bed :  
is therefore both are equal in degree,  
The lot of both be left to Destiny.  
ow hear th’ award, and happy may it prove  
’o her, and him who best deserves her love !  
Depart from hence in peace, and free as air,  
search the wide world, and where you please repair ;  
but on the day when this returning Sun  
To the same point through every sign has run,  
Then each of you his hundred knights shall bring,  
in royal lists, to fight before the king ;  
And then the knight, whom Fate or happy Chance  
shall with his friends to victory advance,

And grace his arms so far in equal fight,  
From out the bars to force his opposite,  
Or kill, or make him recreate on the plain,  
The prize of valour and of love shall gain ;  
The vanquish’d party shall their claim release,  
And the long jars conclude in lasting peace.  
The charge be mine t’ adorn the chosen ground,  
The theatre of war, for champions so renown’d ;  
And take the patron’s place of either knight,  
With eyes impartial to behold the fight ;  
And Heaven of me so judge, as I shall judge aright.  
If both are satisfied with this accord,  
Swear by the laws of knighthood on my sword.”  
Who now but Palamon exults with joy ?  
And ravish’d Arcite seems to touch the sky :  
The whole assembled troop was pleas’d as well,  
Extol th’ award, and on their knees they fell  
To bless the gracious king. The knights, with leave  
Departing from the place, his last commands receive ;  
On Emily with equal ardour look,  
And from her eyes their inspiration took :  
From thence to Thebes’ old walls pursue their way,  
Each to provide his champions for the day.  
It might be deem’d, on our historian’s part,  
Or too much negligence or want of art,  
If he forgot the vast magnificence  
Of royal Theseus, and his large expense.  
He first enclos’d for lists a level ground,  
The whole circumference a mile around ;  
The form was circular ; and all without  
A trench was sunk, to moat the place about.  
Within, an amphitheatre appear’d,  
Rais’d in degrees, to sixty paces rear’d ;  
That when a man was plac’d in one degree,  
Height was allow’d for him above to see.  
Eastward was built a gate of marble white ;  
The like adorn’d the western opposite.  
A nobler object than this fabric was,  
Rome never saw : nor of so vast a space :  
For, rich with spoils of many a conquer’d land,  
All arts and artists Theseus could command :  
Who sold for hire, or wrought for better fame,  
The master-painters, and the carvers, came.  
So rose within the compass of the year  
An age’s work, a glorious theatre.  
Then o’er its eastern gate was rais’d, above,  
A temple, sacred to the queen of love ;  
An altar stood below ; on either hand  
A priest with roses crown’d, who held a myrtle wand.  
The dome of Mars was on the gate oppos’d,  
And on the north a turret was enclos’d,  
Within the wall, of alabaster white,  
And crimson coral, for the queen of night,  
Who takes in sylvan sports her chaste delight.  
Within these oratories might you see  
Rich carvings, portraits, and imagery :  
Where every figure to the life express’d  
The godhead’s power to whom it was address’d.  
In Venus’ temple on the sides were seen  
The broken slumbers of enamour’d men,  
Prayers, that even spoke, and pity seem’d to call,  
And issuing sighs, that smok’d along the wall,  
Complaints, and hot desires, the lover’s Hell,  
And scalding tears, that wore a channel where they  
fell :  
And all around were nuptial bonds, the ties,  
Of love’s assurance, and a train of lies,  
That, made in lust, conclude in perjuries.  
Beauty, and Youth, and Wealth, and Luxury,  
And sprightly Hope, and short-enduring Joy ;

And sorceries to raise th' infernal powers,  
 And sigils, fram'd in planetary hours :  
 Expense, and Afterthought, and idle Care,  
 And Doubts of motley hue, and dark Despair ;  
 Suspicions, and fantastical Surmise,  
 And Jealousy suffus'd, with jaundice in her eyes,  
 Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd,  
 Down-look'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.  
 Oppos'd to her, on t' other side advance  
 The costly feast, the carol, and the dance,  
 Minstrels, and music, poetry, and play,  
 And balls by nights, and tournaments by day.  
 All these were painted on the wall, and more :  
 With acts and monuments of times before :  
 And others added by prophetic doom,  
 And lovers yet unborn, and loves to come :  
 For there th' Idalian mount, and Citheron,  
 The court of Venus was in colours drawn :  
 Before the palace-gate, in careless dress,  
 And loose array, sat portress Idleness :  
 There, by the fount, Narcissus pin'd alone :  
 There Samson was ; with wiser Solomon,  
 And all the mighty names by love undone.  
 Medea's charms were there, Circæan feasts,  
 With bowls that turn'd enamour'd youth to beasts.  
 Here might be seen, that beauty, wealth, and wit,  
 And prowess, to the power of love submit :  
 The spreading snare for all mankind is laid ;  
 And lovers all betray, and are betray'd.  
 The goddess' self some noble hand had wrought ;  
 Smiling she seem'd, and full of pleasing thought :  
 From ocean as she first began to rise,  
 And smooth'd the ruffled seas and clear'd the skies,  
 She trod the brine, all bare below the breast,  
 And the green waves but ill conceal'd the rest ;  
 A lute she held ; and on her head was seen  
 A wreath of roses red, and myrtles green ;  
 Her turtles fann'd the buxom air above ;  
 And, by his mother, stood an infant Love,  
 With wings unfledg'd ; his eyes were banded  
 o'er ;

His hands a bow, his back a quiver bore,  
 Supply'd with arrows bright and keen, a deadly store.  
 But in the dome of mighty Mars the red  
 With different figures all the sides were spread ;  
 This temple, less in form, with equal grace,  
 Was imitative of the first in Thrace :  
 For that cold region was the lov'd abode,  
 And sovereign mansion of the warrior god.  
 The landscape was a forest wide and bare ;  
 Where neither beast, nor human kind repair ;  
 The fowl, that scent afar, the borders fly,  
 And shun the bitter blast, and wheel about the sky.  
 A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,  
 And prickly stubs, instead of trees, are found ;  
 Or woods with knots and knares deform'd and old ;  
 Headless the most, and hideous to behold :  
 A rattling tempest through the branches went,  
 That stripp'd them bare, and one sole way they bent.  
 Heaven froze above, severe, the clouds congeal,  
 And through the crystal vault appear'd the standing  
 hail.

Such was the face without ; a mountain stood  
 Threatening from high, and overlook'd the wood :  
 Beneath the lowering brow, and on a bent,  
 The temple stood of Mars armipotent :  
 The frame of burnish'd steel, that cast a glare  
 From far, and seem'd to thaw the freezing air.  
 A straight long entry to the temple led,  
 Blind with high walls, and Horror over head :

Thence issued such a blast, and hollow roar,  
 As threaten'd from the hinge to heave the door :  
 In through that door, a northern light there shone :  
 'Twas all it had, for windows there were none ;  
 The gate was adamant, eternal frame !  
 Which, hew'd by Mars himself, from Indian quarries  
 came,

The labour of a god ; and all along  
 Tough iron plates were clench'd to make it strong :  
 A tun about was every pillar there ;  
 A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear.  
 There saw I how the secret felon wrought,  
 And Treason labouring in the traitor's thought :  
 And midwife Time the ripen'd plot to murder  
 brought.

There the red Anger dar'd the pallid Fear ;  
 Next stood Hypocrisy, with holy leer,  
 Soft smiling, and demurely looking down,  
 But hid the dagger underneath the gown :  
 Th' assassinating wife, the household fiend,  
 And, far the blackest there, the traitor-friend.  
 On t' other side there stood Destruction bare,  
 Unpunished Rapine, and a waste of war.  
 Contest, with sharpen'd knives, in cloisters drawn.  
 And all with blood bespread the holy lawn.  
 Loud menaces were heard, and foul Disgrace,  
 And bawling Infamy, in language base : <sup>[prize]</sup>  
 Till sense was lost in sound, and Silence <sup>bleed</sup> the  
 The slayer of himself yet saw I there,  
 The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair :  
 With eyes half clos'd, and gaping mouth he lay,  
 And grim, as when he breath'd his sudden <sup>sc</sup>  
 away.

In midst of all the dome, Misfortune sat,  
 And gloomy Discontent, and fell Debate,  
 And Madness laughing in his ireful mood ;  
 And arm'd Complaint on Theft ; and cries of Blood  
 There was the murder'd corpse, in covert laid,  
 And violent Death in thousand shapes display'd ;  
 The city to the soldiers' rage resign'd ;  
 Successful wars, and Poverty behind ;  
 Ships burnt in fight, or forc'd on rocky shores,  
 And the rash hunter strangled by the boars :  
 The new-born babe by nurses overlaid ;  
 And the cook caught within the raging fire he made  
 All ills of Mars's nature, flame and steel ;  
 The gasping charioteer, beneath the wheel  
 Of his own car ; the ruin'd house, that falls  
 And intercepts her lord betwixt the walls :  
 The whole division, that to Mars pertains,  
 All trades of death, that deal in steel for gains,  
 Were there : the butcher, armourer, and smith,  
 Who forges sharpen'd faulchions, or the scythe.  
 The scarlet Conquest on a tower was plac'd,  
 With shouts, and soldiers' acclamations grac'd :  
 A pointed sword hung threatening o'er his head,  
 Sustain'd but by a slender twine of thread.  
 There saw I Mars's ides, the Capitol,  
 The seer in vain foretelling Cæsar's fall ;  
 The last triumvirs, and the wars they move,  
 And Antony, who lost the world for love.  
 These, and a thousand more, the fane adorn ;  
 Their fates were painted ere the men were born,  
 All copied from the Heavens, and ruling force  
 Of the red star, in his revolving course.  
 The form of Mars high on a chariot stood,  
 All sheath'd in arms, and gruffly look'd the god :  
 Two geomantic figures were display'd  
 Above his head, a warrior and a maid ;  
 One when direct, and one when retrograde.

Tir'd with deformities of death, I haste  
To the third temple of Diana chaste.  
A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,  
Shades on the sides, and on the midst a lawn :  
The silver Cynthia, with her nymphs around,  
Pursued the flying deer, the woods with horns re-  
sound :

Calisto there stood manifest of shame,  
And, turn'd a bear, the northern star became :  
Her son was next, and, by peculiar grace,  
In the cold circle held the second place :  
The stag Acteon in the stream had spy'd  
The naked huntress, and, for seeing, dy'd :  
His hounds, unknowing of his change, pursue  
The chase, and their mistaken master slew.  
Peneian Daphne too was there to see,  
Apollo's love before, and now his tree :  
Th' adjoining fane th' assembled Greeks express'd,  
And hunting of the Caledonian beast.  
Oenides' valour, and his envy'd prize ;  
The fatal power of Atalanta's eyes ;  
Diana's vengeance on the victor shown,  
The murther mother, and consuming son ;  
The Volscian queen extended on the plain :  
The treason punish'd, and the traitor slain.  
The rest were various huntings, well design'd,  
And savage beasts destroy'd, of every kind.  
The graceful goddess was array'd in green ;  
About her feet were little beagles seen, [queen.  
That watch'd with upward eyes the motions of their  
Her legs were buskin'd, and the left before ;  
In act to shoot, a silver bow she bore,  
And at her back a painted quiver wore.  
She trod a waxing moon, that soon would wane,  
And drinking borrow'd light, be fill'd again ;  
With downcast eyes, as seeming to survey  
The dark dominions, her alternate sway.  
Before her stood a woman in her throes,  
And call'd Lucina's aid, her burden to disclose.  
All these the painter drew with such command,  
That Nature snatch'd the pencil from his hand,  
Asham'd and angry that his art could feign  
And mend the tortures of a mother's pain.  
Theseus beheld the fancies of every god,  
And thought his mighty cost was well bestow'd.  
So princes now their poets should regard ;  
But few can write, and fewer can reward.

The theatre thus rais'd, the lists enclos'd,  
And all with vast magnificence dispos'd,  
We leave the monarch pleas'd, and haste to bring  
The knights to combat ; and their arms to sing.

Book III.

THE day approach'd when Fortune should decide  
Th' important enterprize, and give the bride ;  
For now, the rivals round the world had sought,  
And each his rival, well appointed, brought.  
The nations, far and near, contend in choice,  
And send the flower of war by public voice ;  
That after, or before, were never known  
Such chiefs, as each an army seem'd alone :  
Beside the champions, all of high degree,  
Who knighthood lov'd, and deeds of chivalry,  
Throng'd to the lists, and envy'd to behold  
The names of others, not their own, enroll'd.  
Nor seems it strange ; for every noble knight  
Who loves the fair, and is endu'd with might,  
In such a quarrel would be proud to fight.

There breathes not scarce a man on British ground  
(An isle for love and arms of old renown'd)  
But would have sold his life to purchase fame,  
To Palamon or Arcite sent his name :  
And had the land selected of the best, [rest.  
Half had come hence, and let the world provide the  
A hundred knights with Palamon there came,  
Approv'd in fight, and men of mighty name ;  
Their arms were several, as their nations were,  
But furnish'd all alike with sword and spear.  
Some wore coat armour, imitating scale ;  
And next their skins were stubborn shirts of mail.  
Some wore a breast-plate and a light jupon,  
Their horses cloth'd with rich caparison :  
Some for defence would leathern bucklers use,  
Of folded hides ; and others shields of pruce.  
One hung a pole-axe at his saddle-bow,  
And one a heavy mace to shun the foe.  
One for his legs and knees provided well,  
With jambeaux arm'd, and double plates of steel.  
This on his helmet wore a lady's glove,  
And that a sleeve embroider'd by his love.  
With Palamon, above the rest in place,  
Lycurgus came, the surly king of Thrace ;  
Black was his beard, and manly was his face ;  
The balls of his broad eyes roll'd in his head,  
And glar'd betwixt a yellow and a red :  
He look'd a lion with a gloomy stare,  
And o'er his eyebrows hung his matted hair :  
Big-bon'd, and large of limbs, with sinews strong,  
Broad-shoulder'd, and his arms were round and  
long.

Four milkwhite bulls (the Thracian use of old)  
Were yok'd to draw his car of burnish'd gold.  
Upright he stood, and bore aloft his shield,  
Conspicuous from afar, and overlook'd the field.  
His surcoat was a bear-skin on his back ;  
His hair hung long behind, and glossy raven black.  
His ample forehead bore a coronet,  
With sparkling diamonds and with rubies set :  
Ten brace, and more, of greyhounds, snowy fair,  
And tall as stags, ran loose, and cours'd around his  
chair,

A match for pards in flight, in grappling for the bear :  
With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,  
And collars of the same their necks surround.  
Thus through the fields Lycurgus took his way :  
His hundred knights attend in pomp and proud  
array.

To match this monarch, with strong Arcite came  
Emetrios, king of Inde, a mighty name,  
On a bay courser, goodly to behold, [gold.  
The trappings of his horse adorn'd with barbarous  
Not Mars bestrode a steed with greater grace ;  
His surcoat o'er his arms was cloth of Thrace,  
Adorn'd with pearls, all orient, round, and great ;  
His saddle was of gold, with emeralds set.  
His shoulders large, a mantle did attire,  
With rubies thick, and sparkling as the fire :  
His amber-colour'd locks in ringlets run,  
With graceful negligence, and shone against the  
Sun,

His nose was aquiline, his eyes were blue,  
Ruddy his lips, and fresh and fair his hue :  
Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,  
Whose dusk set off the whiteness of the skin :  
His awful presence did the crowd surprise,  
Nor durst the rash spectator meet his eyes,  
Eyes that confess'd him born for kingly sway,  
So fierce, they flash'd him intolerable day.



His age in Nature's youthful prime appear'd,  
And just began to bloom his yellow beard.  
Whene'er he spoke, his voice was heard around,  
Loud as a trumpet, with a silver sound :  
A laurel wreath'd his temples, fresh and green ;  
And myrtle sprigs, the marks of love, were mix'd  
between.

Upon his fist he bore, for his delight,  
An eagle well reclaim'd, and lily white.

His hundred knights attend him to the war,  
All arm'd for battle ; save their heads were bare.  
Words and devices blaz'd on every shield,  
And pleasing was the terror of the field.  
For kings, and dukes, and barons you might see,  
Like sparkling stars, though different in degree,  
All for th' increase of arms, and love of chivalry.  
Before the king tame leopards led the way,  
And troops of lions innocently play.  
So Bacchus through the conquer'd Indies rode,  
And beasts in gambols frisk'd before the honest god.

In this array the war of either side  
Through Athens pass'd with military pride.  
At prime, they enter'd on the Sunday morn ;  
Rich tapestry spread the streets, and flowers the  
posts adorn.

The town was all a jubilee of feasts ;  
So Theseus will'd, in honour of his guests ;  
Himself with open arms the king embrac'd,  
Then all the rest in their degrees were grac'd.  
No harbinger was needful for a night,  
For every house was proud to lodge a knight.

I pass the royal treat, nor must relate  
The gifts bestow'd, nor how the champions sate :  
Who first, or last, or how the knights address'd  
Their vows, or who was fairest at the feast ; [prise ;  
Whose voice, whose graceful dance, did most sur-  
Soft amorous sighs, and silent love of eyes.  
The rivals call my Muse another way,  
To sing their vigils for th' ensuing day.

'Twas ebbing darkness, past the noon of night,  
And Phosphor, on the confines of the light,  
Promis'd the Sun, ere day began to spring ;  
The tuneful lark already stretch'd her wing, [sing :  
And, flickering on her nest, made short essays to  
When wakeful Palamon, preventing day,  
Took, to the royal lists, his early way,  
To Venus at her fane, in her own house, to pray.  
There, falling on his knees before her shrine,  
He thus implor'd with prayers her power divine.

" Creator Venus, genial power of love,  
The bliss of men below, and gods above !  
Beneath the sliding Sun thou runn'st thy race,  
Dost fairest shine, and best become thy place.  
For thee the winds their eastern blasts forbear,  
Thy month reveals the spring, and opens all the year.  
Thee, Goddess, thee the storms of winter fly,  
Earth smiles with flowers renewing, laughs the sky,  
And birds to lays of love their tuneful notes apply.  
For thee the lion loathes the taste of blood,  
And roaring hunts his female through the wood :  
For thee the bulls rebellow through the groves,  
And tempt the stream, and snuff their absent loves.  
'Tis thine, whate'er is pleasant, good, or fair :  
All nature is thy province, life thy care :  
Thou mad'st the world, and dost the world repair.  
Thou gladder of the mount of Cytheron,  
Increase of Jove, companion of the Sun ;  
If e'er Adonis touch'd thy tender heart,  
Have pity, goddess, for thou know'st the smart.

— I have not words to tell my grief ;

— but my sorrow, would be some relief ;

Light sufferings give us leisure to complain ;  
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain.  
O goddess, tell thyself what I would say,  
'Thou know'st it, and I feel too much to pray.  
So grant my suit, as I enforce my might,  
In love to be thy champion, and thy knight ;  
A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee,  
A foe profess'd to barren chastity.

Nor ask I fame or honour of the field,  
Nor choose I more to vanquish than to yield :  
In my divine Emilia make me blest,  
Let Fate, or partial Chance, dispose the rest :  
Find thou the manner, and the means prepare ;  
Possession, more than conquest, is my care.  
Mars is the warrior's god ; in him it lies,  
On whom he favours to confer the prize ;  
With smiling aspect you serenely move  
In your fifth orb, and rule the realm of love.  
The Fates but only spin the coarser clue,  
The finest of the wool is left for you.

Spare me but one small portion of the twine,  
And let the sisters cut below your line :  
The rest among the rubbish may they sweep,  
Or add it to the yarn of some old miser's heap.  
But, if you this ambitious prayer deny,  
(A wish, I grant, beyond mortality)

Then let me sink beneath proud Arcite's arms,  
And, I once dead, let him possess her charms."  
Thus ended he ; then, with observance due,  
The sacred incense on her altar threw :  
The curling smoke mounts heavy from the fires ;  
At length it catches flame, and in a blaze expires :  
At once the gracious goddess gave the sign,  
Her statue shook, and trembled all the shrine :  
Pleas'd Palamon the tardy omen took :  
For, since the flames pursu'd the trailing smoke.  
He knew his boon was granted ; but the day [lar.  
To distance driven, and joy adjourn'd with long de-

Now Morn with rosy light had streak'd the sky,  
Up rose the Sun, and up rose Emily ;  
Address'd her early steps to Cynthia's fane,  
In state attended by her maiden train,  
Who bore the vests that holy rites require,  
Incense, and odorous gums, and cover'd fire.  
The plenteous horns with pleasant mead they crows,  
Nor wanted aught besides in honour of the Moon.  
Now while the temple smok'd with hallow'd steam,  
They wash the virgin in a living stream :  
The secret ceremonies I conceal,  
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful, to reveal :  
But such they were as pagan use requir'd,  
Perform'd by women when the men retir'd,  
Whose eyes prophane their chaste mysterious rites  
Might turn to scandal, or obscene delights.  
Well-manners think no harm ; but for the rest,  
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best.  
Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread,  
A crown of mastless oak adorn'd her head :  
When to the shrine approach'd, the spotless maid  
Had kindling fires on either altar laid,  
(The rites were such as were observ'd of old,  
By Statius in his Theban story told.)  
Then kneeling with her hands across her breast,  
Thus lowly she prefer'd her chaste request.

" O goddess, haunter of the woodland green,  
To whom both Heaven and Earth and seas are seen ;  
Queen of the nether skies, where half the year  
Thy silver beams descend, and light the gloomy  
sphere ;  
Goddess of maids, and conscious of our hearts,  
So keep me from the vengeance of thy darts,

Which Niobe's devoted issue felt, [were dealt,  
 When hissing through the skies the feather'd death's  
 As I desire to live a virgin life,  
 Nor know the name of mother or of wife.  
 Thy votress from my tender years I am,  
 And love, like thee, the woods and sylvan game.  
 Like death, thou know'st, I loath the nuptial state,  
 And man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,  
 A lowly servant, but a lofty mate:  
 Where love is duty on the female side, [pride.  
 On theirs mere sensual gust, and sought with surly  
 Now by thy triple shape, as thou art seen  
 In Heaven, Earth, Hell, and every where a queen,  
 Grant this my first desire: let discord cease,  
 And make betwixt the rivals lasting peace:  
 Quench their hot fire, or far from me remove  
 The flame, and turn it on some other love:  
 Or, if my frowning stars have so decreed,  
 That one must be rejected, one succeed,  
 Make him my lord, within whose faithful breast  
 Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best.  
 But, oh! ev'n that avert! I choose it not,  
 But take it as the least unhappy lot.  
 A maid I am, and of thy virgin train;  
 Oh, let me still that spotless name retain!  
 Frequent the forests, thy chaste will obey,  
 And only make the beasts of chase my prey!"

The flames ascend on either altar clear,  
 While thus the blameless maid address'd her prayer.  
 When lo! the burning fire that shone so bright,  
 Flew off, all sudden, with extinguish'd light,  
 And left one altar dark, a little space,  
 Which turn'd self-kindled, and renew'd the blaze;  
 The other victor-flame a moment stood,  
 Then fell, and lifeless left th' extinguish'd wood;  
 For ever lost, th' irrevocable light  
 Forsook the blackening coals, and sunk to night:  
 At either end it whistled as it flew,  
 And as the brands were green, so dropp'd the dew,  
 Infected as it fell with sweat of sanguine hue.

The maid from that ill omen turn'd her eyes,  
 And with loud shrieks and clamours rent the skies,  
 Nor knew what signified the boding sign, [divine.  
 But found the powers displeas'd, and fear'd the wrath

Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light  
 Sprung through the vaulted roof, and made the  
 temple bright.

The power, behold! the power in glory shone,  
 By her bent bow and her keen arrows known;  
 The rest, a huntress issuing from the wood,  
 Reclining on her cornel spear she stood.  
 Then gracious thus began: "Dismiss thy fear,  
 And Heaven's unchang'd decrees attentive hear:  
 More powerful gods have torn thee from my side,  
 Unwilling to resign, and doom'd a bride:  
 The two contending knights are weigh'd above;  
 One Mars protects, and one the queen of love:  
 But which the man, is in the Thunderer's breast;  
 This he pronounc'd, 'tis he who loves thee best.  
 The fire, that once extinct reviv'd again,  
 Foreshows the love allotted to remain:  
 Farewell!" she said, and vanish'd from the place;  
 The sheaf of arrows shook, and rattled in the case.  
 Aghast at this, the royal virgin stood  
 Disclaim'd, and now no more a sister of the wood:  
 But to the parting goddess thus she pray'd;  
 "Propitious still be present to my aid,  
 Nor quite abandon your once favour'd maid."  
 Then sighing she return'd; but smil'd betwixt,  
 With hopes and fears, and joys with sorrows mixt.

The next returning planetary hour  
 Of Mars, who shar'd the heptarchy of power.  
 His steps bold Arcite to the temple bent,  
 T' adore with pagan rites the power omnipotent:  
 Then prostrate, low before his altar lay,  
 And rais'd his manly voice, and thus began to pray:  
 "Strong god of arms, whose iron sceptre sways  
 The freezing north, and Hyperborean seas,  
 And Scythian colds, and Thracia's winter coast,  
 Where stand thy steeds, and thou art honour'd most:  
 There most, but every where thy power is known,  
 The fortune of the fight is all thy own:  
 Terror is thine, and wild amazement, flung  
 From out thy chariot, withers ev'n the strong:  
 And disarray and shameful rout ensue,  
 And force is added to the fainting crew.  
 Acknowledg'd as thou art, accept my prayer,  
 If aught I have achiev'd deserve thy care:  
 If to my utmost power with sword and shield  
 I dar'd the death, unknowing how to yield,  
 And, falling in my rank, still kept the field:  
 Then let my arms prevail, by thee sustain'd,  
 That Emily by conquest may be gain'd.  
 Have pity on my pains; nor those unknown  
 To Mars, which, when a lover, were his own.  
 Venus, the public care of all above,  
 Thy stubborn heart has softened into love:  
 Now by her blandishments and powerful charms,  
 When yielded she lay curling in thy arms,  
 Ev'n by thy shame, if shame it may be call'd,  
 When Vulcan had thee in his net enthrall'd:  
 O envy'd ignominy, sweet disgrace,  
 When every God that saw thee wish'd thy place!  
 By those dear pleasures, aid my arms in fight,  
 And make me conquer in my patron's right:  
 For I am young, a novice in the trade,  
 The fool of love, unpractis'd to persuade:  
 And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,  
 But, caught myself, lie struggling in the snare:  
 And she I love, or laughs at all my pain, [dain.  
 Or knows her worth too well; and pays me with dis-  
 For sure I am, unless I win in arms,  
 To stand excluded from Emilia's charms:  
 Nor can my strength avail, unless by thee  
 Endued by force I gain the victory;  
 Then for the fire which warm'd thy gen'rous heart,  
 Pity thy subject's pains, and equal smart.  
 So be the morrow's sweat and labour mine,  
 The palm and honour of the conquest thine:  
 Then shall the war, and stern debate, and strife  
 Immortal, be the business of my life;  
 And in thy fane, the dusty spoils among, [hung,  
 High on the burnish'd roof, my banner shall be  
 Rank'd with my champion's bucklers, and below,  
 With arms revers'd, th' achievements of my foe:  
 And while these limbs the vital spirit feeds,  
 While day to night, and night to day succeeds,  
 Thy smoking altar shall be fat with food  
 Of incense, and the grateful steam of blood;  
 Burnt-offerings morn and evening shall be thine;  
 And fires eternal in thy temple shine.  
 The bush of yellow beard, this length of hair,  
 Which from my birth inviolate I bear,  
 Guiltless of steel, and from the razor free,  
 Shall fall a plenteous crop, reserv'd for thee.  
 So may my arms with victory be blest,  
 I ask no more; let Fate dispose the rest."

The champion ceas'd; there follow'd in the close  
 A hollow groan: a murmuring wind arose;  
 The rings of iron, that on the doors were hung,  
 Sent out a jarring sound, and harshly rung:

The bolted gates flew open at the blast,  
The storm rushed in, and Arcite stood aghast :  
The flames were blown aside, yet shone they bright,  
Fann'd by the wind, and gave a ruffled light.  
Then from the ground a scent began to rise,  
Sweet-smelling as accepted sacrifice :  
This omen pleas'd, and as the flames aspire  
With odorous incense Arcite heaps the fire :  
Nor wanted hymns to Mars, or heathen charms :  
At length the nodding statue clasp'd his arms,  
And with a sullen sound and feeble cry,  
Half sunk, and half pronounc'd, the word of victory.  
For this, with soul devout, he thank'd the god,  
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode.

These vows thus granted, raised a strife above,  
Betwixt the god of war, and queen of love.  
She granting first, had right of time to plead :  
But he had granted too, nor would recede.  
Jove was for Venus ; but he fear'd his wife,  
And seem'd unwilling to decide the strife :  
Till Saturn from his leaden throne arose,  
And found a way the difference to compose :  
Though sparing of his grace, to mischief bent,  
He seldom does a good with good intent.  
Wayward, but wise ; by long experience taught  
To please both parties, for ill ends, he sought :  
For this advantage age from youth has won,  
As not to be outridden, though outrun.  
By Fortune he was now to Venus trind,  
And with stern Mars in Capricorn was join'd :  
Of him disposing in his own abode,  
He sooth'd the goddess while he gull'd the god :  
" Cease, daughter, to complain, and stint the strife ;  
Thy Palamon shall have his promis'd wife :

And Mars, the lord of conquest, in the fight  
With palm and laurel shall adorn his knight.  
Wide is my course, nor turn I to my place  
Till length of time, and move with tardy pace.  
Man feels me, when I press th' ethereal plains,  
My hand is heavy, and the wound remains.  
Mine is the shipwreck, in a watery sign ;  
And in an earthy, the dark dungeon mine.  
Cold shivering agues, melancholy care,  
And bitter blasting winds, and poison'd air,  
Are mine, and wilful death, resulting from despair.  
The throting quinsy 'tis my star appoints,  
And rheumatism ascend to rack the joints :  
When churls rebel against their native prince,  
I arm their hands, and furnish the pretence ;  
And, housing in the lion's hateful sign,  
Bought senates and deserting troops are mine.  
Mine is the privy poisoning ; I command  
Unkindly seasons, and ungrateful land.  
By me kings' palaces are push'd to ground,  
And miners crush'd beneath their mines are found.  
'Twas I slew Samson, when the pillar'd hall  
Fell down, and crush'd the many with the fall.  
My looking is the fire of pestilence,  
That sweeps at once the people and the prince.  
Now weep no more, but trust thy grandsire's art.  
Mars shall be pleas'd, and thou perform thy part.  
'Tis ill, though different your complexions are,  
The family of Heaven for men should war."  
Th' expedient pleas'd, where neither lost his right ;  
Mars had the day, and Venus had the night.  
The management they left to Chronos' care ;  
Now turn we to th' effect, and sing the war.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,  
All proper to the spring, and sprightly May,  
Which every soul inspir'd with such delight,  
'Twas jesting all the day, and love at night

Heaven smil'd, and gladdened was the heart of men,  
And Venus had the world as when it first began.  
At length in sleep their bodies they compose,  
And dreamt the future fight, and early rose.

Now scarce the dawning day began to spring,  
As at a signal given, the streets with clamours ring  
At once the crowd arose ; confus'd and high  
Ev'n from the Heaven was heard a shouting cry.  
For Mars was early up, and rous'd the sky.  
The gods came downward to behold the wars,  
Sharpening their sights, and leaning from their stars.  
The neighing of the generous horse was heard,  
For battle by the busy groom prepar'd,  
Rustling of harness, rattling of the shield,  
Clattering of armour, furbish'd for the field.  
Crowds to the castle mounted up the street,  
Battering the pavement with their coursers' feet :  
The greedy sight might there devour the gold  
Of glittering arms, too dazzling to behold :  
And polish'd steel that cast the view aside,  
And crested morions, with their plummy pride.  
Knights, with a long retinue of their squires,  
In gaudy liveries march, and quaint attires.  
One lac'd the helm, another held the lance,  
A third the shining buckler did advance.  
The courser paw'd the ground with restless feet,  
And snorting foam'd, and champ'd the golden bit.  
The smiths and armourers on palfreys ride,  
Files in their hands, and hammers at their side,  
And nails for loosen'd spears, and thongs for shields  
provide.

The yeomen guard the streets, in seemly bands,  
And clowns come crowding on, with cudgels in  
their hands.

The trumpets, next the gate, in order plac'd,  
Attend the sign to sound the martial blast ;  
The palace-yard is fill'd with floating tides,  
And the last comers bear the former to the sides.  
The throng is in the midst ; the common crew  
Shut out, the hall admits the better few ;  
In knots they stand, or in a rank they walk,  
Serious in aspect, earnest in their talk :  
Factious, and favouring this or t' other side,  
As their strong fancy or weak reason guide :  
Their wagers back their wishes ; numbers hold  
With the fair freckled king, and beard of gold :  
So vigorous are his eyes, such rays they cast,  
So prominent his eagle's beak is plac'd.  
But most their looks on the black monarch bend.  
His rising muscles and his brawn commend ;  
His double-biting axe and beaming spear,  
Each asking a gigantic force to rear.  
All spoke as partial favour mov'd the mind :  
And, safe themselves, at others' cost divin'd.

Wak'd by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,  
The knightly forms of combat to dispose ;  
And passing through th' obsequious guards, he sat  
Conspicuous on a throne, sublime in state ;  
There, for the two contending knights he sent :  
Arm'd cap-a-pee, with reverence low they bent ;  
He smil'd on both, and with superior look  
Alike their offer'd adoration took.  
The people press on every side, to see  
Their awful prince, and hear his high decree.  
Then signing to their heralds with his hand,  
They gave his orders from their lofty stand.  
Silence is thrice enjoin'd ; then thus aloud  
The king at arms bespeaks the knights and listen-  
ing crowd.

" Our sovereign lord has ponder'd in his mind  
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind ;

id of his grace, and inborn clemency,  
 : modifies his first severe decree,  
 e keener edge of battle to rebate,  
 e troops for honour fighting, not for hate.  
 : wills, not death should terminate their strife ;  
 id wounds, if wounds ensue, be short of life :  
 it issues, ere the fight, his dread command,  
 at slings afar, and poinards hand to hand,  
 : banish'd from the field ; that none shall dare  
 ith shortened sword to stab in closer war ;  
 it in fair combat fight with manly strength,  
 : push with biting point, but strike at length.  
 e tourney is allow'd but one career,  
 the tough ash, with the sharp-grinded spear,  
 it knights unhors'd may rise from off the plain,  
 id fight on foot their honour to regain ;  
 or, if at mischief taken, on the ground  
 : slain, but prisoners to the pillar bound,  
 : either barrier plac'd ; nor (captives made)  
 : freed, or arm'd anew the fight invade.  
 e chief of either side, bereft of life,  
 : yielded to his foe, concludes the strife. [young  
 us dooms the lord : now valiant knights and  
 ght each his fill with swords and maces long." ]  
 The herald ends : the vaulted firmament  
 ith loud acclaims and vast applause is rent :  
 Heaven guard a prince so gracious and so good,  
 : just, and yet so provident of blood !"  
 is was the general cry. The trumpets sound,  
 nd warlike symphony is heard around.  
 e marching troops through Athens take their way,  
 he great earl-marshal orders their array.  
 he fair from high the passing pomp behold ;  
 rain of flowers is from the windows roll'd.  
 he casements are with golden tissue spread,  
 nd horses' hoofs, for earth, on silken tapestry tread ;  
 he king goes midmost, and the rivals ride  
 e equal rank, and close his either side.  
 ext after these, there rode the royal wife,  
 ith Emily, the cause and the reward of strife.  
 he following cavalcade, by three and three,  
 roceed by titles marshall'd in degree.  
 us through the southern gate they take their way,  
 nd at the list arriv'd ere prime of day.  
 here, parting from the king, the chiefs divide,  
 nd, wheeling east and west, before their many ride.  
 h' Athenian monarch mounts his throne on high,  
 nd after him the queen and Emily :  
 ext these the kindred of the crown are grac'd  
 ith nearer seats, and lords by ladies plac'd :  
 carce were they seated, when, with clamours loud,  
 n rushed at once a rude promiscuous crowd ;  
 he guards and then each other overbear,  
 nd in a moment throng the spacious theatre.  
 ow chang'd the jarring noise to whispers low,  
 s winds forsaking seas more softly blow ;  
 hen at the western gate, on which the car  
 s plac'd aloft, that bears the god of war,  
 roud Arcite entering arm'd before his train,  
 tops at the barrier, and divides the plain.  
 ted was his banner, and display'd abroad,  
 The bloody colours of his patron god.  
 At that self moment enters Palamon  
 The gate of Venus, and the rising-sun ;  
 Wav'd by the wanton winds, his banner flies,  
 All maiden white, and shares the people's eyes.  
 From east to west, look all the world around,  
 Two troops so match'd were never to be found ;  
 Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,  
 In stature siz'd ; so proud an equipage :

The nicest eye could no distinction make,  
 Where lay th' advantage, or what side to take.

Thus rang'd, the herald for the last proclaims  
 A silence, while they answer'd to their names :  
 For so the king decreed, to shun the care,  
 The fraud of misters false, the common hane of war.  
 The tale was just, and then the gates were clos'd ;  
 And chief to chief, and troop to troop oppos'd.  
 The heralds last retir'd, and loudly cry'd,  
 The fortune of the field be fairly try'd.

At this, the challenger with fierce defy  
 His trumpet sounds ; the challenge'd makes reply :  
 With clangor rings the field, resounds the vaulted  
 sky.

Their vizors closed, their lances in the rest,  
 Or at the helmet pointed, or the crest ;  
 They vanish from the barrier, speed the race,  
 And spurring see decrease the middle space.  
 A cloud of smoke envelops either host,  
 And all at once the combatants are lost :  
 Darkling they join adverse, and shock unseen,  
 Coursers with coursers justling, men with men :  
 As labouring in eclipse, awhile they stay,  
 Till the next blast of wind restores the day.  
 They look anew : the beauteous form of fight  
 Is chang'd, and war appears a grisly sight.  
 Two troops in fair array one moment show'd,  
 The next, a field with fallen bodies strow'd ;  
 Not half the number in their seats are found ;  
 But men and steeds lie groveling on the ground.  
 The points of spears are stuck within the shield,  
 The steeds without their riders scour the field.  
 The knights unhors'd, on foot renew the fight ;  
 The glittering faulchions cast a gleaming light :  
 Hauberks and helms are hew'd with many a wound.  
 Out spins the streaming blood, and dyes the ground.  
 The mighty maces with such haste descend, [bend.  
 They break the bones, and make the solid armour  
 This thrusts amid the throng with furious force ;  
 Down goes, at once, the horseman and the horse :  
 That courser stumbles on the fallen steed,  
 And, floundering, throws the rider o'er his head.  
 One rolls along, a foot-ball to his foes ;  
 One with a broken truncheon deals his blows.  
 This halting, this disabled with his wound,  
 In triumph led, is to the pillar bound,  
 Where by the king's award he must abide :  
 There goes a captive led on t' other side.  
 By fits they cease ; and, leaning on the lance,  
 Take breath awhile, and to new fight advance.

Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd  
 His utmost force, and each forgot to ward.  
 The head of this was to the saddle bent,  
 The other backward to the crupper sent :  
 Both were by turns unhors'd ; the jealous blows  
 Fall thick and heavy, when on foot they close.  
 So deep their faulchions bite, that every stroke  
 Pierc'd to the quick ; and equal wounds they gave  
 and took.

Borne far asunder by the tides of men,  
 Like adamant and steel they meet again.

So when a tiger sucks the bullock's blood,  
 A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,  
 Roars lordly fierce, and challenges the food.  
 Each claims possession, neither will obey,  
 But both their paws are fasten'd on the prey ;  
 They bite, they tear ; and while in vain they strive,  
 The swains come arm'd between, and both to dis-  
 tance drive.

At length, as Fate foredoom'd, and all things tend  
 By course of time to their appointed end ;

So when the Sun to west was far declin'd,  
And both afresh in mortal battle join'd,  
The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,  
And Palamon with odds was overlaid:  
For, turning short, he struck with all his might  
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight.  
Deep was the wound; he stagger'd with the blow,  
And turn'd him to his unexpected foe;  
Whom with such force he struck, he fell'd him down,  
And cleft the circle of his golden crown.  
But Arcite's men, who now prevail'd in fight,  
Twice ten at once surround the single knight:  
O'erpower'd, at length, they force him to the ground,  
Unyielded as he was, and to the pillar bound;  
And king Lycurgus, while he fought in vain  
His friend to free, was tumbled on the plain.

Who now laments but Palamon, compell'd  
No more to try the fortune of the field!  
And, worse than death, to view with hateful eyes  
His rival's conquest, and renounce the prize!

The royal judge, on his tribunal plac'd,  
Who had beheld the fight from first to last,  
Bad cease the war; pronouncing from on high,  
Arcite of Thebes had won the beauteous Emily.  
The sound of trumpets to the voice reply'd,  
And round the royal lists the heralds cry'd,  
"Arcite of Thebes has won the beauteous bride."

The people rend the skies with vast applause;  
All own the chief, when Fortune owns the cause.  
Arcite is own'd ev'n by the gods above,  
And conquering Mars insults the queen of love.  
So laugh'd he, when the rightful Titan fail'd,  
And Jove's usurping arms in Heaven prevail'd:  
Laugh'd all the powers who favour tyranny;  
And all the standing army of the sky.  
But Venus with dejected eyes appears,  
And, weeping, on the lists distill'd her tears;  
Her will refus'd, which grieves a woman most,  
And, in her champion foil'd, the cause of Love is lost.

Till Saturn said, "Fair daughter, now be still,  
The blustering fool has satisfy'd his will;  
His boon is given; his knight has gain'd the day,  
But lost the prize, th' arrears are yet to pay.  
Thy hour is come, and mine the care shall be  
To please thy knight, and set thy promise free."

Now while the heralds run the lists around,  
And Arcite, Arcite, Heaven and Earth resound;  
A miracle (nor less it could be call'd)  
Their joy with unexpected sorrow pall'd.  
The victor knight had laid his helm aside,  
Part for his ease, the greater part for pride:  
Bare-headed, popularly low he bow'd,  
And paid the salutations of the crowd.  
Then, spurring at full speed, ran endlong on  
Where Theseus sate on his imperial throne;  
Furious he drove, and upward cast his eye,  
Where next the queen was plac'd his Emily;  
Then passing to the saddle-bow he bent:  
A sweet regard the gracious virgin lent  
(For women, to the brave an easy prey,  
Still follow Fortune where she leads the way):  
Just then, from earth sprung out a flashing fire,  
By Pluto sent, at Saturn's bad desire:  
The startling steed was seiz'd with sudden fright,  
And bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight:  
Forward he flew, and, pitching on his head,  
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead.  
Black was his count'nance in a little space,  
For all the blood was gather'd in his face.

Help was at hand: they rear'd him from the ground,  
And from his cumbrous arms his limbs unbound;  
Then lanc'd a vein, and watch'd returning breath;  
It came, but clogg'd with symptoms of his death.  
The saddle-bow, the noble parts had prest,  
All bruise'd and mortify'd his manly breast.  
Him still entranc'd, and in a litter laid,  
They bore from field, and to his bed convey'd.  
At length he wak'd, and, with a feeble cry,  
The word he first pronounc'd was Emily.

Meantime the king, though inwardly he mourn'd,  
In pomp triumphant to the town return'd.  
Attended by the chiefs who fought the field  
(Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop compell'd),  
Compos'd his looks to counterfeited cheer,  
And bade them not for Arcite's life to fear.  
But that which gladdened all the warrior-train,  
Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain.  
The surgeons soon despoil'd them of their arms,  
And some with salves they cur'd, and some with charms;

Foment the bruises, and the pains assuage, [of sage  
And heal their inward hurts with sovereign draughts  
The king in person visits all around,  
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound;  
Honours the princely chiefs, rewards the rest,  
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast.  
None was disgrac'd; for falling is no shame;  
And cowardice alone is loss of fame.  
The venturous knight is from the saddle thrown;  
But 'tis the fault of Fortune, not his own:  
If crowds and palms the conquering side adorn,  
The victor under better stars was born:  
The brave man seeks not popular applause,  
Nor, overpower'd with arms, deserts his cause;  
Unsham'd, though foil'd, he does the best he can;  
Force is of brutes, but honour is of man.  
Thus Theseus smil'd on all with equal grace;  
And each was set according to his place.  
With ease were reconcil'd the differing parts,  
For envy never dwells in noble hearts.  
At length they took their leave, the time expir'd,  
Well pleas'd, and to their several homes retir'd.

Meanwhile the health of Arcite still impairs;  
From bad proceeds to worse, and mocks the leeches' cares;

Swoln is his breast; his inward pains increase,  
All means are us'd, and all without success.  
The clotted blood lies heavy on his heart,  
Corrupts, and there remains in spite of art:  
Nor breathing veins, nor cupping, will prevail;  
All outward remedies and inward fail:  
The mold of Nature's fabric is destroy'd,  
Her vessels discompos'd, her virtue void:  
The bellows of his lungs begin to swell,  
All out of frame is every secret cell,  
Nor can the good receive, nor bad expel.  
Those breathing organs, thus within oppress'd,  
With venom soon distend the sinews of his breast.  
Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,  
Nor vomit's upward aid, nor downward laxative.  
The midmost region batter'd and destroy'd,  
When Nature cannot work, th' effect of Art is void.  
For physic can but mend our crazy state,  
Patch an old building, not a new create.  
Arcite is doom'd to die in all his pride,  
Must leave his youth, and yield his beauteous bride:  
Gain'd hardly, against right, and unenjoy'd.  
When 'twas declar'd all hope of life was past,  
Conscience (that of all physic works the last)  
Caus'd him to send for Emily in haste.

With her, at his desire, came Palamon ;  
 Then on his pillow rais'd, he thus begun.  
 " No language can express the smallest part  
 Of what I feel, and suffer in my heart,  
 For you, whom best I love and value most ;  
 But to your service I bequeath my ghost ;  
 Which, from this mortal body when unt'y'd,  
 Unseen, unheard, shall hover at your side ;  
 Nor fright you waking, nor your sleep offend,  
 But wait officious, and your steps attend :  
 How I have lov'd, excuse my faltering tongue,  
 My spirits feeble, and my pains are strong :  
 This I may say, I only grieve to die  
 Because I lose my charming Emily :  
 To die, when Heaven had put you in my power,  
 Fate could not choose a more malicious hour !  
 What greater curse could envious Fortune give,  
 Than just to die, when I began to live !  
 Vain men, how vanishing a bliss we crave,  
 Now warm in love, now withering in the grave !  
 Never, O never more to see the Sun !  
 Still dark, in a damp vault, and still alone !  
 This fate is common ; but I lose my breath  
 Near bliss, and yet not bless'd before my death.  
 Farewell ; but take me dying in your arms,  
 'Tis all I can enjoy of all your charms :  
 This hand I cannot but in death resign ;  
 Ah ! could I live ! but while I live 'tis mine.  
 I feel my end approach, and, thus embrac'd,  
 Am pleas'd to die ; but hear me speak my last.  
 Ah ! my sweet foe, for you, and you alone,  
 I broke my faith with injur'd Palamon.  
 But Love the sense of right and wrong confounds,  
 Strong Love and proud Ambition have no bounds.  
 And much I doubt, should Heaven my life prolong,  
 I should return to justify my wrong :  
 For, while my former flames remain within,  
 Repentance is but want of power to sin.  
 With mortal hatred I pursu'd his life,  
 Nor he, nor you, were guilty of the strife :  
 Nor I, but as I lov'd ; yet all combin'd,  
 Your beauty, and my impotence of mind,  
 And his concurrent flame, that blew my fire ;  
 For still our kindred souls had one desire.  
 He had a moment's right in point of time ;  
 Had I seen first, then his had been the crime.  
 Fate made it mine, and justify'd his right ;  
 'Tis holds this Earth a more deserving knight,  
 For virtue, valour, and for noble blood,  
 Truth, honour, all that is compris'd in good ;  
 To help me Heaven, in all the world is none  
 So worthy to be lov'd as Palamon.  
 He loves you too, with such an holy fire,  
 As will not, cannot, but with life expire :  
 Our vow'd affections both have often try'd,  
 Nor any love but yours could ours divide.  
 Then, by my love's inviolable band,  
 By my long suffering, and my short command,  
 If e'er you plight your vows when I am gone,  
 Have pity on the faithful Palamon."

This was his last ; for Death came on amain,  
 And exercis'd below his iron reign ;  
 Then upward to the seat of life he goes :  
 Sense fled before him, what he touch'd he froze :  
 Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw,  
 Though less and less of Emily he saw ;  
 So, speechless, for a little space he lay ; [away.  
 Then grasp'd the hand he held, and sigh'd his soul  
 But whither went his soul, let such relate  
 Who search the secrets of the future state :

Divines can say but what themselves believe ;  
 Strong proofs they have, but not demonstrative :  
 For, were all plain, then all sides must agree,  
 And faith itself be lost in certainty.  
 To live uprightly then is sure the best,  
 To save ourselves, and not to damn the rest.  
 The soul of Arcite went where heathens go,  
 Who better live than we, though less they know.

In Palamon a manly grief appears ;  
 Silent he wept, asham'd to show his tears :  
 Emilia shriek'd but once, and then, oppress'd  
 With sorrow, sunk upon her lover's breast :  
 Till Theseus in his arms convey'd with care,  
 Far from so sad a sight, the swooning fair.  
 'Twere loss of time her sorrow to relate ;  
 Ill bears the sex a youthful lover's fate,  
 When just approaching to the nuptial state :  
 But, like a low-hung cloud, it rains so fast,  
 That all at once it falls, and cannot last.  
 The face of things is chang'd, and Athens now,  
 That laugh'd so late, becomes the scene of woe :  
 Matrons and maids, both sexes, every state,  
 With tears lament the knight's untimely fate.  
 Nor greater grief in falling Troy was seen  
 For Hector's death ; but Hector was not then.  
 Old men with dust deform'd their hoary hair,  
 The women beat their breasts, their cheeks they tare.  
 " Why would'st thou go," with one consent they cry,  
 " When thou had'st gold enough, and Emily ?"

Theseus himself, who should have cheer'd the grief  
 Of others, wanted now the same relief.  
 Old Egeus only could revive his son,  
 Who various changes of the world had known,  
 And strange vicissitudes of human fate,  
 Still altering, never in a steady state ;  
 Good after ill, and after pain delight ;  
 Alternate like the scenes of day and night :  
 " Since every man who lives is born to die,  
 And none can boast sincere felicity,  
 With equal mind what happens let us bear, [care.  
 Nor joy nor grieve too much for things beyond our  
 Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend ;  
 The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.  
 Ev'n kings but play ; and when their part is done,  
 Some other, worse or better, mount the throne."

With words like these the crowd was satisfy'd,  
 And so they would have been had Theseus dy'd.  
 But he, their king, was labouring in his mind,  
 A fitting place for funeral pomps to find,  
 Which were in honour of the dead design'd.  
 And, after long debate, at last he found  
 (As Love itself had mark'd the spot of ground)  
 That grove for ever green, that conscious land,  
 Where he with Palamon fought hand to hand :  
 That where he fed his amorous desires  
 With soft complaints, and felt his hottest fires,  
 There other flames might waste his earthly part,  
 And burn his limbs, where love had burn'd his heart.

This once resolv'd, the peasants were enjoin'd  
 Sere-wood, and fir, and dodder'd oaks to find.  
 With sounding axes to the grove they go,  
 Fell, split, and lay the fuel on a row,  
 Vulcanian food : a bier is next prepar'd,  
 On which the lifeless body should be rear'd,  
 Cover'd with cloth of gold, on which was laid  
 The corpse of Arcite, in like robes array'd.  
 White gloves were on his hands, and on his head  
 A wreath of laurel, mix'd with myrtle spread.  
 A sword keen-edg'd within his right he held,  
 The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field :

Bare was his manly visage on the bier :  
 Menac'd his countenance ; ev'n in death severe.  
 'Then to the palace-hall they bore the knight,  
 To lie in solemn state, a public sight.  
 Groans, cries, and howlings, fill the crowded place,  
 And unaffected sorrow sat on every face.  
 Sad Palamon above the rest appears,  
 In sable garments, dew'd with gushing tears :  
 His auburn locks on either shoulder flow'd,  
 Which to the funeral of his friend he vow'd :  
 But Emily, as chief, was next his side,  
 A virgin-widow, and a mourning bride.  
 And, that the princely obsequies might be  
 Perform'd according to his high degree,  
 The steed, that bore him living to the fight,  
 Was trapp'd with polish'd steel, all shining bright,  
 And cover'd with th' achievements of the knight.  
 The riders rode abreast, and one his shield,  
 His lance of cornel-wood another held ;  
 The third his bow, and, glorious to behold,  
 The costly quiver, all of burnish'd gold.  
 The noblest of the Grecians next appear,  
 And, weeping, on their shoulders bore the bier ;  
 With sober pace they march'd, and often staid,  
 And through the master-street the corpse convey'd.  
 The houses to their tops with black were spread,  
 And ev'n the pavements were with mourning hid.  
 The right side of the pall old Egeus kept,  
 And on the left the royal Theseus wept ;  
 Each bore a golden bowl, of work divine, [wine.  
 With honey fill'd, and milk, and mix'd with ruddy  
 Then Palamon, the kinsman of the slain,  
 And after him appear'd the illustrious train.  
 To grace the pomp, came Emily the bright  
 With cover'd fire, the funeral pile to light.  
 With high devotion was the service made,  
 And all the rites of pagan-honour paid :  
 So lofty was the pile, a Parthian bow,  
 With vigour drawn, must send the shaft below.  
 The bottom was full twenty fathom broad,  
 With crackling straw beneath in due proportion  
 strow'd.

The fabric seem'd a wood of rising green,  
 With sulphur and bitumen cast between,  
 To feed the flames : the trees were unctuous fir,  
 And mountain ash, the mother of the spear ;  
 The mourner yew and buidler oak were there :  
 The beech, the swimming alder, and the plane,  
 Hard box, and linden of a softer grain, [ordain.  
 And laurels, which the gods for conquering chiefs  
 How they were rank'd, shall rest untold by me,  
 With nameless nymphs that liv'd in every tree ;  
 Nor how the Dryads, or the woodland train,  
 Disherited, ran howling o'er the plain :  
 Nor how the birds to foreign seats repair'd,  
 Or beasts, that bolted out, and saw the forest bar'd :  
 Nor how the ground, now clear'd, with ghastly fright  
 Beheld the sudden Sun, a stranger to the light.

The straw, as first I said, was laid below :  
 Of chips and sere-wood was the second row ;  
 The third of greens, and timber newly fell'd ;  
 The fourth high stage the fragrant odours held,  
 And pearls, and precious stones, and rich array,  
 In midst of which, embalm'd, the body lay.  
 The service sung, the maid with mourning eyes  
 The stubble fir'd ; the smouldering flames arise :  
 This office done, she sunk upon the ground ;  
 But what she spoke, recover'd from her swoon,  
 I want the wit in moving words to dress ;  
 But by themselves the tender sex may guess.

While the devouring fire was burning fast,  
 Rich jewels in the flame the wealthy cast ;  
 And some their shields, and some their lances threw  
 And gave their warrior's ghost, a warrior's due.  
 Full bowls of wine, of honey, milk, and blood,  
 Were pour'd upon the pile of burning wood,  
 And hissing flames receive, and hungry lick the food.  
 Then thrice the mounted squadrons ride around  
 The fire, and Arcite's name they thrice resound :  
 Hail, and farewell, they shouted thrice again,  
 Thrice facing to the left, and thrice they turn'd again  
 Still as they turn'd, they beat their clattering shields :  
 The women mix their cries ; and Clamour fill the  
 fields.

The warlike wakes continued all the night, [light  
 And funeral games were play'd at new returning  
 Who, naked, wrestled best, besmear'd with oil,  
 Or who with gauntlets gave or took the foil,  
 I will not tell you, nor would you attend ;  
 But briefly haste to my long story's end.

I pass the rest ; the year was fully mourn'd,  
 And Palamon long since to Thebes return'd :  
 When, by the Grecians' general consent,  
 At Athens Theseus held his parliament :  
 Among the laws that pass'd, it was decreed,  
 That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be  
 freed ;

Reserving homage to th' Athenian throne,  
 To which the sovereign summon'd Palamon.  
 Unknowing of the cause, he took his way,  
 Mournful in mind, and still in black array. [light

The monarch mounts the throne, and, plac'd on  
 Commands into the court the beauteous Emily :  
 So call'd, she came ; the senate rose, and paid  
 Becoming reverence to the royal maid.  
 And first soft whispers through th' assembly went :  
 With silent wonder then they watch'd th' event :  
 All hush'd, the king arose with awful grace, [face  
 Deep thought was in his breast, and counsel in his  
 At length he sigh'd ; and, having first prepar'd  
 Th' attentive audience, thus his will declar'd.

“ The Cause and Spring of Motion, from above  
 Hung down on Earth the golden chain of love :  
 Great was th' effect, and high was his intent,  
 When peace among the jarring seeds he sent,  
 Fire, flood, and earth, and air, by this were bound.  
 And love, the common link, the new creation  
 crown'd.

The chain still holds ; for, though the forms decay,  
 Eternal matter never wears away :  
 The same first Mover certain bounds has plac'd,  
 How long those perishable forms shall last :  
 Nor can they last beyond the time assign'd  
 By that all-seeing and all-making Mind :  
 Shorten their hours they may ; for will is free ;  
 But never pass th' appointed destiny.  
 So men oppress'd, when weary of their breath,  
 Throw off the burthen, and suborn their death.  
 Then, since those forms begin, and have their end,  
 On some unalter'd cause they sure depend :  
 Parts of the whole are we ; but God the whole ;  
 Who gives us life and animating soul :  
 For Nature cannot from a part derive  
 That being, which the whole can only give :  
 He perfect, stable ; but imperfect we,  
 Subject to change, and different in degree ;  
 Plants, beasts, and man ; and, as our organs are,  
 We more or less of his perfection share.  
 But by a long descent, th' ethereal fire  
 Corrupts ; and forms, the mortal part, expire

As he withdraws his virtue, so they pass,  
 And the same matter makes another mass :  
 This law th' Omniscient Power was pleas'd to give,  
 That every kind should by succession live !  
 That individuals die, his will ordains,  
 The propagated species still remains.  
 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,  
 Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees ;  
 Three centuries he grows, and three he stays,  
 Supreme in state, and in three more decays ;  
 So wears the paving pebble in the street,  
 And towns and towers their fatal periods meet :  
 So rivers, rapid once, now naked lie, [dry.  
 Forsaken of their springs ; and leave their channels  
 So man, at first a drop, dilates with heat,  
 Then, form'd, the little heart begins to beat ;  
 Secret he feeds, unknowing in the cell ;  
 At length, for hatching ripe, he breaks the shell,  
 And struggles into breath, and cries for aid ;  
 Then, helpless, in his mother's lap is laid.  
 He creeps, he walks, and, issuing into man,  
 Strudges their life, from whence his own began :  
 Reckless of laws, affects to rule alone,  
 Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne :  
 First vegetive, then feels, and reasons last ;  
 Rich of three souls, and lives all three to waste.  
 Some thus ; but thousands more in flower of age :  
 For few arrive to run the latter stage.  
 Some sink in the first, in battle some are slain,  
 And others whelm'd beneath the stormy main.  
 What makes all this, but Jupiter the king,  
 At whose command we perish, and we spring ?  
 Then 'tis our best, since thus ordain'd to die,  
 To make a virtue of necessity.  
 Take what he gives, since to rebel is vain ;  
 The bad grows better, which we well sustain ;  
 And could we choose the time, and choose aright,  
 'Tis best to die, our honour at the height.  
 When we have done our ancestors no shame,  
 But serv'd our friends, and well secur'd our fame ;  
 Then should we wish our happy life to close,  
 And leave no more for Fortune to dispose :  
 So should we make our death a glad relief  
 From future shame, from sickness, and from grief :  
 Enjoying while we live the present hour,  
 And dying in our excellence and flower,  
 When round our death-bed every friend should run,  
 And joyous of our conquest early won :  
 While the malicious world with envious tears  
 Could grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs.  
 Since then our Arcite is with honour dead,  
 Why should we mourn, that he so soon is freed,  
 Or call untimely what the gods decreed ?  
 With grief as just, a friend may be deplor'd,  
 From a foul prison to free air restor'd.  
 Might he to thank his kinsman or his wife,  
 Could tears recall him into wretched life ?  
 Their sorrow hurts themselves ; on him is lost ;  
 And, worse than both, offends his happy ghost.  
 What then remains, but, after past annoy,  
 To take the good vicissitude of joy ?  
 To thank the gracious gods for what they give,  
 To bless our souls, and, while we live, to live ?  
 Ordain we then two sorrows to combine,  
 And in one point th' extremes of grief to join ;  
 That thence resulting joy may be renew'd,  
 As jarring notes in harmony conclude.  
 Then I propose that Palamon shall be  
 In marriage join'd with beautiful Emily ;  
 For which already I have gain'd th' assent  
 Of my free people in full parliament.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,  
 And well deserv'd, had Fortune done him right :  
 'Tis time to mend her fault ; since Emily  
 By Arcite's death from former vows is free :  
 If you, fair sister, ratify th' accord,  
 And take him for your husband and your lord,  
 'Tis no dishonour to confer your grace  
 On one descended from a royal race :  
 And were he less, yet years of service past  
 From grateful souls exact reward at last :  
 Pity is Heaven's and yours ; nor can she find  
 A throne so soft as in a woman's mind."  
 He said ; she blush'd ; and, as o'eraw'd by might,  
 Seem'd to give Theseus what she gave the knight.  
 Then turning to the Theban thus he said ;  
 " Small arguments are needful to persuade  
 Your temper to comply with my command ;"  
 And speaking thus, he gave Emilia's hand.  
 Smil'd Venus, to behold her own true knight  
 Obtain the conquest, though he lost the fight ;  
 And bless'd with nuptial bliss the sweet laborious  
 night.

Eros, and Anteros, on either side,  
 One fir'd the bridegroom, and one warm'd the bride ;  
 And long-attending Hymen, from above,  
 Shower'd on the bed the whole Idalian grove.  
 All of a tenour was their after-life,  
 No day discolour'd with domestic strife ;  
 No jealousy, but mutual truth believ'd,  
 Secure repose, and kindness undeceiv'd.  
 Thus Heaven, beyond the compass of his thought,  
 Sent him the blessing he so dearly bought.

So may the queen of love long duty bless,  
 And all true lovers find the same success.

## THE WIFE OF BATH.

## HER TALE.

IN days of old, when Arthur fill'd the throne,  
 Whose acts and fame to foreign lands were blown ;  
 The king of elfs and little fairy queen  
 Gambol'd on heaths, and danc'd on every green ;  
 And where the jolly troop had led the round,  
 The grass unbidden rose, and mark'd the ground :  
 Nor darkling did they glance, the silver light  
 Of Phoebe serv'd to guide their steps aright,  
 And, with their tripping pleas'd, prolong the night.  
 Her beams they follow'd, where at full she play'd,  
 Nor longer than she shed her horns they stay'd,  
 From thence with airy flight to foreign lands convey'd.  
 Above the rest our Britain held they dear,  
 More solemnly they kept their sabbaths here, [year.  
 And made more spacious rings, and revel'd half the  
 I speak of ancient times, for now the swain  
 Returning late may pass the woods in vain,  
 And never hope to see the nightly train :  
 In vain the dairy now with mint is dress'd,  
 The dairy-maid expects no fairy guest  
 To skim the bowls, and after pay the feast.  
 She sighs, and shakes her empty shoes in vain,  
 No silver penny to reward her pain :  
 For priests with prayers and other goodly geer,  
 Have made the merry goblins disappear :  
 And where they play'd their merry pranks before,  
 Have sprinkled holy water on the floor :  
 And friars that through the wealthy regions run,  
 Thuck as the motes that twinkle in the sun,



Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,  
 And exorcise the beds, and cross the walls :  
 This makes the fairy quires forsake the place,  
 When once 'tis hallow'd with the rites of grace :  
 But in the walks where wicked elves have been,  
 The learning of the parish now is seen,  
 The midnight parson posting o'er the green,  
 With gown tuck'd up, to wakes, for Sunday next ;  
 With humming ale encouraging his text ;  
 Nor wants the holy léer to country-girl betwixt.  
 From fiends and imps he sets the village free,  
 There haunts not any incubus but he.  
 The maids and women need no danger fear  
 To walk by night, and sanctity so near :  
 For by some haycock, or some shady thorn,  
 He bids his beads both even song and morn.

It so befell in this king Arthur's reign,  
 A lusty knight was pricking o'er the plain ;  
 A bachelor he was, and of the courtly train.  
 It happen'd, as he rode, a damsel gay  
 In russet robes to market took her way :  
 Soon on the girl he cast an amorous eye,  
 So straight she walk'd, and on her pasterns high :  
 If seeing her behind he lik'd her pace,  
 Now turning short, he better likes her face.  
 He lights in haste, and, full of youthful fire,  
 By force accomplish'd his obscene desire :  
 This done, away he rode, not unespied,  
 For swarming at his back the country cry'd :  
 And once in view they never lost the sight,  
 But seiz'd, and pinion'd, brought to court the knight.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,  
 Ere made the common brothels of the town :  
 There, virgins honourable vows receiv'd,  
 But chaste as maids in monasteries liv'd :  
 The king himself, to nuptial ties a slave,  
 No bad example to his poets gave :  
 And they, not bad, but in a vicious age,  
 Had not, to please the prince, debauch'd the stage.

Now what should Arthur do ? He lov'd the knight,

But sovereign monarchs are the source of right :  
 Mov'd by the damsel's tears and common cry,  
 He doom'd the brutal ravisher to die.  
 But fair Geneura rose in his defence,  
 And pray'd so hard for mercy from the prince,  
 That to his queen the king th' offender gave,  
 And left it in her power to kill or save :  
 This gracious act the ladies all approve,  
 Who thought it much a man should die for love ;  
 And with their mistress join'd in close debate  
 (Covering their kindness with dissembled hate)  
 If not to free him, to prolong his fate.  
 At last agreed they call'd him by consent  
 Before the queen and female parliament.  
 And the fair speaker rising from the chair,  
 Did thus the judgment of the house declare.

" Sir knight, though I have ask'd thy life, yet still  
 Thy destiny depends upon my will :  
 Nor hast thou other surety than the grace  
 Not due to thee from our offended race.  
 But as our kind is of a softer mold,  
 And cannot blood without a sigh behold,  
 I grant thee life : reserving still the power  
 To take the forfeit when I see my hour :  
 Unless thy answer to my next demand  
 Shall set thee free from our avenging hand.  
 The question, whose solution I require,  
 Is, What the sex of women most desire ?  
 In this dispute thy judges are at strife ;

Yet (lest, surpris'd, unknowing what to say,  
 Thou damn thyself) we give thee farther day :  
 A year is thine to wander at thy will ;  
 And learn from others, if thou want'st the skill  
 But, not to hold our proffer turn'd in scorn,  
 Good sureties will we have for thy return ;  
 That at the time prefix'd thou shalt obey,  
 And at thy pledge's peril keep thy day."

Woe was the knight at this severe command :  
 But well he knew 'twas bootless to withstand :  
 The terms accepted as the fair ordain,  
 He put in bail for his return again,  
 And promis'd answer at the day assign'd,  
 The best, with Heaven's assistance, he could find.

His leave thus taken, on his way he went  
 With heavy heart, and full of discontent,  
 Misdoubting much, and fearful of th' event.  
 'Twas hard the truth of such a point to find,  
 As was not yet agreed among the kind.  
 Thus on he went ; still anxious more and more,  
 Ask'd all he met, and knock'd at every door ;  
 Enquir'd of men ; but made his chief request  
 To learn from women what they lov'd the best.  
 They answer'd each according to her mind  
 To please herself, not all the female kind.  
 One was for wealth, another was for place :  
 Crones, old and ugly, wish'd a better face.  
 The widow's wish was oftentimes to wed ;  
 The wanton maids were all for sport a-bed.  
 Some said the sex were pleas'd with handsome lies,  
 And some gross flattery lov'd without disguise :  
 " Truth is," says one, " he seldom fails to win  
 Who flatters well ; for that's our darling sin :  
 But long attendance, and a duteous mind,  
 Will work ev'n with the wisest of the kind."

One thought the sex's prime felicity  
 Was from the bonds of wedlock to be free :  
 Their pleasures, hours, and actions, all their own,  
 And uncontrol'd to give account to none.  
 Some wish a husband-fool ; but such are curs'd,  
 For fools perverse of husbands are the worst :  
 All women would be counted chaste and wise,  
 Nor should our spouses see, but with our eyes ;  
 For fools will prate ; and though they want the wit  
 To find close faults, yet open blots will hit :  
 Though better for their ease to hold their tongue,  
 For woman-kind was never in the wrong.  
 So noise ensues, and quarrels last for life ;  
 The wife abhors the fool, the fool the wife.  
 And some men say that great delight have we,  
 To be for truth extoll'd, and secrecy :  
 And constant in one purpose still to dwell ;  
 And not our husbands' counsels to reveal.  
 But that's a fable : for our sex is frail,  
 Inventing rather than not tell a tale.  
 Like leaky sieves no secrets we can hold :  
 Witness the famous tale that Ovid told.

Midas the king, as in his book appears,  
 By Phœbus was endow'd with ass's ears,  
 Which under his long locks he well conceal'd,  
 As monarchs' vices must not be reveal'd,  
 For fear the people have them in the wind,  
 Who long ago were neither dumb nor blind :  
 Nor apt to think from Heaven their title springs,  
 Since Jove and Mars left off begetting kings.  
 This Midas knew : and durst communicate  
 To none but to his wife his ears of state :  
 One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,  
 As passing prudent, and a parlous wit.  
 To this sagacious confessor he went,  
 And told her what a gift the gods had sent :

But told it under matrimonial seal,  
 With strict injunction never to reveal.  
 The secret heard, she plighted him her troth,  
 (And sacred sure is every woman's oath)  
 The royal malady should rest unknown,  
 Both for her husband's honour and her own ;  
 But ne'ertheless she pin'd with discontent ;  
 The counsel rumbled till it found a vent.  
 The thing she knew she was obliged to hide ;  
 By interest and by oath the wife was ty'd ;  
 But if she told it not, the woman dy'd.  
 Loth to betray a husband and a prince,  
 But she must burst, or blab : and no pretence  
 Of honour ty'd her tongue from self-defence.  
 A marshy ground commodiously was near,  
 Thither she ran, and held her breath for fear,  
 Lest if a word she spoke of any thing,  
 That word might be the secret of the king.  
 Thus full of counsel to the fen she went,  
 Grip'd all the way, and longing for a vent ;  
 Arriv'd, by pure necessity compell'd,  
 On her majestic marrow-bones she kneel'd :  
 Then to the water's brink she laid her head  
 And, as a bittour bumps within a reed,  
 " To thee alone, O Lake," she said, " I tell,  
 (And, as thy queen, command thee to conceal):  
 Beneath his locks the king my husband wears  
 A goodly royal pair of ass's ears.  
 Now I have eas'd my bosom of the pain,  
 Till the next longing fit return again."

Thus through a woman was the secret known ;  
 Tell us, and in effect you tell the town.  
 But to my tale : The knight with heavy cheer,  
 Wandering in vain, had now consum'd the year :  
 One day was only left to solve the doubt,  
 Yet knew no more than when he first set out.  
 But home he must, and, as th' award had been,  
 Yield up his body captive to the queen.  
 In this despairing state he hapt to ride,  
 As Fortune led him, by a forest side :  
 Lonely the vale, and full of horror stood,  
 Brown with the shade of a religious wood :  
 When full before him at the noon of night,  
 (The Moon was up, and shot a gleamy light)  
 He saw a quire of ladies in a round,  
 That featly footing seem'd to skim the ground :  
 Thus dancing hand in hand, so light they were,  
 He knew not where they trod, on earth or air.  
 At speed he drove, and came a sudden guest,  
 In hope where many women were, at least,  
 Some one by chance might answer his request.  
 But faster than his horse the ladies flew,  
 And in a trice were vanish'd out of view.

One only hag remain'd : but fouler far  
 Than grandame apes in Indian forests are ;  
 Against a wither'd oak she lean'd her weight,  
 Propp'd on her trusty staff, not half upright,  
 And dropp'd an awkward court'sy to the knight.  
 Then said, " What makes you, sir, so late abroad  
 Without a guide, and this no beaten road?  
 Or want you aught that here you hope to find,  
 Or travel for some trouble in your mind?  
 The last I guess ; and if I read aright,  
 Those of our sex are bound to serve a knight ;  
 Perhaps good counsel may your grief assuage,  
 Then tell your pain : for wisdom is in age." [know  
 To this the knight : " Good mother, would you  
 The secret cause and spring of all my woe?  
 My life must with to-morrow's light expire,  
 Unless I tell what women most desire.

Now could you help me at this hard essay,  
 Or for your inborn goodness, or for pay ;  
 Yours is my life, redeem'd by your advice,  
 Ask what you please, and I will pay the price :  
 The proudest kerchief of the court shall rest  
 Well satisfy'd of what they love the best."  
 " Plight me thy faith," quoth she, " That what I ask,  
 Thy danger over, and perform'd thy task,  
 That thou shalt give for hire of thy demand ;  
 Here take thy oath, and seal it on my hand ;  
 I warrant thee, on peril of my life,  
 Thy words shall please both widow, maid, and wife."

More words there needed not to move the knight,  
 To take her offer, and his truth to plight.  
 With that she spread a mantle on the ground,  
 And, first inquiring whither he was bound,  
 Bade him not fear, though long and rough the way,  
 At court he should arrive ere break of day ;  
 His horse should find the way without a guide,  
 She said : with fury they began to ride,  
 He on the midst, the beldam at his side.  
 The horse, what devil drove I cannot tell,  
 But only this, they sped their journey well :  
 And all the way the crone inform'd the knight,  
 How he should answer the demand aright. [spread

To court they came ; the news was quickly  
 Of his returning to redeem his head.  
 The female senate was assembled soon,  
 With all the mob of women of the town :  
 The queen sate lord chief justice of the hall,  
 And bade the crier cite the criminal.  
 The knight appear'd ; and silence they proclaim :  
 Then first the culprit answer'd to his name :  
 And, after forms of law, was last requir'd  
 To name the thing that women most desir'd.

Th' offender, taught his lesson by the way,  
 And by his counsel order'd what to say,  
 Thus bold began : " My lady liege," said he,  
 " What all your sex desire is sovereignty.  
 The wife affects her husband to command :  
 All must be hers, both money, house, and land.  
 The maids are mistresses ev'n in their name ;  
 And of their servants full dominion claim.  
 This, at the peril of my head, I say,  
 A blunt plain truth, the sex aspires to sway,  
 You to rule all, while we, like slaves, obey."  
 There was not one, or widow, maid, or wife,  
 But said the knight had well deserv'd his life.  
 Ev'n fair Geneura, with a blush, confess'd  
 The man had found what women love the best.

Up starts the beldam, who was there unseen :  
 And, reverence made, accosted thus the queen.  
 " My liege," said she, " before the court arise,  
 May I, poor wretch, find favour in your eyes,  
 To grant my just request : 'twas I who taught  
 The knight this answer, and inspir'd his thought.  
 None but a woman could a man direct  
 To tell us women, what we most affect.  
 But first I swore him on his knightly troth,  
 (And here demand performance of his oath)  
 To grant the boon that next I should desire ;  
 He gave his faith, and I expect my hire :  
 My promise is fulfill'd : I sav'd his life,  
 And claim his debt, to take me for his wife."  
 The knight was ask'd, nor could his oath deny,  
 But hoped they would not force him to comply.  
 The women, who would rather wrest the laws,  
 Than let a sister-plaintiff lose the cause,  
 (As judges on the bench more gracious are ;  
 And more attent, to brothers of the bar,)

Cry'd one and all, the suppliant should have right,  
And to the grandame hag adjudge'd the knight.

In vain he sigh'd, and oft with tears desir'd,  
Some reasonable suit might be requir'd.  
But still the crone was constant to her note:  
The more he spoke, the more she stretch'd her throat.  
In vain he proffer'd all his goods, to save  
His body destin'd to that living grave.  
The liquorish hag rejects the pelf with scorn;  
And nothing but the man would serve her turn.  
"Not all the wealth of eastern kings," said she,  
"Have power to part my plighted love and me:  
And, old and ugly as I am, and poor,  
Yet never will I break the faith I swore;  
For mine thou art by promise, during life,  
And I thy loving and obedient wife."

"My love! nay rather my damnation thou,"  
Said he: "nor am I bound to keep my vow;  
The fiend thy sire hath sent thee from below,  
Else how could'st thou my secret sorrows know?  
Avant, old witch, for I renounce thy bed:  
The queen may take the forfeit of my head,  
Ere any of my race so foul a crone shall wed."  
Both heard, the judge pronounc'd against the knight;

So was he marry'd in his own despite:  
And all day after hid him as an owl,  
Not able to sustain a sight so foul.  
Perhaps the reader thinks I do him wrong,  
To pass the marriage feast and nuptial song:  
Mirth there was none, the man was *d-la-mort*,  
And little courage had to make his court.  
To bed they went, the bridegroom and the bride:  
Was never such an ill-pair'd couple ty'd:  
Restless he toss'd, and tumbled to and fro,  
And roll'd and wriggled further off for woe.  
The good old wife lay smiling by his side,  
And caught him in her quivering arms, and cry'd,  
"When you my ravish'd predecessor saw,  
You were not then become this man of straw;  
Had you been such, you might have 'scap'd the law.  
Is this the custom of king Arthur's court?  
Are all round-table knights of such a sort?  
Remember I am she who sav'd your life,  
Your loving, lawful, and complying wife:  
Not thus you swore in your unhappy hour,  
Nor I for this return employ'd my power.  
In time of need, I was your faithful friend;  
Nor did I since, nor ever will offend.  
Believe me, my lov'd lord, 'tis much unkind;  
What Fury has possess'd your alter'd mind?  
Thus on my wedding-night without pretence—  
Come turn this way, or tell me my offence.  
If not your wife, let reason's rule persuade;  
Name but my fault, amends shall soon be made."  
"Amends! nay that's impossible," said he;  
"What change of age or ugliness can be?  
Or, could Medea's magic mend thy face,  
Thou art descended from so mean a race,  
That never knight was match'd with such disgrace.  
What wonder, madam, if I move my side,  
When, if I turn, I turn to such a bride?"  
"And is this all that troubles you so sore?"  
"And what the devil could'st thou wish me more?"  
"Ah, Benedicite," reply'd the crone:  
"Then cause of just complaining have you none.  
The remedy to this were soon apply'd,  
Would you be like the bridegroom to the bride:  
But, for you say a long descended race,  
And wealth, and dignity, and power, and place,

Make gentlemen, and that your high degree  
Is much disparag'd to be match'd with me;  
Know this, my lord, nobility of blood  
Is but a glittering and fallacious good:  
The nobleman is he whose noble mind  
Is fill'd with inborn worth, unborrow'd from his kind.  
The King of Heaven was in a manger laid;  
And took his earth but from an humble maid;  
Then what can birth, or mortal men, bestow?  
Since floods no higher than their fountains flow.  
We, who for name and empty honour strive,  
Our true nobility from him derive.  
Your ancestors, who puff your mind with pride,  
And vast estates to mighty titles ty'd,  
Did not your honour, but their own, advance;  
For virtue comes not by inheritance.  
If you tralinate from your father's mind,  
What are you else but of a bastard-kind?  
Do, as your great progenitors have done,  
And by their virtues prove yourself their son.  
No father can infuse or wit or grace;  
A mother comes across, and mars the race.  
A grandsire or a grandame taints the blood;  
And seldom three descents continue good.  
Were virtue by descent, a noble name  
Could never villanize his father's fame:  
But, as the first, the last of all the line  
Would like the Sun even in descending shine;  
Take fire, and bear it to the darkest house,  
Betwixt king Arthur's court and Caucasus;  
If you depart, the flame shall still remain,  
And the bright blaze enlighten all the plain:  
Nor, till the fuel perish, can decay,  
By Nature form'd on things combustible to prey.  
Such is not man, who, mixing better seed  
With worse, begets a base degenerate breed:  
The bad corrupts the good, and leaves behind  
No trace of all the great begetter's mind.  
The father sinks within his son, we see,  
And often rises in the third degree;  
If better luck a better mother give,  
Chance gave us being, and by chance we live.  
Such as our atoms were, even such are we,  
Or call it chance, or strong necessity:  
Thus loaded with dead weight, the will is free.  
And thus it needs must be: for seed conjoin'd  
Lets into nature's work th' imperfect kind;  
But fire, th' enlivener of the general frame,  
Is one, its operation still the same.  
Its principle is in itself: while ours  
Works, as confederates war, with mingled power;  
Or man or woman, whichever fails:  
And, oft, the vigour of the worse prevails.  
Ether with sulphur blended alters hue,  
And casts a dusky gleam of Sodom blue.  
Thus, in a brute, their ancient honour ends,  
And the fair mermaid in a fish descends:  
The line is gone; no longer duke or earl;  
But, by himself degraded, turns a churl.  
Nobility of blood is but renown  
Of thy great fathers by their virtue known,  
And a long trail of light, to thee descending down.  
If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;  
But infamy and villanage are thine.  
Then what I said before is plainly show'd,  
The true nobility proceeds from God:  
Nor left us by inheritance, but given  
By bounty of our stars, and grace of Heaven.  
Thus from a captive Servius Tullius rose,  
Whom for his virtues the first Romans chose:

Fabricius from their walls repell'd the foe,  
Whose noble hands had exercis'd the plough.  
From hence, my lord and love, I thus conclude,  
That though my homely ancestors were rude,  
Mean as I am, yet I may have the grace  
To make you father of a generous race:  
And noble then am I, when I begin,  
In Virtue cloth'd, to cast the rags of Sin.  
If poverty be my upbraided crime,  
And you believe in Heaven, there was a time  
When He, the great controller of our fate,  
Deign'd to be man, and liv'd in low estate:  
Which he, who had the world at his dispose,  
If poverty were vice, would never choose.  
Philosophers have said, and poets sing,  
That a glad poverty's an honest thing.  
Content is wealth, the riches of the mind;  
And happy he who can that treasure find.  
But the base miser starves amidst his store,  
Broods on his gold, and, griping still at more,  
Sits sadly pining, and believes he's poor.  
The ragged beggar, though he want relief,  
Has not to lose, and sings before the thief.  
Want is a bitter and a hateful good,  
Because its virtues are not understood:  
Yet many things, impossible to thought,  
Have been by need to full perfection brought:  
The daring of the soul proceeds from thence,  
Sharpness of wit, and active diligence;  
Prudence at once, and fortitude, it gives,  
And, if in patience taken, mends our lives;  
For ev'n that indigence, that brings me low,  
Makes me myself, and Him above, to know.  
A good which none would challenge, few would  
choose,

A fair possession, which mankind refuse.  
(If we from wealth to poverty descend,  
Want gives to know the flatterer from the friend.)  
If I am old and ugly, well for you,  
No lewd adulterer will my love pursue;  
Nor jealousy, the bane of marry'd life,  
Shall haunt you for a wither'd homely wife;  
For age and ugliness, as all agree,  
Are the best guards of female chastity.

"Yet since I see your mind is worldly bent,  
I'll do my best to further your content.  
And therefore of two gifts in my dispose,  
Think ere you speak, I grant you leave to choose;  
Would you I should be still deform'd and old,  
Nauseous to touch, and loathsome to behold;  
On this condition to remain for life  
A careful, tender, and obedient wife,  
In all I can, contribute to your ease,  
And not in deed, or word, or thought, displease?  
Or would you rather have me young and fair,  
And take the chance that happens to your share?  
Temptations are in beauty, and in youth,  
And how can you depend upon my truth?  
Now weigh the danger with the doubtful bliss,  
And thank yourself if aught should fall amiss."

Sore sigh'd the knight, who this long sermon  
heard;

At length, considering all, his heart he cheer'd;  
And thus reply'd: "My lady and my wife,  
To your wise conduct I resign my life:  
Choose you for me, for well you understand  
The future good and ill, on either hand:  
But if an humble husband may request,  
Provide, and order all things for the best;  
Yours be the care to profit, and to please:  
And let your subject servant take his ease."

"Then thus in peace," quoth she, "concludes  
the strife,

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife:  
The matrimonial victory is mine,  
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign;  
Forgive if I have said or done amiss,  
And seal the bargain with a friendly kiss:  
I promis'd you but one content to share,  
But now I will become both good and fair,  
No nuptial quarrel shall disturb your ease;  
The business of my life shall be to please:  
And for my beauty, that, as time shall try;  
But draw the curtain first, and cast your eye."  
He look'd, and saw a creature heavenly fair,  
In bloom of youth, and of a charming air.  
With joy he turn'd, and seiz'd her ivory arm;  
And like Pygmalion found the statue warm.  
Small arguments there needed to prevail,  
A storm of kisses pour'd as thick as hail.  
Thus long in mutual bliss they lay embrac'd,  
And their first love continued to the last:  
One sunshine was their life, no cloud between;  
Nor ever was a kinder couple seen.

And so may all our lives like theirs be led;  
Heaven send the maids young husbands fresh in  
bed;

May widows wed as often as they can,  
And ever for the better change their man;  
And some devouring plague pursue their lives,  
Who will not well be govern'd by their wivcs.

THE

CHARACTER OF A GOOD PARSON.

A PARISH priest was of the pilgrim-train;  
An awful, reverend, and religious man.  
His eyes diffus'd a venerable grace,  
And charity itself was in his face.  
Rich was his soul, though his attire was poor,  
As God had cloth'd his own ambassador,  
For such, on Earth, his bless'd Redeemer bore.  
Of sixty years he seem'd; and well might last  
To sixty more, but that he liv'd too fast;  
Refin'd himself to soul, to curb the sense;  
And made almost a sin of abstinence.  
Yet, had his aspect nothing of severe,  
But such a face as promis'd him sincere.  
Nothing reserv'd or sullen was to see:  
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity:  
Mild was his accent, and his action free.  
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;  
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd  
For, letting down the golden chain from high,  
He drew his audience upward to the sky:  
And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears,  
(A music more melodious than the spheres.)  
For David left him, when he went to rest,  
His lyre; and after him he sung the best.  
He bore his great commission in his look:  
But sweetly temper'd awe; and soften'd all he spoke.  
He preach'd the joys of Heaven, and pains of Hell,  
And warn'd the sinner with becoming zeal;  
But on eternal mercy lov'd to dwell.  
He taught the gospel rather than the law;  
And forc'd himself to drive; but lov'd to draw.  
For Fear but freezes minds: but Love, like heat,  
Exhales the soul sublime, to seek her native seat.

To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,  
 Wrapp'd in his crimes, against the storm prepar'd;  
 But when the milder beams of Mercy play,  
 He melts, and throws his cumbersome cloak away.  
 Lightning and thunder (Heaven's artillery)  
 As harbingers before th' Almighty fly:  
 Those but proclaim his style, and disappear;  
 The stiller sound succeeds, and God is there.

The tithes, his parish freely paid, he took;  
 But never sued, or curs'd with bell and book.  
 With patience bearing wrong; but offering none:  
 Since every man is free to lose his own.  
 The country churls, according to their kind,  
 (Who grudge their dues, and love to be behind,)  
 The less he sought his offerings, pinch'd the more,  
 And prais'd a priest contented to be poor.

Yet of his little he had some to spare,  
 To feed the famish'd, and to clothe the bare:  
 For mortify'd he was to that degree,  
 A poorer than himself he would not see.  
 True priests, he said, and preachers of the word,  
 Were only stewards of their sovereign lord;  
 Nothing was theirs; but all the public store:  
 Intrusted riches, to relieve the poor.  
 Who, should they steal, for want of his relief,  
 He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief.

Wide was his parish; not contracted close  
 In streets, but here and there a straggling house;  
 Yet still he was at hand, without request,  
 To serve the sick; to succour the distress'd:  
 Tempting, on foot, alone, without affright,  
 The dangers of a dark tempestuous night.

All this, the good old man perform'd alone,  
 Nor spar'd his pains; for curate he had none.  
 Nor durst he trust another with his care;  
 Nor rode himself to Paul's, the public fair,  
 To chaffer for preferment with his gold,  
 Where bishoprics and sinecures are sold.  
 But duly watch'd his flock, by night and day;  
 And from the prowling wolf redeem'd the prey:  
 And hungry sent the wily fox away.

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheer'd:  
 Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd.  
 His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,  
 (A living sermon of the truths he taught.)  
 For this by rules severe his life he squar'd:  
 That all might see the doctrine which they heard.  
 For priests, he said, are patterns for the rest  
 (The gold of Heaven, who bear the God impress'd):  
 But when the precious coin is kept unclean,  
 The sovereign's image is no longer seen.  
 If they be foul on whom the people trust,  
 Well may the baser brass contract a rust.

The prelate, for his holy life he priz'd;  
 The worldly pomp of prelacy despis'd.  
 His Saviour came not with a gaudy show;  
 Nor was his kingdom of the world below.  
 Patience in want, and poverty of mind,  
 These marks of church and churchmen he design'd,  
 And living taught, and dying left behind.  
 The crown he wore was of the pointed thorn:  
 In purple he was crucified, not born.  
 They who contend for place and high degree,  
 Are not his sons, but those of Zebedee.

Not but he knew the signs of earthly power  
 Might well become Saint Peter's successor;  
 The holy father holds a double reign, [plain.  
 The prince may keep his pomp, the fisher must be

Such was the saint; who shone with every grace,  
 Reflecting, Moses like, his Maker's face.

God saw his image lively was express'd;  
 And his own work, as in creation, bless'd.

The tempter saw him too with envious eye;  
 And, as on Job, demanded leave to try.  
 He took the time when Richard was depos'd,  
 And high and low with happy Harry clos'd.

This prince, though great in arms, the priest  
 withstood:

Near though he was, yet not the next of blood.  
 Had Richard, unconstrain'd, resign'd the throne,  
 A king can give no more than is his own:  
 The title stood entail'd, had Richard had a son.

Conquest, an odious name, was laid aside,  
 Where all submitted, none the battle try'd.  
 The senseless plea of right by Providence  
 Was, by a flattering priest, invented since;  
 And lasts no longer than the present sway;  
 But justifies the next who comes in play.

The people's right remains; let those who dare  
 Dispute their power, when they the judges are.

He join'd not in their choice, because he knew  
 Worse himself, and often did, from change ensue.  
 Much to himself he thought; but little spoke;  
 And, undpriv'd, his benefice forsook. [stretch'd:

Now, through the land, his cure of souls he  
 And like a primitive apostle preach'd.  
 Still cheerful; ever constant to his call;

By many follow'd; lov'd by most, admir'd by all  
 With what he begg'd, his brethren he reliev'd;  
 And gave the charities himself receiv'd.

Gave, while he taught; and edify'd the more,  
 Because he show'd, by proof, 'twas easy to be poor.

He went not with the crowd to see a shrine;  
 But fed us, by the way, with food divine.

In deference to his virtues, I forbear  
 To show you what the rest in orders were:  
 This brilliant is so spotless, and so bright,  
 He needs no foil, but shines by his own proper  
 light.

## THEODORE AND HONORIA.

Of all the cities in Romanian lands,  
 The chief, and most renown'd, Ravenna stands,  
 Adorn'd in ancient times with arms and arts,  
 And rich inhabitants, with generous hearts.  
 But Theodore the brave, above the rest,  
 With gifts of Fortune and of Nature bless'd,  
 The foremost place for wealth and honour held,  
 And all in feats of chivalry excell'd.

This noble youth to madness lov'd a dame  
 Of high degree, Honoria was her name;  
 Fair as the fairest, but of haughty mind,  
 And fiercer than became so soft a kind.  
 Proud of her birth (for equal she had none);  
 The rest she scorn'd, but hated him alone;  
 His gifts, his constant courtship, nothing gain'd;  
 For she, the more he lov'd, the more disdain'd.  
 He liv'd with all the pomp he could devise,  
 At tilts and tournaments obtain'd the prize;  
 But found no favour in his lady's eyes:  
 Relentless as a rock, the lofty maid,  
 Turn'd all to poison, that he did or said: [move;  
 Nor prayers, nor tears, nor offer'd vows, could  
 The work went back ward; and the more he strove  
 T' advance his suit, the farther from her love.  
 Weary'd at length, and wanting remedy,  
 He doubted oft, and oft resolv'd to die.

But Pride stood ready to prevent the blow,  
 For who would die to gratify a foe?  
 His generous mind disdain'd so mean a fate;  
 That pass'd, his next endeavour was to hate.  
 But vainer that relief than all the rest,  
 The less he hop'd, with more desire possess'd;  
 Love stood the siege, and would not yield his breast.  
 Change was the next, but change deceiv'd his care;  
 He sought a fairer, but found none so fair.  
 He would have worn her out by slow degrees,  
 As men by fasting starve th' untam'd disease:  
 But present love requir'd a present ease.  
 Looking he feeds alone his famish'd eyes,  
 Feels lingering Death, but looking not he dies.  
 Yet still he chose the longest way to Fate,  
 Wasting at once his life and his estate.  
 His friends beheld, and pity'd him in vain,  
 For what advice can ease a lover's pain!  
 Absence, the best expedient they could find,  
 Might save the fortune, if not cure the mind:  
 This means they long propos'd, but little gain'd,  
 Yet, after much pursuit, at length obtain'd.  
 Hard you may think it was to give consent,  
 But struggling with his own desires he went,  
 With large expense, and with a pompous train,  
 Provided as to visit France and Spain,  
 For some distant voyage o'er the main.  
 But Love had clipp'd his wings, and cut him short,  
 Confin'd within the purloins of the court.  
 Three miles he went, nor farther could retreat;  
 His travels ended at his country seat:  
 To Chassis' pleasing plains he took his way,  
 Where pitch'd his tents, and there resolv'd to stay.  
 The spring was in the prime; the neighbouring  
 grove  
 supply'd with birds, the choristers of Love:  
 Music unbought, that minister'd delight  
 To morning walks, and lull'd his cares by night:  
 There he discharg'd his friends: but not th' expense  
 Of frequent treats, and proud magnificence.  
 He liv'd as kings retire, though more at large  
 From public business, yet with equal charge;  
 With house and heart still open to receive:  
 As well content as Love would give him leave:  
 He would have liv'd more free; but many a guest,  
 Who could forsake the friend, pursued the feast.  
 It hap't one morning, as his fancy led,  
 Before his usual hour he left his bed;  
 To walk within a lonely lawn, that stood  
 In every side surrounded by a wood:  
 Alone he walk'd, to please his pensive mind,  
 And sought the deepest solitude to find;  
 'Twas in a grove of spreading pines he stray'd;  
 The winds within the quivering branches play'd,  
 And dancing trees a mournful music made.  
 The place itself was suiting to his care,  
 Injunct and savage, as the cruel fair.  
 He wander'd on, unknowing where he went  
 Lost in the wood, and all on love intent:  
 The Day already half his race had run,  
 And summon'd him to due repast at noon,  
 But Love could feel no hunger but his own.  
 Whilst listening to the murmuring leaves he stood,  
 More than a mile immers'd within the wood,  
 At once the wind was laid; the whispering sound  
 Was dumb; a rising earthquake rock'd the ground;  
 With deeper brown the grove was overspread;  
 A sudden horror seized his giddy head,  
 And his ears tinkled, and his colour fled.  
 Nature was in alarm; some danger nigh  
 Seem'd threaten'd, though unseen to mortal eye.

Unus'd to fear, he summon'd all his soul,  
 And stood collected in himself, and whole;  
 Not long: for soon a whirlwind rose around,  
 And from afar he heard a screaming sound,  
 As of a dame distress'd, who cry'd for aid,  
 And fill'd with loud laments the secret shade.

A thicket close beside the grove there stood,  
 With briars and brambles choak'd, and dwarfish  
 wood;

From thence the noise, which now, approaching near,  
 With more distinguish'd notes invades his ear;  
 He rais'd his head, and saw a beauteous maid,  
 With hair dishevell'd, issuing through the shade;  
 Stripp'd of her clothes, and ev'n those parts reveal'd,  
 Which modest Nature keeps from sight conceal'd.  
 Her face, her hands, her naked limbs were torn,  
 With passing through the brakes, and prickly thorn;  
 Two mastiffs gaunt and grim her flight pursu'd,  
 And oft their fasten'd fangs in blood embru'd;  
 Oft they came up, and pinch'd her tender side,  
 "Mercy, O mercy Heaven!" she ran, and cry'd.  
 When Heaven was nam'd, they loos'd their hold  
 again,

Then sprang she forth, they follow'd her amain.

Not far behind, a knight of swarthy face,  
 High on a coal-black steed pursu'd the chase:  
 With flashing flames his ardent eyes were fill'd,  
 And in his hand a naked sword he held:  
 He cheer'd the dogs to follow her who fled,  
 And vow'd revenge on her devoted head.

As Theodore was born of noble kind,  
 The brutal action rous'd his manly mind;  
 Mov'd with unworthy usage of the maid,  
 He, though unarm'd, resolv'd to give her aid,  
 A saplin pine he wrench'd from out the ground,  
 The readiest weapon that his fury found.  
 Thus furnish'd for offence, he cross'd the way  
 Betwixt the graceless villain and his prey.

The knight came thundering on, but, from afar,  
 Thus in imperious tone forbade the war:  
 "Cease, Theodore, to proffer vain relief,  
 Nor stop the vengeance of so just a grief;  
 But give me leave to seize my destin'd prey,  
 And let Eternal Justice take the way:  
 I but revenge my fate, disdain'd, betray'd,  
 And suffering death for this ungrateful maid."

He said, at once dismounting from the steed;  
 For now the hell-hounds with superior speed  
 Had reach'd the dame, and, fastening on her side,  
 The ground with issuing streams of purple dy'd,  
 Stood Theodore surpris'd in deadly fright,  
 With chattering teeth, and bristling hair upright;  
 Yet arm'd with inborn worth, "Whate'er," said he,  
 "Thou art, who know'st me better than I thee;  
 Or prove thy rightful cause, or be defy'd;"  
 The spectre, fiercely staring, thus reply'd:

"Know, Theodore, thy ancestry I claim,  
 And Guido Cavalcanti was my name.  
 One common sire our fathers did beget,  
 My name and story some remember yet:  
 Thee, then a boy, within my arms I laid,  
 When for my sins I lov'd this haughty maid;  
 Not less ador'd in life, nor serv'd by me,  
 Than proud Honoria now is loved by thee.  
 What did I not her stubborn heart to gain?  
 But all my vows were answer'd with disdain:  
 She scorn'd my sorrows, and despis'd my pain.  
 Long time I dragg'd my days in fruitless care;  
 Then, loathing life, and plung'd in deep despair,  
 To finish my unhappy life, I fell  
 On this sharp sword, and now am damn'd in Hell.

"Short was her joy; for soon th' insulting maid  
By Heaven's decree in this cold grave was laid.  
And as in unrepented sin she dy'd, [pride:  
Doom'd to the same bad place is punish'd for her  
Because she deemed I well deserv'd to die,  
And made a merit of her cruelty. [cast,  
There, then, we met; both try'd, and both were  
And this irrevocable sentence pass'd;  
That she, whom I so long pursu'd in vain,  
Should suffer from my hands a lingering pain:  
Renew'd to life that she might daily die,  
I daily doom'd to follow, she to fly;  
No more a lover, but a mortal foe,  
I seek her life (for love is none below);  
As often as my dogs with better speed  
Arrest her flight, is she to death decreed:  
Then with this fatal sword, on which I dy'd,  
I pierce her open back, or tender side,  
And tear that harden'd heart from out her breast,  
Which, with her entrails, makes my hungry hounds  
a feast.

Nor lies she long, but, as her Fates ordain,  
Springs up to life, and fresh to second pain,  
Is sav'd to-day, to-morrow to be slain."

This, vers'd in death, th' infernal knight relates,  
And then for proof fulfill'd the common fates;  
Her heart and bowels through her back he drew,  
And fed the hounds that help'd him to pursue,  
Stern look'd the fiend, as frustrate of his will,  
Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill.  
And now the soul, expiring through the wound,  
Had left the body breathless on the ground,  
When thus the grisly spectre spoke again:  
"Behold the fruit of ill-rewarded pain:  
As many months as I sustain'd her hate,  
So many years is she condemned by Fate  
To daily death; and every several place,  
Conscious of her disdain and my disgrace,  
Must witness her just punishment; and be  
A scene of triumph and revenge to me!  
As in this grove I took my last farewell,  
As on this very spot of earth I fell,  
As Friday saw me die, so she my prey  
Becomes ev'n here, on this revolving day."

Thus while he spoke the virgin from the ground  
Upstart'd fresh, already clos'd the wound,  
And, unconcern'd for all she felt before,  
Precipitates her flight along the shore:  
The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood,  
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food:  
The fiend renounces his coursers, mends his pace;  
And all the vision vanish'd from the place.

Long stood the noble youth oppress'd with awe  
And stupid at the wondrous things he saw, [law.  
Surpassing common faith, transgressing Nature's  
He would have been asleep, and wish'd to wake,  
But dreams, he knew, no long impression make,  
Though strong at first; if vision, to what end,  
But such as must his future state portend?  
His love the damsel, and himself the fiend,  
But yet, reflecting that it could not be  
From Heaven, which cannot impious acts decree,  
Resolv'd within himself to shun the snare,  
Which Hell for his destruction did prepare;  
And, as his better genius should direct,  
From an ill cause to draw a good effect.

Inspir'd from Heaven he homeward took his way,  
Nor pall'd his new design with long delay:  
But of his train a trusty servant sent,  
To call his friends together at his tent.

They came, and, usual salutations paid,  
With words premeditated thus he said:  
"What you have often counsell'd, to remove  
My vain pursuit of unregarded love;  
By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,  
Though late yet is at last become my care:  
My heart shall be my own; my vast expense  
Reduc'd to bounds, by timely providence:  
This only I require; invite for me  
Honor, with her father's family,  
Her friends, and mine; the cause I shall display,  
On Friday next; for that's th' appointed day."  
Well pleas'd were all his friends, the task was light,  
The father, mother, daughter, they invite;  
Hardly the dame was drawn to this repast;  
But yet resolv'd, because it was the last.  
The day was come, the guests invited came,  
And, with the rest, th' inexorable dame:  
A feast prepar'd with riotous expense,  
Much cost, more care, and most magnificence.  
The place ordain'd was in that haunted grove,  
Where the revenging ghost pursu'd his love:  
The tables in a proud pavilion spread,  
With flowers below, and tissue overhead:  
The rest in rank, Honor, chief in place,  
Was artfully contriv'd to set her face  
To front the thicket, and behold the chase.  
The feast was serv'd, the time so well forecast,  
That just when the desert and fruits were plac'd,  
The fiend's alarm began; the hollow sound  
Sung in the leaves, the forest shook around.  
Air blacken'd, roll'd the thunder, groan'd the  
ground.

Nor long before the loud laments arise,  
Of one distress'd, and mastiffs' mingled cries;  
And first the dame came rushing through the wood,  
And next the famish'd hounds that sought their food,  
And grip'd her flanks, and oft essay'd their jaws in  
blood.

Last came the felon, on his sable steed, [speed.  
Arm'd with his naked sword, and urg'd his dogs to  
She ran, and cry'd, her flight directly bent  
(A guest unbidden) to the fatal tent, [ment.  
The scene of death, and place ordain'd for punish-  
Loud was the noise, aghast was every guest,  
The women shriek'd, the men forsook the feast;  
The hounds at nearer distance hoarsely bay'd;  
The hunter close pursu'd the visionary maid, [aid.  
She rent the Heaven with loud laments, imploring

The gallants, to protect the lady's right,  
Their faulchions brandish'd at the grisly sprite;  
High on his stirrups he provok'd the fight.  
Then on the crowd he cast a furious look,  
And wither'd all their strength before he spoke:  
"Back on your lives; let be," said he, "my prey,  
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way:  
Vain are your arms, and vainer your defence,  
Against th' eternal doom of Providence:  
Mine is th' ungrateful maid by Heaven design'd:  
Mercy she would not give, nor mercy shall she find."  
At this the former tale again he told  
With thundering tone, and dreadful to behold:  
Sunk were their hearts with horror of the crime,  
Nor needed to be warn'd a second time,  
But bore each other back: some knew the face,  
And all had heard the much-lamented case  
Of him who fell for love, and this the fatal place.

And now th' infernal minister advanc'd,  
Seiz'd the due victim, and with fury lanc'd  
Her back, and, piercing through her inmost heart  
Drew backward as before th' offending part;

The reeking entrails next he tore away,  
And to his meagre mastiffs made a prey.  
The pale assistants on each other star'd;  
With gaping mouths for issuing words prepar'd;  
The still-born sounds upon the palate hung,  
And dy'd imperfect on the faltering tongue.  
The fright was general; but the female band  
A helpless train) in more confusion stand:  
With horror shuddering, on a heap they run,  
Lick at the sight of hateful justice done; [their own.  
For conscience rung th' alarm, and made the case

So, spread upon a lake with upward eye,  
A plump of fowl behold their foe on high;  
They close their trembling troop; and all attend  
On whom the sowing eagle will descend.

But most the proud Honoria fear'd th' event,  
And thought to her alone the vision sent.  
Her guilt presents to her distracted mind  
Heaven's justice, Theodore's revengeful kind,  
And the same fate to the same sin assign'd.  
Already sees herself the monster's prey,  
And feels her heart and entrails torn away.  
Twas a mute scene of sorrow, mix'd with fear;  
Till on the table lay th' unfinish'd cheer:  
The knight and hungry mastiffs stood around,  
The mangled dame lay breathless on the ground;  
Then on a sudden, re-inspir'd with breath,  
Again she rose, again to suffer death;  
For staid the hell-hounds, nor the hunter staid,  
But follow'd, as before, the flying maid:  
Th' avenger took from earth th' avenging sword,  
And mounting light as air his sable steed he spurr'd:  
The clouds dispell'd, the sky resum'd her light,  
And Nature stood recover'd of her fright.  
But fear, the last of ills, remain'd behind,  
And horror heavy sat on every mind.  
For Theodore encourag'd more the feast,  
But sternly look'd, as hatching in his breast  
Some deep designs; which when Honoria view'd,  
The fresh impulse her former fright renew'd;  
He thought herself the trembling dame who fled,  
And him the grisly ghost that spurr'd th' infernal  
steed:

He more dismay'd, for when the guests withdrew,  
Their courteous host, saluting all the crew, [adieu;  
Regardless pass'd her o'er; nor grac'd with kind  
But sting infix'd within her haughty mind  
The downfall of her empire she divin'd;  
And her proud heart with secret sorrow pin'd.  
Some as they went, the sad discourse renew'd  
Of the relentless dame to death pursu'd,  
And of the sight obscene so lately view'd.  
None durst arraign the righteous doom she bore,  
E'en they who pity'd most, yet blam'd her more:  
The parallel they needed not to name,  
But in the dead they damn'd the living dame.

At every little noise she look'd behind,  
For still the knight was present to her mind:  
And anxious oft she started on the way,  
And thought the horseman-ghost came thundering  
for his prey.

Return'd, she took her bed with little rest,  
But in short slumbers dreamt the funeral feast:  
Awak'd, she turn'd her side, and slept again;  
The same black vapours mounted in her brain,  
And the same dreams return'd with double pain.

Now forc'd to wake, because afraid to sleep,  
Her blood all fever'd, with a furious leap  
She sprang from bed, distracted in her mind,  
And fear'd, at every step, a twitching sprite behind.

Darkling and desperate, with a staggering pace,  
Of death afraid, and conscious of disgrace;  
Fear, Pride, Remorse, at once her heart assail'd,  
Pride put Remorse to flight, but Fear prevail'd.  
Friday, the fatal day, when next it came, [game,  
Her soul forethought the fiend would change his  
And her pursue, or Theodore be slain, [plain.  
And two ghosts join their packs to hunt her o'er the  
This dreadful image so possess'd her mind,  
That, desperate any succour else to find,  
She ceas'd all farther hope; and now began  
To make reflection on th' unhappy man.  
Rich, brave, and young, who past expression lov'd,  
Præf to disdain, and not to be remov'd:  
Of all the men respected and admir'd,  
Of all the dames, except herself, desir'd:  
Why not of her? prefer'd above the rest  
By him with knightly deeds, and open love profess'd?  
So had another been, where he his vows address'd.  
This quell'd her pride, yet other doubts remain'd,  
That, once disdaining, she might be disdain'd.  
The fear was just, but greater fear prevail'd,  
Fear of her life by hellish hounds assail'd:  
He took a lowering leave; but who can tell,  
What outward hate might inward love conceal?  
Her sex's arts she knew; and why not, then,  
Might deep dissembling have a place in men?  
Here hope began to dawn; resolv'd to try,  
She fix'd on this her utmost remedy:  
Death was behind, but hard it was to die.  
'Twas time enough at last on Death to call,  
The precipice in sight: a shrub was all,  
That kindly stood betwixt to break the fatal fall.

One maid she had, belov'd above the rest;  
Secure of her, the secret she confess'd;  
And now the cheerful light her fears dispell'd,  
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,  
But put the woman off, and stood reveal'd:  
With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,  
If pity yet had place, and reconcile her foe.  
The welcome message made, was soon receiv'd;  
'Twas to be wish'd, and hop'd, but scarce believ'd;  
Fate seem'd a fair occasion to present;  
He knew the sex, and fear'd she might repent,  
Shou'd he delay the moment of consent.  
There yet remain'd to gain her friends (a care  
The modesty of maidens well might spare);  
But she with such a zeal the cause embrac'd,  
(As women, where they will, are all in haste)  
The father, mother, and the kin beside,  
Were overcome by fury of the tide;  
With full consent of all she chang'd her state;  
Resistless in her love, as in her hate.  
By her example warn'd, the rest beware:  
More easy, less imperious, were the fair;  
And that one hunting, which the Devil design'd  
For one fair female, lost him half the kind.

## RELIGIO LAICI.

## AN EPISTLE.

DIM as the borrow'd beams of Moon and stars  
To lonely, weary, wandering travellers,  
Is reason to the soul: and as on high,  
Those rolling fires discover but the sky,  
Not light us here; so Reason's glimmering ray  
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,  
But guide us upward to a better day.



And as those nightly tapers disappear  
 When day's bright lord ascends our hemisphere ;  
 So pale grows Reason at Religion's sight ;  
 So dies, and so dissolves in supernatural light.  
 Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led  
 From cause to cause, to Nature's secret head ;  
 And found, that one first principle must be :  
 But what, or who, that universal He ;  
 Whether some soul encompassing this ball  
 Unmade, unmov'd ; yet making, moving all ;  
 Or various atoms, interfering dance,  
 Leap'd into form, the noble work of chance ;  
 Or this great all was from eternity ;  
 Not ev'n the Stagirite himself could see ;  
 And Epicurus guess'd as well as he ;  
 As blindly grop'd they for a future state ;  
 As rashly judg'd of providence and fate :  
 But least of all could their endeavours find  
 What most concern'd the good of human kind :  
 For happiness was never to be found ;  
 But vanish'd from them like enchanted ground.  
 One thought content the good to be enjoy'd ;  
 This every little accident destroy'd :  
 The wiser madmen did for virtue toil ;  
 A thorny, or at best a barren soil :  
 In pleasure some their glutton souls would steep ;  
 But found their line too short, the well too deep ;  
 And leaky vessels which no bliss could keep.  
 Thus anxious thoughts in endless circles roll,  
 Without a centre where to fix the soul :  
 In this wild maze their vain endeavours end :  
 How can the less the greater comprehend ?  
 Or finite reason reach Infinity ?  
 ✓ For what could fathom God were more than He.  
 The deist thinks he stands on firmer ground ;  
 Cries *supra*, the mighty secret's found :  
 God is that spring of good ; supreme, and best ;  
 We made to serve, and in that service blest.  
 If so, some rules of worship must be given,  
 Distributed alike to all by Heaven :  
 Else God were partial, and to some deny'd  
 The means his justice should for all provide.  
 This general worship is to praise and pray :  
 One part to borrow blessings, one to pay :  
 And when frail Nature slides into offence,  
 The sacrifice for crimes is penitence.  
 Yet, since the effects of providence, we find,  
 Are variously dispens'd to human kind ;  
 That Vice triumphs, and Virtue suffers here,  
 A brand that sovereign justice cannot bear ;  
 Our reason prompts us to a future state :  
 The last appeal from fortune and from fate :  
 Where God's all-righteous ways will be declar'd ;  
 The bad meet punishment, the good reward.

Thus man by his own strength to Heaven would  
 soar :

And would not be oblig'd to God for more.  
 Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled  
 To think thy wit these god-like notions bred !  
 These truths are not the product of thy mind,  
 But dropt from Heaven, and of a nobler kind.  
 Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,  
 And reason saw not till faith sprung the light.  
 Hence all thy natural worship takes the source :  
 'Tis revelation what thou think'st discourse.  
 Else how com'st thou to see these truths so clear,  
 Which so obscure to heathens did appear ?  
 Not Plato these, nor Aristotle found :  
 Nor he whose wisdom oracles renown'd.  
 Hast thou a wit so deep, or so sublime,  
 Or canst thou lower dive, or higher climb ?

Canst thou by reason more of godhead know  
 Than Plutarch, Seneca, or Cicero ?  
 Those giant wits in happier ages born,  
 When arms and arts did Greece and Rome adorn,  
 Knew no such system : no such piles could raise  
 Of natural worship, built on prayer and praise  
 To one sole God.  
 Nor did remorse to expiate sin prescribe :  
 But slew their fellow-creatures for a bribe :  
 The guiltless victim groan'd for their offence :  
 And cruelty and blood was penitence.  
 If sheep and oxen could atone for men,  
 Ah ! at how cheap a rate the rich might sin !  
 And great oppressors might Heaven's wrath beguile,  
 By offering his own creatures for a spoil !

Dar'st thou, poor worm, offend Infinity ?  
 And must the terms of peace be given by thee ?  
 Then thou art Justice in the last appeal ;  
 Thy easy God instructs thee to rebel :  
 And, like a king remote and weak, must take  
 What satisfaction thou art pleas'd to make.  
 But if there be a power too just and strong,  
 To wink at crimes, and bear unpunish'd wrong ;  
 Look humbly upward, see his will disclose  
 The forfeit first, and then the fine impose :  
 A mulct thy poverty could never pay,  
 Had not Eternal Wisdom found the way :  
 And with celestial wealth supply'd thy store :  
 His justice makes the fine, his mercy quits the score.  
 See God descending in thy human frame ;  
 Th' offended suffering in th' offender's name :  
 All thy misdeeds to him imputed see,  
 And all his righteousness devolv'd on thee.

For, granting we have sinn'd, and that th' offence  
 Of man is made against Omnipotence,  
 Some price that bears proportion must be paid ;  
 And infinite with infinite be weigh'd.  
 See then the deist lost : remorse for vice,  
 Not paid ; or, paid, inadequate in price :  
 What farther means can reason now direct,  
 Or what relief from human wit expect ?  
 That shows us sick ; and sadly are we sure  
 Still to be sick, till Heaven reveal the cure :  
 If then Heaven's will must needs be understood,  
 Which must, if we want cure, and Heaven be good,  
 Let all records of will reveal'd be shown ;  
 With Scripture all in equal balance thrown,  
 And our one sacred book will be that one.

Proof needs not here ; for whether we compare  
 That impious, idle, superstitious ware  
 Of rites, lustrations, offerings, which before,  
 In various ages, various countries bore,  
 With Christian faith and virtues, we shall find  
 None answering the great ends of human kind  
 But this one rule of life, that shows us best  
 How God may be appeas'd, and mortals blest.  
 Whether from length of time its worth we draw,  
 The word is scarce more ancient than the law :  
 Heaven's early care prescrib'd for every age ;  
 First, in the soul, and after, in the page.  
 Or, whether more abstractedly we look,  
 Or on the writers, or the written book,  
 Whence, but from Heaven, could men unskill'd in  
 arts,

In several ages born, in several parts,  
 Weave such agreeing truths ? or how, or why,  
 Should all conspire to cheat us with a lie ?  
 Unask'd their pains, ungrateful their advice,  
 Starving their gain, and martyrdom their price.  
 If on the book itself we cast our view,  
 Concurrent heathens prove the story true :

The doctrine, miracles ; which must convince,  
for Heaven in them appeals to human sense :  
And though they prove not, they confirm the cause  
When what is taught agrees with Nature's laws.

Then for the style, majestic and divine,  
It speaks no less than God in every line :  
Commanding words ; whose force is still the same  
Is the first fiat that produc'd our frame.  
All faiths beside, or did by arms ascend ;  
In sense indulg'd has made mankind their friend :  
This only doctrine does our lusts oppose :  
Infus'd by Nature's soil, in which it grows ;  
Cross to our interests, curbing sense and sin ;  
Oppress'd without, and undermin'd within,  
It thrives through pain ; its own tormentors tires ;  
And with a stubborn patience still aspires.  
To what can reason such effects assign  
Transcending nature, but to laws divine ;  
Which in that sacred volume are contain'd ;  
Efficient, clear, and for that use ordain'd ?

But stay : the deist here will urge anew,  
To supernatural worship can be true :  
Because a general law is that alone  
Which must to all, and every where, be known :  
A style so large as not this book can claim,  
For ought that bears reveal'd religion's name.  
It said the sound of a Messiah's birth  
Is gone through all the habitable Earth :  
But still that text must be confin'd alone  
To what was then inhabited and known :  
And what provision could from thence accrue  
To Indian souls, and worlds discover'd new ?  
In other parts it helps, that, ages past,  
The Scriptures there were known, and were embrac'd,  
Still sin spread once again the shades of night :  
What's that to these, who never saw the light ?

Of all objections this indeed is chief  
To startle reason, stagger frail belief :  
We grant, 'tis true, that Heaven from human sense  
Has hid the secret paths of providence :  
But boundless wisdom, boundless mercy, may  
And ev'n for those bewilder'd souls, a way :  
From his nature foes may pity claim,  
Much more may strangers who ne'er heard his name.  
And though no name be for salvation known,  
Yet that of his eternal Son's alone ;  
Who knows how far transcending goodness can  
Extend the merits of that Son to man ?  
Who knows what reasons may his mercy lead ;  
For ignorance invincible may plead ?  
Or only charity bids hope the best,  
Yet more the great apostle has express'd :  
'That if the Gentiles, whom no law inspir'd,  
By nature did what was by law requir'd ;  
They, who the written rule had never known,  
Were to themselves both rule and law alone :  
No nature's plain indictment they shall plead ;  
And by their conscience be condemn'd or freed."  
Lost righteous doom ! because a rule reveal'd  
Is none to those from whom it was conceal'd.  
When those who follow'd reason's dictates right ;  
It was up, and lifted high their natural light ;  
With Socrates may see their Maker's face,  
While thousand rubric-martyrs want a place.  
Nor does it baulk my charity, to find  
In Egyptian bishop of another mind :  
Or though his creed eternal truth contains,  
It is hard for man to doom to endless pains  
All who believ'd not all his zeal requir'd ;  
Unless he first could prove he was inspir'd.

Then let us either think he meant to say  
This faith, where publish'd, was the only way ;  
Or else conclude, that, Arius to confute,  
The good old man, too eager in dispute,  
Flew high ; and as his Christian fury rose,  
Damn'd all for heretics who durst oppose.

Thus far my charity this path has try'd ;  
A much unskilful, but well-meaning guide : [bred  
Yet what they are, ev'n these crude thoughts were  
By reading that which better thou hast read.  
Thy matchless author's work : which thou, my friend,  
By well translating better dost commend :  
Those youthful hours which, of thy equals most  
In toys have squander'd, or in vice have lost,  
Those hours hast thou to nobler use employ'd ;  
And the severe delights of truth enjoy'd.  
Witness this weighty book, in which appears  
The crabbed toil of many thoughtful years,  
Spent by the author, in the sifting care  
Of rabbins old sophisticated ware  
From gold divine ; which he who well can sort  
May afterwards make algebra a sport.  
A treasure, which if country-curates buy,  
They Junius and Tremellius may defy :  
Save pains in various readings, and translations ;  
And without Hebrew make most learn'd quotations.  
A work so full with various learning fraught,  
So nicely ponder'd, yet so strongly wrought,  
As Nature's height and Art's last hand requir'd :  
As much as man could compass, uninspir'd.  
Where we may see what errors have been made  
Both in the copier's and translator's trade :  
How Jewish, popish, interests have prevail'd,  
And where infallibility has fail'd.

For some, who have his secret meaning guess'd,  
Have found our author not too much a priest :  
For fashion-sake he seems to have recourse  
To pope, and councils, and tradition's force :  
But he that old traditions could subdue,  
Could not but find the weakness of the new :  
If Scripture, though deriv'd from heavenly birth,  
Has been but carelessly preserv'd on Earth ;  
If God's own people, who of God before  
Knew what we know, and had been promis'd more,  
In fuller terms, of Heaven's assisting care,  
And who did neither time nor study spare  
To keep this book untainted, unperplex'd,  
Let in gross errors to corrupt the text,  
Omitted paragraphs, embroil'd the sense,  
With vain traditions stopt the gaping fence,  
Which every common hand pull'd up with ease :  
What safety from such brushwood-helps as these ?  
If written words from time are not secur'd,  
How can we think have oral sounds endur'd ?  
Which thus transmitted, if one mouth has fail'd,  
Immortal lies on ages are intail'd :  
And that some such have been, is prov'd too plain ;  
If we consider interest, church, and gain.

O but, says one, tradition set aside,  
Where can we hope for an unerring guide ?  
For since th' original Scripture has been lost,  
All copies disagreeing, maim'd the most,  
Or christian faith can have no certain ground,  
Or truth in church-tradition must be found.

Such an omniscient church we wish indeed ;  
'Twere worth both Testaments ; cast in the creed :  
But if this mother be a guide so sure,  
As can all doubts resolve, all truth secure,  
Then her infallibility, as well  
Where copies are corrupt or lame, can tell ;

Restore lost canon with as little pains,  
 As truly explicate what still remains :  
 Which yet no council dare pretend to do ;  
 Unless like Esdraſ they could write it new :  
 Strange confidence ſtill to interpret true,  
 Yet not be ſure that all they have explain'd  
 Is ir the beſt original contain'd.  
 More ſafe, and much more modest 'tis, to ſay  
 God would not leave mankind without a way :  
 And that the Scriptures, though not every where  
 Free from corruption, or entire, or clear,  
 Are uncorrupt, ſufficient, clear, entire,  
 In all things which our needful faith require.  
 If others in the ſame glaſs better ſee,  
 'Tis for themſelves they look, but not for me :  
 For my ſalvation muſt its doom receive,  
 Not from what others, but what I believe.

Must all tradition then be ſet aſide ?  
 This to affirm, were ignorance or pride.  
 Are there not many points, ſome needful ſure  
 To ſaving faith, that Scripture leaves obſcure ?  
 Which every ſect will wreſt a ſeveral way,  
 For what one ſect interprets, all ſects may :  
 We hold, and ſay we prove from Scripture plain,  
 That Chriſt is God ; the bold Socinian  
 From the ſame Scripture urges he's but man.  
 Now what appeal can end th' important ſuit ?  
 Both parts talk loudly, but the rule is mute.

Shall I ſpeak plain, and in a nation free  
 Assume an honeſt layman's liberty ?  
 I think, according to my little ſkill,  
 To my own mother-church ſubmiſſing ſtill,  
 That many have been ſav'd, and many may,  
 Who never heard this queſtion brought in play  
 Th' unletter'd Chriſtian, who believes in groſs,  
 Plods on to Heaven ; and ne'er is at a loſs :  
 For the ſtraight-gate would be made ſtraighter yet,  
 Were none admitted there but men of wit.  
 The few by Nature form'd, with learning fraught,  
 Born to inſtruct, as others to be taught,  
 Muſt ſtudy well the ſacred page ; and ſee  
 Which doctrine, this, or that, does beſt agree  
 With the whole tenour of the work divine :  
 And plainlieſt points to Heaven's reveal'd deſign ;  
 Which expoſition flows from genuine ſenſe,  
 And which is forc'd by wit and eloquence.  
 Not that tradition's parts are uſeleſs here :  
 When general, old, diſintereſted, clear :  
 That ancient fathers thus expound the page,  
 Gives truth the reverend majeſty of age :  
 Confirms its force by hiding every teſt ;  
 For beſt authorities, next rules, are beſt.  
 And ſtill the nearer to the ſpring we go  
 More limpid, more unſoil'd, the waters flow,  
 Thus firſt traditions were a proof alone ;  
 Could we be certain ſuch they were, ſo known :  
 But ſince ſome flaws in long deſcent may be,  
 They make not truth, but probability.  
 Ev'n Arius and Pelagius durſt provoke  
 To what the centuries preceding ſpoke.  
 Such difference is there in an oft-told tale :  
 But truth by its own ſinews will prevail.  
 Tradition written therefore more commands  
 Authority, than what from voice deſcends :  
 And this, as perfect as its kind can be,  
 Rolls down to us the ſacred hiſtory :  
 Which, from the univerſal church receiv'd,  
 Is try'd, and after, for itſelf believ'd.

The partial papists would infer from hence  
 Their church, in laſt reſort, ſhould judge the ſenſe.

But firſt they would aſſume, with wondrous art,  
 Themſelves to be the whole, who are but part  
 Of that vaſt frame the church ; yet grant they were  
 The handers-down, can they from thence infer  
 A right t' interpret ? or would they alone,  
 Who brought the preſent, claim it for their own ?  
 The book's a common larges to mankind ;  
 Not more for them than every man deſign'd :  
 The welcome news is in the letter found ;  
 The carrier's not commiſſion'd to expound.  
 It ſpeaks itſelf, and what it does contain,  
 In all things needful to be known is plain.

In times o'ergrown with ruſt and ignorance,  
 A gainful trade their clergy did advance :  
 When want of learning kept the laymen low,  
 And none but prieſts were authoris'd to know :  
 When what ſmall knowledge was, in them did dwell,  
 And he a god who could but read and ſpell ;  
 Then mother-church did mightily prevail :  
 She parcel'd out the Bible by retail :  
 But ſtill expounded what ſhe ſold or gave ;  
 To keep it in her power to damn and ſave :  
 Scripture was ſcarce, and, as the market went,  
 Poor laymen took ſalvation on content ;  
 As needy men take money good or bad :  
 God's word they had not, but the prieſt's they had  
 Yet whate'er falſe conveyances they made,  
 The lawyer ſtill was certain to be paid.  
 In thoſe dark times they learn'd their knack ſo well,  
 That by long uſe they grew infallible :  
 At laſt a knowing age began t' inquire  
 If they the book, or that did them inſpire :  
 And, making narrower ſearch, they found, though  
 late,

That what they thought the prieſt's, was their eſtate :  
 Taught by the will produc'd, the written word,  
 How long they had been cheated on record.  
 Then every man who ſaw the title fair,  
 Claim'd a child's part, and put in for a ſhare :  
 Conſulted ſoberly his private good ;  
 And ſav'd himſelf as cheap as e'er he could.

'Tis true, my friend, and far be flattery hence,  
 This good had full as bad a conſequence :  
 The book thus put in every vulgar hand,  
 Which each preſum'd he beſt could underſtand,  
 The common rule was made the common prey ;  
 And at the mercy of the rabble lay.  
 The tender page with horny fiſts was gall'd ;  
 And he was gift'd moſt that loudeſt bawl'd :  
 The ſpirit gave the doctoral degree :  
 And every member of a company  
 Was of his trade, and of the Bible free.  
 Plain truths enough for needful uſe they found ;  
 But men would ſtill be itching to expound :  
 Each was ambitious of th' obſcure place,  
 No meaſure ta'en from knowledge, all from grace.  
 Study and pains were now no more their care ;  
 Texts were explain'd by faſting and by prayer :  
 This was the fruit the private ſpirit brought ;  
 Occaſion'd by great zeal and little thought.  
 While crowds unlearn'd, with rude devotion warm,  
 About the ſacred viands bux and ſwarm.  
 The fly-blown text creates a crawling brood ;  
 And turns to maggots what was meant for food.  
 A thouſand daily ſects riſe up and die ;  
 A thouſand more the perish'd race ſupply :  
 So all we make of Heaven's diſcover'd will,  
 Is, not to have it, or to uſe it ill.  
 The danger's much the ſame ; on ſeveral ſhelves  
 If others wreck us, or we wreck ourſelves.

What then remains, but, waving each extreme,  
 The tides of ignorance and pride to stem?  
 Neither so rich a treasure to forego;  
 Nor proudly seek beyond our power to know:  
 Faith is not built on disquisitions vain;  
 The things we must believe are few and plain:  
 But, since men will believe more than they need,  
 And every man will make himself a creed,  
 In doubtful questions 'tis the safest way  
 To learn what unsuspected ancients say:  
 For 'tis not likely we should higher soar  
 In search of Heaven, than all the church before:  
 For can we be deceiv'd, unless we see  
 The Scripture and the fathers disagree.  
 For after all they stand suspected still,  
 For no man's faith depends upon his will;  
 'Tis some relief, that points not clearly known  
 Without much hazard may be let alone:  
 And, after hearing what our church can say,  
 'Tis still our reason runs another way,  
 That private reason 'tis more just to curb,  
 Than by disputes, the public peace disturb,  
 For points obscure are of small use to learn:  
 But common quiet is mankind's concern.  
 Thus have I made my own opinions clear:  
 Yet neither praise expect, nor censure fear:  
 And this unpolish'd rugged verse I close;  
 'Tis fittest for discourse, and nearest prose:  
 For while from sacred truth I do not swerve,  
 From Sternhold's or Tom Shadwell's rhymes will  
 serve.

## TO SIR GODFREY KNELLER,

PRINCIPAL PAINTER TO HIS MAJESTY.

When I beheld the fairest of her kind,  
 And still the sweet idea charms my mind:  
 True, she was dumb; for Nature gaz'd so long,  
 Fled with her work, that she forgot her tongue;  
 But, smiling, said, "She still shall gain the prize;  
 Only have transferr'd it to her eyes."  
 Such are thy pictures, Kneller: such thy skill,  
 That Nature seems obedient to thy will;  
 Comes out, and meets thy pencil in the draught;  
 Lives there, and wants but words to speak her  
 thought.

At least thy pictures look a voice; and we  
 Imagine sounds, deceiv'd to that degree,  
 We think 'tis somewhat more than just to see.

Shadows are but privations of the light;  
 Yet, when we walk, they shoot before the sight;  
 With us approach, retire, arise, and fall;  
 Nothing themselves, and yet expressing all.  
 Such are thy pieces, imitating life  
 So near, they almost conquer in the strife;  
 And from their animated canvass came,  
 Demanding souls, and loosen'd from the frame.

Prometheus, were he here, would cast away  
 His Adam, and refuse a soul to clay;  
 And either would thy noble work inspire,  
 Or think it warm enough without his fire.

But vulgar hands may vulgar likeness raise;  
 This is the least attendant on thy praise:  
 From hence the rudiments of art began;  
 A coal, or chalk, first imitated man:  
 Perhaps the shadow, taken on a wall,  
 Gave outlines to the rude original;

Ere canvass yet was strain'd, before the grace  
 Of blended colours found their use and place,  
 Or cypress tablets first receiv'd a face.

By slow degrees the godlike art advanc'd;  
 As man grew polish'd, picture was enhanc'd;  
 Greece added posture, shade, and perspective;  
 And then the mimic piece began to live.  
 Yet perspective was lame, no distance true,  
 But all came forward in one common view;  
 No point of light was known, no bounds of art;  
 When light was there, it knew not to depart,  
 But glaring on remoter objects play'd;  
 Not languish'd, and insensibly decay'd.

Rome rais'd not art, but barely kept alive,  
 And with old Greece unequally did strive:  
 Till Goths and Vandals, a rude northern race,  
 Did all the matchless monuments deface.  
 Then all the Muses in one ruin lie,  
 And rhyme began to enervate poetry  
 Thus, in a stupid military state,  
 The pen and pencil find an equal fate.  
 Flat faces, such as would disgrace a screen,  
 Such as in Bantam's embassy were seen.  
 Unrais'd, unrounded, were the rude delight  
 Of brutal nations, only born to fight.

Long time the sister arts, in iron sleep,  
 A heavy sabbath did supinely keep:  
 At length, in Raphael's age, at once they rise,  
 Stretch all their limbs, and open all their eyes.  
 Thence rose the Roman, and the Lombard line:  
 One colour'd best, and one did best design.  
 Raphael's, like Homer's, was the nobler part,  
 But Titian's painting look'd like Virgil's art.

Thy genius gives thee both; where true design,  
 Postures unforc'd, and lively colours join.  
 Likeness is ever there; but still the best,  
 Like proper thoughts in lofty language drest;  
 Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives,  
 Dies by degrees, and by degrees revives.

Of various parts a perfect whole is wrought:  
 Thy pictures think, and we divine their thought.

Shakspeare, thy gift, I place before my sight:  
 With awe, I ask his blessing ere I write;  
 With reverence look on his majestic face;  
 Proud to be less, but of his godlike race,  
 His soul inspires me, while thy praise I write,  
 And I, like Teucer, under Ajax fight. [breast  
 Bids thee, through me, be bold; with dauntless  
 Contemn the bad, and emulate the best.

Like his, thy critics, in th' attempt are lost:  
 When most they rail, know then, they envy most.

In vain they snarl aloof; a noisy crowd,  
 Like women's anger, impotent and loud.

While they their barren industry deplore  
 Pass on secure, and mind the goal before.

Old as she is, my Muse shall march behind  
 Bear off the blast, and intercept the wind.

Our arts are sisters, though not twins in birth:  
 For hymns were sung in Eden's happy earth:

But oh, the painter Muse, though last in place,  
 Has seiz'd the blessing first, like Jacob's race.

Apelles' art an Alexander found;  
 And Raphael did with Leo's gold abound;

But Homer was with barren laurel crown'd.  
 Thou hadst thy Charles a while, and so had I;

But pass we that unpleasant image by.  
 Rich in thyself, and of thyself divine;

All pilgrims come and offer at thy shrine.  
 A graceful truth thy pencil can command;

The fair themselves go mended from thy hand.

Likeness appears in every lineament ;  
 But likeness in thy work is eloquent.  
 Though Nature there her true resemblance bears,  
 A nobler beauty in thy piece appears.  
 So warm thy work, so glows the generous frame,  
 Flesh looks less living in the lovely dame.  
 Thou paint'st as we describe, improving still,  
 When on wild Nature we ingraft our skill ;  
 But not creating beauties at our will.

But poets are confin'd in narrower space,  
 To speak the language of their native place :  
 The painter widely stretches his command ;  
 Thy pencil speaks the tongue of every land.  
 From hence, my friend, all climates are your own,  
 Nor can you forfeit, for you hold of none.

All nations all immunities will give  
 To make you theirs, where'er you please to live ;  
 And not seven cities, but the world would strive.

Sure some propitious planet then did smile,  
 When first you were conducted to this isle :  
 Our genius brought you here, t' enlarge our fame ;  
 For your good stars are every where the same.  
 Thy matchless hand, of every region free,  
 Adopts our climate, not our climate thee.

Great Rome and Venice early did impart  
 To thee th' examples of their wondrous art.  
 Those masters then, but seen, not understood,  
 With generous emulation fir'd thy blood :  
 For what in Nature's dawn the child admir'd,  
 The youth endeavour'd, and the man acquir'd.

If yet thou hast not reach'd their high degree,  
 'Tis only wanting to this age, not thee.  
 Thy genius, bounded by the times, like mine,  
 Drudges on petty draughts, nor dare design  
 A more exalted work, and more divine.  
 For what a song, or senseless opera,  
 Is to the living labour of a play ;  
 Or what a play to Virgil's work would be,  
 Such is a single piece to history.

But we, who life bestow, ourselves must live :  
 Kings cannot reign, unless their subjects give :  
 And they, who pay the taxes, bear the rule :  
 Thus, thou, sometimes, art forc'd to draw a fool :  
 But so his follies in thy posture sink,  
 The senseless ideot seems at last to think. [vain,

Good Heaven ! that sots and knaves should be so  
 To wish their vile resemblance may remain !  
 And stand recorded, at their own request  
 To future days, a libel or a jest !

Else should we see your noble pencil trace  
 Our unities of action, time, and place :  
 A whole compos'd of parts, and those the best,  
 With every various character exprest ;  
 Heroes at large, and at a nearer view :  
 Less, and at distance, an ignobler crew.  
 While all the figures in one action join,  
 As tending to complete the main design.

More cannot be by mortal art exprest ;  
 But venerable age shall add the rest,  
 For Time shall with his ready pencil stand ;  
 Retouch your figures with his ripening hand ;  
 Mellow your colours, and imbrown the teint ;  
 Add every grace, which Time alone can grant ;  
 To future ages shall your fame convey,  
 And give more beauties than he takes away.

## THE COCK AND THE FOX :

OR THE TALE OF THE NUN'S PRIEST.

THESE liv'd, as authors tell, in days of yore,  
 A widow, somewhat old, and very poor :  
 Deep in her cell her cottage lonely stood,  
 Well thatch'd, and under covert of a wood.  
 This dowager, on whom my tale I found,  
 Since last she laid her husband in the ground,  
 A simple sober life, in patience, led,  
 And had but just enough to buy her bread :  
 But huswifery the little Heaven had lent,  
 She duly paid a groat for quarter rent ;  
 And pinch'd her belly, with her daughters two,  
 To bring the year about with much ado.

The cattle in her homestead were three sows,  
 An ewe call'd Mallie, and three brinded cows.  
 Her parlour-window stuck with herbs around,  
 Of savoury smell ; and rushes strew'd the ground.  
 A maple-dresser in her hall she had,  
 On which full many a slender meal she made ;  
 For no delicious morsel pass'd her throat ;  
 According to her cloth she cut her coat :  
 No poignant sauce she knew, nor costly treat,  
 Her hunger gave a relish to her meat :  
 A sparing diet did her health assure ;  
 Or, sick, a pepper posset was her cure.  
 Before the day was done, her work she sped,  
 And never went by candle-light to bed :  
 With exercise she sweat ill humours out,  
 Her dancing was not hinder'd by the gout.  
 Her poverty was glad ; her heart content ;  
 Nor knew she what the spleen or vapours meant.

Of wine she never tasted through the year,  
 But white and black was all her homely cheer :  
 Brown bread, and milk, (but first she skimm'd her  
 bowls)

And rashers of sing'd bacon on the coals.  
 On holy days an egg, or two at most ;  
 But her ambition never reach'd to roast.

A yard she had with pales enclos'd about,  
 Some high, some low and a dry ditch without.  
 Within this homestead, liv'd, without a peer,  
 For crowing loud, the noble Chanticleer ;  
 So high her cock, whose singing did surpass  
 The merry notes of organs at the mass.  
 More certain was the crowing of the cock  
 To number hours, than is an abbey-clock ;  
 And sooner than the matin-bell was rung.  
 He clapp'd his wings upon his roost, and sung.  
 For when degrees fifteen ascended right,  
 By sure instinct he knew 'twas one at night.  
 High was his comb, and coral-red withal,  
 In dents embattled like a castle wall ;  
 His bill was raven-black, and shone like jet ;  
 Blue were his legs, and orient were his feet :  
 White were his nails, like silver to behold,  
 His body glittering like the burnish'd gold.  
 This gentle cock, for solace of his life,  
 Six misses had, besides his lawful wife ;  
 Scandal, that spares no king, though ne'er so good.  
 Says, they were all of his own flesh and blood,  
 His sisters both by sire and mother's side ;  
 And sure their likeness show'd them near ally'd.  
 But make the worst, the monarch did no more,  
 Than all the Ptolemys had done before :  
 When incest is for interest of a nation,  
 'Tis made no sin by holy dispensation.  
 Some lines have been maintain'd by this alone,  
 Which by their common ugliness are known.

But passing this, as from our tale apart,  
 Dame Partlet was the sovereign of his heart :  
 Ardent in love, outrageous in his play,  
 He feather'd her a hundred times a day :  
 And she, that was not only passing fair,  
 But was withal discreet, and debonaire,  
 Resolv'd the passive doctrine to fulfil,  
 Though loth ; and let him work his wicked will :  
 At board and bed was affable and kind,  
 According as their marriage vow did bind,  
 And as the church's precept had enjoin'd :  
 Ev'n since she was a se'nnight old, they say,  
 Was chaste and humble to her dying day,  
 Nor chick nor hen was known to disobey.

By this her husband's heart she did obtain ;  
 What cannot beauty, join'd with virtue, gain !  
 She was his only joy, and he her pride,  
 She, when he walk'd, went pecking by his side ;  
 If, spurning up the ground, he sprung a corn,  
 The tribute in his bill to her was borne.  
 But, oh ! what joy it was to hear him sing  
 In summer, when the day began to spring,  
 Stretching his neck, and warbling in his throat,  
 " Solus cum sola," then was all his note.

For in the days of yore, the birds of parts [arts.  
 Were bred to speak, and sing, and learn the liberal  
 It happ'd, that, perching on the parlour-beam  
 Amidst his wives, he had a deadly dream,  
 Just at the dawn ; and sigh'd, and groan'd so fast,  
 As every breath he drew would be his last.

Dame Partlet, ever nearest to his side,  
 Heard all his piteous moan, and how he cry'd  
 For help from gods and men : and sore aghast  
 She peck'd and pull'd, and waken'd him at last.  
 " Dear heart," said she, " for love of Heaven, declare  
 Your pain, and make me partner of your care.  
 You groan, sir, ever since the morning-light,  
 As something had disturb'd your noble spright."

" And, madam, well I might," said Chanticleer,  
 " Never was shrovetide cock in such a fair ;  
 Ev'n still I run all over in a sweat,  
 My princely senses not recover'd yet.

For such a dream I had of dire portent,  
 That much I fear my body will be shent :  
 It bodes I shall have wars and woeful strife,  
 Or in a loathsome dungeon end my life.  
 Know, dame, I dreamt within my troubled breast,  
 That in our yard I saw a murderous beast,  
 That on my body would have made arrest.  
 With waking eyes I ne'er beheld his fellow ;  
 His colour was betwixt a red and yellow :  
 Nipp'd was his tail, and both his pricking ears  
 Were black, and much unlike his other hairs :  
 The rest, in shape a beagle's whelp throughout,  
 With broader forehead, and a sharper snout :  
 Deep in his front were sunk his glowing eyes,  
 That yet methinks I see him with surprise.  
 Reach out your hand, I drop with clammy sweat,  
 And lay it to my heart, and feel it beat."

" Now fy for shame," quoth she, " by Heaven  
 above,

Thou hast for ever lost thy lady's love ;  
 No woman can endure a recreant knight,  
 He must be bold by day, and free by night :  
 Our sex desires a husband or a friend,  
 Who can our honour and his own defend ;  
 Wise, hardy, secret, liberal of his purse :  
 A fool is nauseous, but a coward worse :  
 No bragging coxcomb, yet no baffled knight,  
 How dar'st thou talk of love, and dar'st not fight ?

How dar'st thou tell thy dame thou art appear'd ?  
 Hast thou no manly heart, and hast a beard ?

" If aught from fearful dreams may be divin'd,  
 They signify a cock of dunghill kind.  
 All dreams, as in old Galen I have read,  
 Are from repletion and complexion bred ;  
 From rising fumes of indigested food,  
 And noxious humours that infect the blood :  
 And sure, my lord, if I can read aright,  
 These foolish fancies you have had to-night  
 Are certain symptoms (in the canting style)  
 Of boiling choler, and abounding bile ;  
 This yellow gall, that in your stomach floats,  
 Engenders all these visionary thoughts.  
 When choler overflows, then dreams are bred  
 Of flames, and all the family of red ;  
 Red dragons, and red beasts in sleep we view,  
 For humours are distinguish'd by their hue.  
 From hence we dream of wars and warlike things,  
 And wasps and hornets with their double wings.  
 Choler adust congeals our blood with fear,  
 Then black bulls toss us, and black devils tear.  
 In sanguine airy dreams aloft we bound,  
 With rheums oppress'd we sink, in rivers drown'd.

" More I could say, but thus conclude my theme,  
 The dominating humour makes the dream.  
 Cato was in his time accounted wise,  
 And he condemns them all for empty lies.  
 Take my advice, and when we fly to ground,  
 With laxatives preserve your body sound,  
 And purge the peccant humours that abound.  
 I should be loth to lay you on a bier ;  
 And though there lives no 'pothecary near,  
 I dare for once prescribe for your disease,  
 And save long bills, and a damn'd doctor's fees.

" Two sovereign herbs, which I by practice  
 know,

And both at hand (for in our yard they grow) ;  
 On peril of my soul shall rid you wholly  
 Of yellow choler, and of melancholy :  
 You must both purge and vomit ; but obey,  
 And for the love of Heaven make no delay.  
 Since hot and dry in your complexion join,  
 Beware the Sun when in a vernal sign ;  
 For when he mounts exalted in the Ram,  
 If then he finds your body in a flame,  
 Replete with choler, I dare lay a groat,  
 A tertian ague is at least your lot.  
 Perhaps a fever (which the gods forefend)  
 May bring your youth to some untimely end :  
 And therefore, sir, as you desire to live,  
 A day or two before your laxative,  
 Take just three worms, nor under nor above,  
 Because the gods unequal numbers love.  
 These digestives prepare you for your purge ;  
 Of fumetory, centaury, and spurge,  
 And of ground-ivy add a leaf or two,  
 All which within our yard or garden grow.  
 Eat these, and be, my lord, of better cheer ;  
 Your father's son was never born to fear."

" Madam," quoth he, " grammarcy for your care,  
 But Cato, whom you quoted, you may spare :  
 'Tis true, a wise and worthy man he seems,  
 And (as you say) gave no belief to dreams :  
 But other men of more authority,  
 And, by th' immortal powers, as wise as he,  
 Maintain, with sounder sense, that dreams forebode ;  
 For Homer plainly says they come from God.  
 Nor Cato said it : but some modern fool  
 Impos'd in Cato's name on boys at school.

"Believe me, madam, morning dreams foreshow  
The event of things, and future weal or woe :  
Some truths are not by reason to be try'd,  
But we have sure experience for our guide.  
An ancient author, equal with the best,  
Relates this tale of dreams among the rest.

"Two friends or brothers, with devout intent,  
On some far pilgrimage together went.  
It happen'd so, that, when the Sun was down,  
They just arriv'd by twilight at a town :  
That day had been the baiting of a bull,  
'Twas at a feast, and every inn so full,  
That no void room in chamber, or on ground,  
And but one sorry bed was to be found :  
And that so little it would hold but one,  
Though till this hour they never lay alone.

"So were they forc'd to part ; one stay'd behind,  
His fellow sought what lodging he could find :  
At last he found a stall where oxen stood,  
And that he rather chose than lie abroad.  
'Twas in a farther yard without a door ;  
But, for his ease, well litter'd was the floor.

"His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,  
Was weary, and without a rocker slept :  
Supine he snor'd ; but in the dead of night,  
He dreamt his friend appear'd before his sight,  
Who, with a ghastly look and doleful cry,  
Said, ' Help me, brother, or this night I die :  
Arise, and help, before all help be vain,  
Or in an ox's stall I shall be slain.'

"Rous'd from his rest, he waken'd in a start,  
Shivering with horror, and with aching heart,  
At length to cure himself by reason tries ;  
'Tis but a dream, and what are dreams but lies ?  
So thinking, chang'd his side, and clos'd his eyes.  
His dream returns ; his friend appears again :  
'The murderers come, now help, or I am slain :'  
'Twas but a vision still, and visions are but vain.  
He dreamt the third : but now his friend appear'd  
Pale, naked, pierc'd with wounds, with blood be-  
smear'd :

Thrice warn'd, 'Awake,' said he ; 'relief is late,  
The deed is done ; but thou revenge my fate :  
Tardy of aid, unseal thy heavy eyes,  
Awake, and with the dawning day arise :  
Take to the western gate thy ready way,  
For by that passage they my corpse convey :  
My corpse is in a tumbrel laid, among  
The filth and ordure, and enclos'd with dung :  
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry ;  
For sacred hunger of my gold, I die :  
Then show'd his grisly wound : and last he drew  
A piteous sigh, and took a long adieu.'

"The frighted friend arose by break of day,  
And found the stall where late his fellow lay.  
Then of his impious host inquiring more,  
Was answer'd that his guest was gone before :  
'Muttering, he went,' said he, 'by morning light,  
And much complain'd of his ill rest by night.'  
This rais'd suspicion in the pilgrim's mind ;  
Because all hosts are of an evil kind,  
And oft to share the spoils with robbers join'd.

"His dream confirm'd his thought : with troubled  
look

Straight to the western gate his way he took ;  
There, as his dream foretold, a cart he found,  
'That carry'd compost forth to dung the ground.  
This when the pilgrim saw, he stretch'd his throat,  
And cry'd out *murder* with a yelling note.  
'My murder'd fellow in this cart lies dead,  
Vengeance and justice on the villain's head.

Ye magistrates, who sacred laws dispense,  
On you I call, to punish this offence.'

"The word thus given, within a little space,  
The mob came roaring out, and throng'd the place.  
All in a trice they cast the cart to the ground,  
And in the dung the murder'd body found ;  
Though breathless, warm, and recking from the  
wound.

Good Heaven, whose darling attribute we find  
Is boundless grace, and mercy to mankind,  
Abhors the cruel ; and the deeds of night  
By wondrous ways reveals in open light :  
Murder may pass unpunish'd for a time,  
But tardy Justice will o'ertake the crime.  
And oft a speedier pain the guilty feels :  
The hue and cry of Heaven pursues him at the heels :  
Fresh from the fact, as in the present case,  
The criminals are seiz'd upon the place :  
Carter and host confronted face to face.  
Stiff in denial, as the law appoints,  
On engines they distend their tortur'd joints :  
So was confession forc'd, th' offence was known,  
And public justice on th' offenders done.

"Here may you see that visions are to dread ;  
And in the page that follows this, I read  
Of two young merchants, whom the hope of gain  
Induc'd in partnership to cross the main.  
Waiting till willing winds their sails supply'd,  
Within a trading town they long abide,  
Full fairly situate on a haven's side ;  
One evening it befell, that looking out,  
The wind they long had wish'd was come about :  
Well pleas'd they went to rest ; and if the gale  
Till morn continued, both resolv'd to sail.  
But as together in a bed they lay,  
The younger had a dream at break of day.  
A man he thought stood frowning at his side :  
Who warn'd him for his safety to provide,  
Nor put to sea, but safe on shore abide.  
'I come, thy genius, to command thy stay ;  
Trust not the winds, for fatal is the day,  
And Death unhop'd attends the watery way.'

"The vision said : and vanish'd from his sight  
The dreamer waken'd in a mortal fright :  
Then pull'd his drowsy neighbour, and declar'd  
What in his slumber he had seen and heard.  
His friend smil'd scornful, and with proud contempt  
Rejects as idle what his fellow dreamt.  
'Stay, who will stay : for me no fears restrain,  
Who follow Mercury the god of gain ;  
Let each man do as to his fancy seems,  
I wait not, I, till you have better dreams.  
Dreams are but interludes which Fancy makes  
When monarch Reason sleeps, this mimic wakes :  
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,  
A mob of coblers, and a court of kings :  
Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad .  
Both are the reasonable soul run mad :  
And many monstrous forms in sleep we see,  
That neither were, nor are, nor e'er can be.  
Sometimes forgotten things long cast behind  
Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind.  
The nurse's legends are for truths receiv'd,  
And the man dreams but what the boy believ'd.  
Sometimes we but rehearse a former play,  
The night restores our actions done by day ;  
As hounds in sleep will open for their prey.  
In short, the farce of dreams is of a piece,  
Chimeras all ; and more absurd, or less :  
You, who believe in tales, abide alone ;  
Whate'er I get this voyage is my own.'

" Thus while hespoke, he heard the shouting crew  
That call'd aboard, and took his last adieu.  
The vessel went before a merry gale,  
And for quick passage put on every sail :  
But when least fear'd, and ev'n in open day,  
The mischief overtook her in the way :  
Whether she sprung a leak, I cannot find,  
Or whether she was overset with wind,  
Or that some rock below her bottom rent ;  
But down at once with all her crew she went :  
Her fellow ships from far her loss describ'd :  
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside.

" By this example you are taught again,  
That dreams and visions are not always vain :  
But if, dear Partlet, you are still in doubt,  
Another tale shall make the former out.

" Kenelm the son of Kenulph, Mercia's king,  
Whose holy life the legends loudly sing,  
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did foretell  
From point to point as after it befell ;  
All circumstances to his nurse he told  
(A wonder from a child of seven years old) :  
The dream with horror heard, the good old wife  
From treason counsel'd him to guard his life ;  
But close to keep the secret in his mind,  
For a boy's vision small belief would find.  
The pious child, by promise bound, obey'd,  
Nor was the fatal murder long delay'd :  
By Quenda slain, he fell before his time,  
Made a young martyr by his sister's crime.  
The tale is told by venerable Bede,  
Which at your better leisure you may read.

" Macrobius too relates the vision sent  
To the great Scipio, with the fam'd event :  
Objections makes, but after makes replies,  
And adds, that dreams are often prophecies.

" Of Daniel you may read in holy writ,  
Who, when the king his vision did forget,  
Could word for word the wondrous dream repeat.

Not less of patriarch Joseph understand,  
Who by a dream enslav'd th' Egyptian land,  
The years of plenty and of dearth foretold,  
When, for their bread, their liberty they sold.  
Nor must th' exalted butler be forgot,  
Nor he whose dream presag'd his hanging lot.

" And did not Croesus the same death foresee,  
Laid in his vision on a lofty tree ?  
The wife of Hector, in his utmost pride,  
Dreamt of his death the night before he dy'd ;  
Well was he warn'd from battle to refrain,  
Yet men to death decreed are warn'd in vain :  
He dar'd the dream, and by his fatal foe was slain.

" Much more I know, which I forbear to speak,  
For see the ruddy day begins to break ;

Let this suffice, that plainly I foresee  
My dream was bad, and bodes adversity :  
But neither pills nor laxatives I like,  
They only serve to make the well-man sick :  
If these his gain the sharp physician makes,  
And often gives a purge, but seldom takes :  
They not correct, but poison all the blood,  
And ne'er did any but the doctors good :  
Their tribe, trade, trinkets, I defy them all,  
With every work of 'pothecary's hall.  
These melancholy matters I forbear :

But let me tell thee, Partlet mine, and swear,  
That when I view the beauties of thy face,  
Fear not death, nor dangers, nor disgrace :  
To may my soul have bliss, as, when I spy  
The scarlet red about thy partridge eye,

While thou art constant to thy own true knight,  
While thou art mine, and I am thy delight,  
All sorrows at thy presence take their flight.  
For true it is, as in principio,  
Mulier est hominis confusio.  
Madam, the meaning of this Latin is,  
That woman is to man his sovereign bliss.  
For when by night I feel your tender side,  
Though for the narrow perch I cannot ride,  
Yet I have such a solace in my mind,  
That all my boding cares are cast behind ;  
And ev'n already I forget my dream :

He said, and downward flew from off the beam.  
For day-light now began apace to spring,  
The thrush to whistle, and the lark to sing.  
Then crowing clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,  
To chuck his wives together in the hall.

By this the widow had unbarr'd the door,  
And Chanticleer went strutting out before,  
With royal courage, and with heart so light,  
As show'd he scorn'd the visions of the night.  
Now roaming in the yard he spurn'd the ground,  
And gave to Partlet the first grain he found.  
Then often feather'd her with wanton play,  
And trod her twenty times ere prime of day :  
And took by turns and gave so much delight,  
Her sisters pin'd with envy at the sight.  
He chuck'd again, when other crows he found,  
And scarcely deign'd to set a foot to ground ;  
But swagger'd like a lord about his hall,  
And his seven wives came running at his call.

'Twas now the month in which the world began  
(If March beheld the first created man) :  
And since the vernal equinox, the Sun,  
In Aries, twelve degrees, or more, had run ;  
When casting up his eyes against the light,  
Both month, and day, and hour, he measur'd right,  
And told more truly than th' Ephemeris :  
For Art may err, but Nature cannot miss.

Thus numbering times and seasons in his breast,  
His second crowing the third hour confess'd.  
Then turning, said to Partlet, " See, my dear,  
How lavish Nature has adorn'd the year ;  
How the pale primrose and blue violet spring,  
And birds essay their throats, disus'd to sing :  
All these are ours ; and I with pleasure see  
Man strutting on two legs, and aping me :  
An unfledg'd creature, of a lumpish frame,  
Endow'd with fewer particles of flame :  
Our dames sit scouring o'er a kitchen fire,  
I draw fresh air, and Nature's works admire :  
And ev'n this day in more delight abound,  
Than, since I was an egg, I ever found."

The time shall come when Chanticleer shall wish  
His words unsaid, and hate his boasted bliss :  
The crested bird shall by experience know,  
Jove made not him his master-piece below ;  
And learn the latter end of joy is woe.  
The vessel of his bliss to dregs is run,  
And Heaven will have him taste his other tun.

Ye wise, draw near, and hearken to my tale,  
Which proves that oft the proud by flattery fall :  
The legend is as true, I undertake,  
As Tristan is, and Launcelot of the lake :  
Which all our ladies in such reverence hold,  
As if in book of martyrs it were told.

A fox, full-fraught with seeming sanctity,  
That fear'd an oath, but, like the Devil, would lie ;  
Who look'd like Lent, and had the holy leer,  
And durst not sin before he said his prayer ;



This pious cheat, that never suck'd the blood,  
Nor chew'd the flesh of lambs, but when he cou'd ;  
Had pass'd three summers in the neighbouring  
wood :

And musing long whom next to circumvent,  
On Chanticleer his wicked fancy bent :  
And in his high imagination cast,  
By stratagem to gratify his taste.

The plot contriv'd, before the break of day,  
Saint Reynard through the hedge had made his way ;  
The pale was next, but proudly with a bound  
He leapt the fence of the forbidden ground :  
Yet, fearing to be seen, within a bed  
Of coleworts he conceal'd his wily head ;  
Then skulk'd till afternoon, and watch'd his time,  
(As murderers use) to perpetrate his crime.

O hypocrite, ingenious to destroy,  
O traitor, worse than Sinon was to Troy !  
O vile subverter of the Gallic reign,  
More false than Gano was to Charlemain !  
O Chanticleer, in an unhappy hour  
Didst thou forsake the safety of thy tower :  
Better for thee thou hadst believ'd thy dream,  
And not that day descended from the beam !

But here the doctors eagerly dispute :  
Some hold predestination absolute :  
Some clerks maintain, that Heaven at first foresees,  
And in the virtue of foresight decrees.  
If this be so, then prescience binds the will,  
And mortals are not free to good or ill :  
For what he first foresaw, he must ordain,  
Or its eternal prescience may be vain :  
As bad for us as prescience had not been,  
For first, or last, he's author of the sin.  
And who says that, let the blaspheming man  
Say worse ev'n of the Devil, if he can.  
For how can that eternal Power be just  
To punish man, who sins because he must ?  
Or, how can he reward a virtuous deed,  
Which is not done by us ; but first decreed ?

I cannot bolt this matter to the bran,  
As Bradwardin and holy Austin can ;  
If prescience can determine actions so  
That we must do, because he did foreknow,  
Or that, foreknowing, yet our choice is free,  
Not forc'd to sin by strict necessity ;  
This strict necessity they simple call,  
Another sort there is conditional.  
The first so binds the will, that things foreknown  
By spontaneity, not choice, are done.  
Thus galley-slaves tug willing at their oar,  
Content to work, in prospect of the shore ;  
But would not work at all if not constrain'd before.  
That other does not liberty constrain,  
But man may either act, or may refrain.  
Heaven made us agents free to good or ill,  
And forc'd it not, though he foresaw the will.  
Freedom was first bestow'd on human race,  
And prescience only held the second place.

If he could make such agents wholly free,  
I not dispute, the point's too high for me ; [sound,  
For Heaven's unfathom'd power what man can  
Or put to his Omnipotence a bound ?  
He made us to his image, all agree ;  
That image is the soul, and that must be,  
Or not the Maker's image, or be free.  
But whether it were better man had been  
By nature bound to good, not free to sin,  
I wave, for fear of splitting on a rock.  
The tale I tell is only of a cock,

Who had not run the hazard of his life,  
Had he believ'd his dream, and not his wife :  
For women, with a mischief to their kind,  
Pervert, with bad advice, our better mind.  
A woman's counsel brought us first to woe,  
And made her man his Paradise forego,  
Where at heart's ease he lived ; and might have been  
As free from sorrow as he was from sin.  
For what the devil had their sex to do,  
That, born to folly, they presum'd to know,  
And could not see the serpent in the grass ?  
But I myself presume, and let it pass.

Silence in times of suffering is the best,  
'Tis dangerous to disturb an hornet's nest.  
In other authors you may find enough,  
But all they say of dames is idle stuff.  
Legends of lying wits together bound,  
The Wife of Bath would throw them to the ground ;  
These are the words of Chanticleer, not mine,  
I honour dames, and think their sex divine.

Now to continue what my tale begun ;  
Lay madam Partlet basking in the Sun,  
Breast-high in sand : her sisters, in a row,  
Enjoy'd the beams above, the warmth below.  
The cock, that of his flesh was ever free,  
Sung merrier than the mermaid in the sea :  
And so befell, that as he cast his eye,  
Among the coleworts, on a butterfly,  
He saw false Reynard where he lay full low .  
I need not swear he had no list to crow :  
But cry'd, " Cock, cock !" and gave a sudden start,  
As sore dismay'd and frighted at his heart ;  
For birds and beasts, inform'd by Nature, know  
Kinds opposite to theirs, and fly their foe.  
So Chanticleer, who never saw a fox,  
Yet shunn'd him as a sailor shuns the rocks.

But the false loon, who could not work his will  
By open force, employ'd his flattering skill ;  
" I hope, my lord," said he, " I not offend ;  
Are you afraid of me, that am your friend ?  
I were a beast indeed to do you wrong,  
I, who have lov'd and honour'd you so long :  
Stay, gentle sir, nor take a false alarm,  
For, on my soul, I never meant you harm.  
I come no spy, nor as a traitor press,  
To learn the secrets of your soft recess :  
Far be from Reynard so profane a thought,  
But by the sweetness of your voice was brought :  
For, as I bid my beads, by chance I heard,  
The song as of an angel in the yard ;  
A song that would have charm'd th' infernal gods.  
And banish'd horror from the dark abodes ;  
Had Orpheus sung it in the nether sphere,  
So much the hymn had pleas'd the tyrant's ear,  
The wife had been detained, to keep the husband  
there.

" My lord, your sire familiarly I knew,  
A peer deserving such a son as you :  
He, with your lady-mother (whom Heaven rest)  
Has often grac'd my house, and been my guest :  
To view his living features, does me good ;  
For I am your poor neighbour in the wood ;  
And in my cottage should be proud to see  
The worthy heir of my friend's family.

" But since I speak of singing, let me say,  
As with an upright heart I safely may, [ground  
That, save yourself, there breathes not on the  
One like your father for a silver sound.  
So sweetly would he wake the winter-day,  
That matrons to the church mistook their way,  
And thought they heard the merry organ play.

And he, to raise his voice with artful care,  
 (What will not beaux attempt to please the fair ?)  
 On tiptoe stood to sing with greater strength,  
 And stretch'd his comely neck at all the length :  
 And while he strain'd his voice to pierce the skies,  
 As saints in raptures use, would shut his eyes,  
 That the sound striving through the narrow throat,  
 His winking might avail to mend the note.  
 By this, in song, he never had his peer,  
 From sweet Cecilia down to Chanticleer ;  
 Not Maro's Muse, who sung the mighty man,  
 Nor Pindar's heavenly lyre, nor Horace when a swan.  
 Your ancestors proceed from race divine :  
 From Brennus and Belinus is your line ;  
 Who gave to sovereign Rome such loud alarms,  
 That ev'n the priests were not excus'd from arms.

" Besides, a famous monk of modern times  
 Has left of cocks recorded in his rhymes,  
 That of a pariah-priest the son and heir,  
 (When sons of priests were from the proverb clear,)  
 Affronted once a cock of noble kind,  
 And either lam'd his legs, or struck him blind ;  
 For which the clerk his father was disgrac'd,  
 And in his benefice another plac'd.  
 Now sing, my lord, if not for love of me,  
 Yet for the sake of sweet saint Charity ;  
 Make hills and dales, and Earth and Heaven rejoice,  
 And emulate your father's angel voice."

The cock was pleas'd to hear him speak so fair,  
 And proud beside, as solar people are ;  
 Nor could the treason from the truth descry,  
 So was he ravish'd with this flattery :  
 So much the more, as, from a little elf,  
 He had a high opinion of himself ;  
 Though sickly, slender, and not large of limb,  
 Concluding all the world was made for him.

Ye princes, rais'd by poets to the gods,  
 And Alexander'd up in lying odes,  
 Believe not every flattering knave's report,  
 There's many a Reynard lurking in the court ;  
 And he shall be receiv'd with more regard  
 And listen'd to, than modest Truth is heard.

This Chanticleer, of whom the story sings,  
 Stood high upon his toes, and clapp'd his wings ;  
 Then stretch'd his neck, and wink'd with both his eyes,

Ambitious, as he sought th' Olympic prize.  
 But, while he pain'd himself to raise his note,  
 False Reynard rush'd, and caught him by the throat.  
 Then on his back he laid the precious load,  
 And sought his wonted shelter of the wood ;  
 Swiftly he made his way, the mischief done,  
 Of all unheeded, and pursu'd by none.  
 Alas, what stay is there in human state,  
 Or who can shun inevitable fate ?

The doom was written, the decree was past,  
 Ere the foundations of the world were cast !  
 In Aries though the Sun exalted stood,  
 His patron-planet to procure his good ;  
 Yet Saturn was his mortal foe, and he,  
 In Libra rais'd, oppos'd the same degree :  
 The rays both good and bad, of equal power,  
 Each thwarting other made a mingled hour.

On Friday morn he dreamt this direful dream,  
 Cross to the worthy native, in his scheme !  
 Ah, blissful Venus, goddess of delight,  
 How could'st thou suffer thy devoted knight,  
 On thy own day to fall by foe oppress'd,  
 The wight of all the world who serv'd thee best ?

Who, true to love, was all for recreation,  
 And minded not the work of propagation.  
 Gaufride, who could'st at so well in rhyme complain  
 The death of Richard with an arrow slain,  
 Why had not I thy Muse, or thou my heart,  
 To sing this heavy dirge with equal art !  
 That I like thee on Friday might complain ;  
 For on that day was Cœur de Lion slain.

Not louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,  
 Were sent to Heaven by woeeful Trojan dames,  
 When Pyrrhus toss'd on high his burnish'd blade,  
 And offer'd Priam to his father's shade,  
 Than for the cock the widow'd poultry made.  
 Fair Partlet first, when he was borne from sight,  
 With sovereign shrieks bewail'd her captive knight :  
 Far louder than the Carthaginian wife,  
 When Asdrubal, her husband, lost his life,  
 When she beheld the smouldering flames ascend,  
 And all the Punic glories at an end :  
 Willing into the fires she plung'd her head,  
 With greater ease than others seek their bed ;  
 Not more aghast the matrons of renown,  
 When tyrant Nero burn'd th' imperial town,  
 Shriek'd for the downfall in a doleful cry,  
 For which their guiltless lords were doom'd to die.

Now to my story I return again :  
 The trembling widow, and her daughters twain,  
 This woeeful cackling cry with horror heard,  
 Of those distracted damsels in the yard ;  
 And, starting up, beheld the heavy sight,  
 How Reynard to the forest took his flight,  
 And cross his back, as in triumphant scorn,  
 The hope and pillar of the house was borne.

" The fox, the wicked fox !" was all the cry ;  
 Out from his house ran every neighbour nigh :  
 The vicar first, and after him the crew  
 With forks and staves, the felon to pursue.  
 Ran Coll our dog, and Talbot with the band ;  
 And Malkin, with her distaff in her hand ;  
 Ran cow and calf, and family of hogs,  
 In panic horror of pursuing dogs ;  
 With many a deadly grunt and doleful squeak,  
 Poor swine, as if their pretty hearts would break.  
 The shouts of men, the women in dismay,  
 With shrieks augment the terror of the day ;  
 The ducks, that heard the proclamation cry'd,  
 And fear'd a persecution might betide,  
 Full twenty miles from town their voyage take,  
 Obscure in rushes of the liquid lake.  
 The geese fly o'er the barn ; the bees in arms  
 Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms.  
 Jack Straw at London-stone, with all his rout,  
 Struck not the citr with so loud a shout ;  
 Not when with English hate they did pursue  
 A Frenchman, or an unbelieving Jew ;  
 Not when the welkin rung with one and all ;  
 And echoes bounded back from Fox's hall : [fall.  
 Earth seem'd to sink beneath, and Heaven above to  
 With might and main they chac'd the murderous  
 fox,

With brazen trumpets, and inflated box,  
 To kindle Mars with military sounds,  
 Nor wanted horns t' inspire sagacious bounds.

But see, how Fortune can confound the wise,  
 And, when they least expect it, turn the dice.  
 The captive cock, who scarce could draw his breath,  
 And lay within the very jaws of Death ;  
 Yet in this agony his fancy wrought,  
 And Fear supply'd him with this happy thought :

"Your's is the prize, victorious prince," said he,  
 "The vicar my defeat, and all the village see.  
 Enjoy your friendly fortune while you may,  
 And bid the churls that envy you the prey  
 Call back their mungril curs, and cease their cry,  
 See, fools, the shelter of the wood is nigh,  
 And Chanticleer in your despite shall die,  
 He shall be pluck'd and eaten to the bone."

"'Tis well advis'd, in faith it shall be done ;"  
 This Reynard said : but, as the word he spoke,  
 The prisoner with a spring from prison broke :  
 Then stretch'd his feather'd fans with all his might,  
 And to the neighbouring maple wing'd his flight ;  
 Whom when the traitor safe on tree beheld,  
 He curs'd the gods, with shame and sorrow fill'd ;  
 Shame for his folly, sorrow out of time,  
 For plotting an unprofitable crime ;  
 Yet, mastering both, th' artificer of lies  
 Renews th' assault, and his last battery tries. [fend,

"Though I," said he, "did ne'er in thought of-  
 How justly may my lord suspect his friend !  
 Th' appearance is against me, I confess,  
 Who seemingly have put you in distress :  
 You, if your goodness does not plead my cause,  
 May think I broke all hospitable laws,  
 To bear you from your palace-yard by night,  
 And put your noble person in a fright :  
 This, since you take it ill, I must repent,  
 Though, Heaven can witness, with no bad intent :  
 I practis'd it, to make you taste your cheer  
 With double pleasure, first prepar'd by fear.  
 So loyal subjects often seize their prince,  
 Forc'd (for his good) to seeming violence,  
 Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.  
 Descend ; so help me Jove as you shall find  
 That Reynard comes of no dissembling kind."

"Nay," quoth the cock ; "but I beshrew us both,  
 If I believe a saint upon his oath :  
 An honest man may take a knave's advice,  
 But idiots only may be cozen'd twice :  
 Once warn'd is well beware'd ; not flattering lies  
 Shall sooth me more to sing with winking eyes  
 And open mouth, for fear of catching flies.  
 Who blindfold walks upon a river's brim,  
 When he should see, has he deserv'd to swim ?"  
 "Better, sir cock, let all contention cease, [peace."  
 "Come down," said Reynard, "let us treat of  
 "A peace with all my soul," said Chanticleer ;  
 "But, with your favour, I will treat it here :  
 And, lest the truce with treason should be mixt,  
 'Tis my concern to have the tree betwixt."

## THE MORAL.

In this plain fable you th' effect may see  
 Of negligence, and fond credulity :  
 And learn beside of flatterers to beware,  
 Then most pernicious when they speak too fair.  
 The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply ;  
 The truth is moral, though the tale a lie.  
 Who spoke in parables, I dare not say ;  
 But sure he knew it was a pleasing way,  
 Sound sense, by plain example, to convey ;  
 And in a heathen author we may find,  
 That pleasure with instruction should be join'd ;  
 So take the corn, and leave the chaff behind.

## THE FLOWER AND THE LEAF :

OR THE LADY IN THE ARBOUR.

*A Vision.*

Now, turning from the wintery signs, the Sun  
 His course exalted through the Ram had run,  
 And, whirling up the skies, his chariot drove  
 Through Taurus and the lightsome realms of Love ;  
 Where Venus from her orb descends in showers,  
 To glad the ground, and paint the fields with  
 flowers :

When first the tender blades of grass appear,  
 And buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear, [year  
 Stand at the door of life, and doubt to clothe the  
 Till gentle heat, and soft repeated rains,  
 Make the green blood to dance within their veins.  
 Then, at their call embolden'd, out they come,  
 And swell the germs, and burst the narrow room ;  
 Broader and broader yet, their blooms display,  
 Salute the welcome Sun, and entertain the day.  
 Then from their breathing souls the sweets repair,  
 To scent the skies, and purge th' unwholesome air :  
 Joy spreads the heart, and, with a general song,  
 Spring issues out, and leads the jolly months along.

In that sweet season, as in bed I lay,  
 And sought in sleep to pass the night away,  
 I turn'd my weary'd side, but still in vain,  
 Though full of youthful health, and void of pain.  
 Cares I had none, to keep me from my rest,  
 For Love had never enter'd in my breast ;  
 I wanted nothing Fortune could supply,  
 Nor did she slumber till that hour deny.  
 I wonder'd then, but after found it true,  
 Much joy had dry'd away the balmy dew :  
 Seas would be pools, without the brushing air,  
 To curl the waves : and sure some little care  
 Should weary Nature so, to make her want repair.

When Chanticleer the second watch had sung,  
 Scorning the scorner Sleep, from bed I sprung ;  
 And, dressing by the Moon, in loose array,  
 Pass'd out in open air, preventing day,  
 And sought a goodly grove, as fancy led my way.  
 Straight as a line in beauteous order stood  
 Of oaks unshorn a venerable wood ;  
 Fresh was the grass beneath, and every tree  
 At distance planted in a due degree,  
 Their branching arms in air with equal space  
 Stretch'd to their neighbours with a long embrace,  
 And the new leaves on every bough were seen,  
 Some ruddy colour'd, some of lighter green.  
 The painted birds, companions of the Spring,  
 Hopping from spray to spray, were heard to sing.  
 Both eyes and ears receiv'd a like delight,  
 Enchanting music, and a charming sight.  
 On Philomel I fix'd my whole desire ;  
 And listen'd for the queen of all the quire ;  
 Fain would I hear her heavenly voice to sing ;  
 And wanted yet an omen to the spring.

Attending long in vain, I took the way,  
 Which through a path but scarcely printed lay ;  
 In narrow mazes oft it seem'd to meet,  
 And look'd as lightly press'd by fairy feet.  
 Wandering I walk'd alone, for still methought  
 To some strange end so strange a path was wrought  
 At last it led me where an arbour stood,  
 The sacred receptacle of the wood : [green.  
 This place unmark'd, though oft I walk'd the  
 In all my progress I had never seen :

And, seiz'd at once with wonder and delight,  
 Gaz'd all around me, new to the transporting sight.  
 'Twas bench'd with turf, and goodly to be seen,  
 The thick young grass arose in fresher green :  
 The mound was newly made, no sight could pass  
 Betwixt the nice partitions of the grass ;  
 The well-united sods so closely lay ;  
 And all around the shades defended it from day :  
 For sycamores with eglantine were spread,  
 A hedge about the sides, a covering over head.  
 And so the fragrant brier was wove between,  
 The sycamore and flowers were mix'd with green,  
 That Nature seem'd to vary the delight ;  
 And satisfy'd at once the smell and sight.  
 The master workman of the bower was known  
 Through fairy lands, and built for Oberon ;  
 Who twining leaves with such proportion drew,  
 They rose by measure, and by rule they grew ;  
 No mortal tongue can half the beauty tell :  
 For none but hands divine could work so well.  
 Both roof and sides were like a parlour made,  
 A soft recess, and a cool summer shade ;  
 The hedge was set, so thick, no foreign eye  
 The persons plac'd within it could espy :  
 But all that pass'd without with ease was seen,  
 As if nor fence nor tree was plac'd between.  
 'Twas border'd with a field ; and some was plain  
 With grass, and some was sow'd with rising grain.  
 That (now the dew with spangles deck'd the ground)  
 A sweeter spot of earth was never found.  
 I look'd and look'd, and still with new delight ;  
 Such joy my soul, such pleasures fill'd my sight :  
 And the fresh eglantine exhal'd a breath,  
 Whose odours were of power to raise from death.  
 Nor sullen discontent, nor anxious care,  
 Ev'n though brought thither, could inhabit there :  
 But thence they fled as from their mortal foe ;  
 For this sweet place could only pleasure know.

Thus as I mus'd, I cast aside my eye,  
 And saw a medlar-tree was planted nigh.  
 The spreading branches made a goodly show,  
 And full of opening blooms was every bough :  
 A goldfinch there I saw with gawdy pride  
 Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side,  
 Still pecking as she pass'd ; and still she drew  
 The sweets from every flower, and suck'd the dew :  
 Suffic'd at length, she warbled in her throat,  
 And tun'd her voice to many a merry note,  
 But indistinct, and neither sweet nor clear,  
 Yet such as sooth'd my soul and pleas'd my ear.

Her short performance was no sooner try'd,  
 When she I sought, the nightingale reply'd :  
 So sweet, so shrill, so variously she sung,  
 That the grove echoed, and the valleys rung :  
 And I so ravish'd with her heavenly note,  
 I stood entranc'd, and had no room for thought,  
 But, all o'erpower'd with ecstasy of bliss,  
 Was in a pleasing dream of Paradise ;  
 At length I wak'd, and looking round the bower,  
 Search'd every tree, and pry'd on every flower,  
 If any where by chance I might espy,  
 The rural poet of the melody ;  
 For still methought she sung not far away :  
 At last I found her on a laurel spray.  
 Close by my side she sat, and fair in sight,  
 Full in a line against her opposite ;  
 Where stood with eglantine the laurel twin'd ;  
 And both their native sweets were well conjoin'd.

On the green bank I sat, and listen'd long  
 (Sitting was more convenient for the song) :

Nor till her lay was ended could I move,  
 But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove.  
 Only methought the time too swiftly pass'd,  
 And every note I fear'd would be the last.  
 My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,  
 And all three senses in full gust enjoy'd.  
 And what alone did all the rest surpass,  
 The sweet possession of the fairy place ;  
 Single, and conscious to myself alone  
 Of pleasures to th' excluded world unknown :  
 Pleasures which no where else were to be found,  
 And all Elysium in a spot of ground.

Thus while I sat intent to see and hear,  
 And drew perfumes of more than vital air,  
 All suddenly I heard th' approaching sound  
 Of vocal music, on th' enchanted ground :  
 An host of saints it seem'd, so full the quire ;  
 As if the bless'd above did all conspire  
 To join their voices, and neglect the lyre.  
 At length there issued from the grove behind  
 A fair assembly of the female kind :  
 A train less fair, as ancient fathers tell,  
 Seduc'd the sons of Heaven to rebel.  
 I pass their form, and every charming grace,  
 Less than an angel would their worth debase :  
 But their attire, like liveries of a kind  
 All rich and rare, is fresh within my mind.  
 In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,  
 The seams with sparkling emeralds set around :  
 Their hoods and sleeves the same ; and purfl'd o'er  
 With diamonds, pearls, and all the shining store  
 Of eastern pomp : their long descending train,  
 With rubies edg'd, and sapphires, swept the plain :  
 High on their heads, with jewels richly set,  
 Each lady wore a radiant coronet.  
 Beneath the circles, all the quire was grac'd  
 With chaplets green, on their fair foreheads plac'd.  
 Of laurel some, of woodbine many more ;  
 And wreaths of agnus-castus others bore :  
 These last, who with those virgin crowns were dress'd,  
 Appear'd in higher honour than the rest.  
 They danc'd around : but in the midst was seen  
 A lady of a more majestic mien ;  
 By stature and by beauty mark'd their sovereign  
 queen.

She in the midst began with sober grace ;  
 Her servant's eyes were fixed upon her face,  
 And, as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,  
 Her measures kept, and step by step pursued.  
 Methought she trod the ground with greater grace,  
 With more of godhead shining in her face ;  
 And as in beauty she surpass'd the quire,  
 So, nobler than the rest, was her attire.  
 A crown of ruddy gold enclos'd her brow,  
 Plain without pomp, and rich without a show .  
 A branch of agnus-castus in her hand  
 She bore aloft (her sceptre of command) ;  
 Admir'd, ador'd by all the circling crowd,  
 For whoso'er she turn'd her face, they bow'd :  
 And as she danc'd, a roundelay she sung,  
 In honour of the laurel, ever young :  
 She rais'd her voice on high, and sung so clear,  
 The fawns came scudding from the groves to hear ;  
 And all the bending forest lent an ear.  
 At every close she made, th' attending throng  
 Reply'd, and bore the burthen of the song :  
 So just, so small, yet in so sweet a note,  
 It seem'd the music melted in the throat.

Thus dancing on, and singing as they danc'd,  
 They to the middle of the mead advanc'd,

Till round my arbour a new ring they made,  
And footed it about the secret shade.  
O'erjoy'd to see the jolly troop so near,  
But somewhat aw'd, I shook with holy fear ;  
Yet not so much, but that I noted well  
Who did the most in song or dance excel.

Not long I had observ'd, when from afar  
I heard a sudden symphony of war ;  
The neighing coursers, and the soldiers' cry,  
And sounding trumpets that seem'd to tear the sky :  
I saw soon after this, behind the grove  
From whence the ladies did in order move,  
Come issuing out in arms a warrior train,  
That like a deluge pour'd upon the plain :  
On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,  
Thick as the college of the bees in May,  
When swarming o'er the dusky fields they fly,  
New to the flowers, and intercept the sky.  
So fierce they drove, their coursers were so fleet,  
That the turf trembled underneath their feet.

To tell their costly furniture were long,  
The summer's day would end before the song :  
To purchase but the tenth of all their store,  
Would make the mighty Persian monarch poor.  
Yet what I can, I will ; before the rest  
The trumpets issued, in white mantles dress'd :  
A numerous troop, and all their heads around  
With chaplets green of cerial-oak were crown'd ;  
And at each trumpet was a banner bound,  
Which, waving in the wind, display'd at large  
Their master's coat of arms, and knightly charge.  
Broad were the banners, and of snowy hue,  
A purer web the silk-worm never drew.

The chief about their necks the scutcheons wore,  
With orient pearls and jewels powder'd o'er :  
Broad were their collars too, and every one  
Was set about with many a costly stone.  
Next these of kings-at-arms a godly train  
In proud array came prancing o'er the plain :  
Their cloaks were cloth of silver mix'd with gold,  
And garlands green around their temples roll'd ;  
Rich crowns were on their royal scutcheons plac'd,  
With sapphires, diamonds, and with rubies grac'd :  
And as the trumpets their appearance made,  
So these in habits were alike array'd ;  
But with a pace more sober, and more slow ;  
And twenty, rank in rank, they rode a row.  
The pursuivants came next, in number more ;  
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore :  
Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,  
With each an oaken chaplet on his head.

Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,  
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed :  
In golden armour glorious to behold ;  
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold.  
Their surcoats of white ermin fur were made,  
With cloth of gold between, that cast a glittering  
shade ;

The trappings of their steeds were of the same ;  
The golden fringe ev'n set the ground on flame,  
And drew a precious trail : a crown divine  
Of laurel did about their temples twine.

Three henchmen were for every knight assign'd,  
All in rich livery clad, and of a kind :  
White velvet, but unshorn, for cloaks they wore,  
And each within his hand a truncheon bore :  
The foremost held a helm of rare device ;  
A prince's ransom would not pay the price.  
The second bore the buckler of his knight,  
The third of cornel-wood a spear upright,  
Headed with piercing steel, and polish'd bright.

Like to their lords their equipage was seen,  
And all their foreheads crown'd with garlands green.

And after these came, arm'd with spear and shield,  
An host so great, as cover'd all the field,  
And all their foreheads, like the knights before,  
With laurels ever green were shaded o'er,  
Or oak, or other leaves of lasting kind,  
Tenacious of the stem, and firm against the wind.  
Some in their hands, beside the lance and shield,  
The boughs of woodbine or of hawthorn beld,  
Or branches for their mystic emblems took,  
Of palm, of laurel, or of cerial-oak.  
Thus marching to the trumpet's lofty sound,  
Drawn in two lines adverse they wheel'd around,  
And in the middle meadow took their ground.  
Among themselves the turney they divide,  
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side.  
Then turn'd their horses' heads, and man to man,  
And steed to steed oppos'd, the justs began.  
Then lightly set their lances in the rest,  
And, at the sign, against each other press'd :  
They met. I, sitting at my ease, beheld  
The mix'd events, and fortunes of the field.  
Some broke their spears, some tumbled horse and  
man,

And round the field the lighten'd coursers ran.  
An hour and more, like tides, in equal sway  
They rush'd, and won by turns, and lost the day :  
At length the nine (who still together held)  
Their fainting foes to shameful fight compell'd,  
And with restless force o'eran the field.  
Thus, to their fame, when finish'd was the fight,  
The victors from their lofty steeds alight :  
Like them dismounted all the warlike train,  
And two by two proceeded o'er the plain :  
Till to the fair assembly they advanc'd,  
Who near the secret harbour sung and danc'd.

The ladies left their measures at the sight,  
To meet the chiefs returning from the fight,  
And each with open arms embrac'd her chosen knight.  
Amid the plain a spreading laurel stood,  
The grace and ornament of all the wood :  
That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat  
From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat :  
Her leafy arms with such extent were spread,  
So near the clouds was her aspiring head,  
That hosts of birds, that wing the liquid air,  
Perch'd in the boughs, had nightly lodging there  
And flocks of sheep beneath the shade from far  
Might hear the rattling hail, and wintery war,  
From Heaven's inclemency here found retreat,  
Enjoy'd the cool, and shunn'd the scorching heat :  
A hundred knights might there at ease abide ;  
And every knight a lady by his side :  
The trunk itself such odours did bequeath,  
That a Moluccan breeze to these was common  
breath.

The lords and ladies here, approaching, paid  
Their homage, with a low obeisance made :  
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade.  
These rites perform'd, their pleasures they pursue,  
With song of love, and mix with pleasures new ;  
Around the holy tree their dance they frame,  
And every champion leads his chosen dame.

I cast my sight upon the farther field,  
And a fresh object of delight beheld :  
For from the region of the west I heard  
New music sound, and a new troop appear'd ;  
Of knights, and ladies mix'd, a jolly band,  
But all on foot they march'd, and hand in hand.

The ladies dress'd in rich cymarr were seen  
 Of Florence satin, flower'd with white and green,  
 And for a shade betwixt the bloomy girdelin.  
 The borders of their petticoats below  
 Were guarded thick with rubies on a row ;  
 And every damsel wore upon her head  
 Of flowers a garland blended white and red.  
 Attir'd in mantles all the knights were seen,  
 That gratify'd the view with cheerful green :  
 Their chaplets of their ladies colours were, [hair.  
 Compos'd of white and red, to shade their shining  
 before the merry troop the minstrels play'd ;  
 All in their master's liveries were array'd,  
 And clad in green, and on their temples wore  
 The chaplets white and red their ladies bore.  
 Their instruments were various in their kind,  
 Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind :  
 The sawtry, pipe, and hautboy's noisy band, [hand.  
 And the soft lute trembling beneath the touching  
 A tuft of daisies on a flowery lay  
 They saw, and thitherward they bent their way ;  
 To this both knights and dames their homage made,  
 And due obeisance to the daisy paid.  
 And then the band of flutes began to play,  
 To which a lady sung a virelay :  
 And still at every close she would repeat  
 The burthen of the song, " The daisy is so sweet."  
 The daisy is so sweet," when she begun,  
 The troop of knights and dames continued on.  
 The concert and the voice so charm'd my ear,  
 And sooth'd my soul, that it was Heaven to hear  
 But soon their pleasure pass'd : at noon of day,  
 The Sun with sultry beams began to play :  
 Not Sirius shoots a fiercer flame from high,  
 Then with his poisonous breath he blasts the sky :  
 The droop'd the fading flowers (their beauty fled)  
 And clos'd their sickly eyes, and hung the head ;  
 And, rivell'd up with heat, lay dying in their bed.  
 The ladies gasp'd, and scarcely could respire :  
 He breath they drew, no longer air, but fire ;  
 The fainty knights were scorch'd ; and knew not  
 where  
 To run for shelter, for no shade was near ;  
 And after this the gathering clouds amain  
 Pour'd down a storm of rattling hail and rain :  
 And lightning flash'd betwixt : the field, and flowers,  
 Urnt up before, were buried in the showers.  
 The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,  
 Are to the weather, and the wintery sky,  
 Where dropping wet, disconsolate, and wan,  
 And through their thin array receiv'd the rain ;  
 While those in white, protected by the tree, [free.  
 Saw pass in vain th' assault, and stood from danger  
 As compassion mov'd their gentle minds,  
 When ceas'd the storm, and silent were the winds,  
 Displeas'd at what, not suffering, they had seen,  
 They went to cheer the faction of the green :  
 The queen in white array, before her band,  
 Sluting, took her rival by the hand :  
 And did the knights and dames, with courtly grace,  
 And with behaviour sweet, their foes embrace :  
 When thus the queen with laurel on her brow,  
 Fair sister, I have suffer'd in your woe ;  
 For shall be wanting aught within my power  
 For your relief in my refreshing bower."  
 That soon answer'd with a lowly look,  
 And soon the gracious invitation took :  
 For ill at ease both she and all her train  
 The scorching Sun had borne, and beating rain.  
 Like courtesy was us'd by all in white, [knight.  
 Each dame a dame receiv'd, and every knight a

The laurel champions with their swords invade  
 The neighbouring forests, where the justs were made,  
 And serewood from the rotten hedges took,  
 And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke :  
 A cheerful blaze arose, and by the fire [attire.  
 They warm'd their frozen feet, and dry'd their wet  
 Refresh'd with heat, the ladies sought around  
 For virtuous herbs, which gather'd from the ground  
 They squeeze'd the juice, and cooling ointment made,  
 Which on their sun-burnt cheeks and their chapt  
 skins they laid :

Then sought green salads, which they bade them eat,  
 A sovereign remedy for inward heat.

The lady of the leaf ordain'd a feast,  
 And made the lady of the flower her guest :  
 When lo, a bower ascended on the plain,  
 With sudden seats ordain'd, and large for either train.  
 This bower was near my pleasant arbour plac'd,  
 That I could hear and see whatever pass'd :  
 The ladies sat with each a knight between,  
 Distinguish'd by their colours, white and green ;  
 The vanquish'd party with the victors join'd, [mind.  
 Nor wanted sweet discourse, the banquet of the  
 Meantime the minstrels play'd on either side,  
 Vain of their art, and for the mastery vy'd :  
 The sweet contention lasted for an hour,  
 And reach'd my secret arbour from the bower.

The Sun was set ; and Vesper, to supply  
 His absent beams, had lighted up the sky :  
 When Philomel, officious all the day  
 To sing the service of th' ensuing May,  
 Fled from her laurel shade, and wing'd her flight  
 Directly to the queen array'd in white ;  
 And, hopping, sat familiar on her hand,  
 A new musician, and increas'd the band.

The goldfinch, who, to shun the scalding heat,  
 Had chang'd the medlar for a safer seat,  
 And, hid in bushes, 'scap'd the bitter shower,  
 Now perch'd upon the lady of the flower ;  
 And either songster holding out their throats,  
 And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes :  
 As if all day, preluding to the fight,  
 They only had rehears'd, to sing by night :  
 The banquet ended, and the battle done,  
 They danc'd by star-light and the friendly Moon :  
 And when they were to part, the laureat queen  
 Supply'd with steeds the lady of the green,  
 Her and her train conducting on the way,  
 The Moon to follow, and avoid the day.

This when I saw, inquisitive to know  
 The secret moral of the mystic show,  
 I started from my shade, in hopes to find  
 Some nymph to satisfy my longing mind :  
 And, as my fair adventure fell, I found  
 A lady all in white, with laurel crown'd,  
 Who clos'd the rear, and softly pac'd along,  
 Repeating to herself the former song.  
 With due respect my body I inclin'd,  
 As to some being of superior kind,  
 And made my court according to the day,  
 Wishing her queen and her a happy May.  
 " Great thanks, my daughter," with a gracious bow  
 She said ; and I, who much desir'd to know  
 Of whence she was, yet fearful how to break  
 My mind, adventur'd humbly thus to speak :  
 " Madam, might I presume and not offend,  
 So may the stars and shining Moon attend  
 Your nightly sports, as you vouchsafe to tell  
 What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel,  
 And what the knights who fought in listed fields so  
 well."

To this the dame reply'd : " Fair daughter, know,  
That what you saw was all a fairy show :  
And all those airy shapes you now behold, [mold,  
Were human bodies once, and cloth'd with earthly  
Our souls, not yet prepar'd for upper light,  
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night ;  
This only holiday of all the year,  
We privileg'd in sunshine may appear :  
With songs and dance we celebrate the day,  
And with due honours usher in the May.  
At other times we reign by night alone,  
And posting through the skies pursue the Moon :  
But when the morn arises, none are found ;  
For cruel Demogorgon walks the round,  
And if he finds a fairy lag in light,  
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night.

" All courteous are by kind ; and ever proud  
With friendly offices to help the good.  
In every land we have a larger space  
Than what is known to you of mortal race :  
Where we with green adorn our fairy bowers,  
And ev'n this grove, unseen before, is ours.  
Know farther : every lady cloth'd in white,  
And, crown'd with oak and laurel every knight,  
Are servants to the Leaf, by liveries known  
Of innocence ; and I myself am one.  
Saw you not her so graceful to behold  
In white attire, and crown'd with radiant gold ?  
The sovereign lady of our land is she,  
Diana call'd, the queen of chastity :  
And, for the spotless name of maid she bears,  
That agnus-castus in her hand appears ;  
And all her train, with leafy chaplets crown'd,  
Were for unblam'd virginity renown'd ;  
But those the chief and highest in command  
Who bear those holy branches in their hand :  
The knights adorn'd with laurel crowns are they,  
Whom death nor danger never could dismay,  
Victorious names, who made the world obey :  
Who, while they liv'd, in deeds of arms excell'd,  
And after death for deities were held.  
But those, who wear the woodbine on their brow,  
Were knights of love, who never broke their vow ;  
Firm to their plighted faith, and ever free  
From fears, and fickle chance, and jealousy.  
The lords and ladies, who the woodbine bear,  
As true as Tristram and Isotta were." [nine,

" But what are those," said I, " th' unconquer'd  
Who crown'd with laurel-wreaths in golden armour  
shine ?

And who the knights in green, and what the train  
Of ladies dress'd with daisies on the plain ?  
Why both the bands in worship disagree,  
And some adorn the flower, and some the tree ?"

" Just is your suit, fair daughter," said the dame :  
" Those laurel'd chiefs were men of mighty fame ;  
Nine worthies were they call'd of different rites,  
Three Jews, three Pagans, and three Christian  
knights.

These, as you see, ride foremost in the field,  
As they the foremost rank of honour held,  
And all in deeds of chivalry excell'd :  
Their temples wreath'd with leaves, that still renew ;  
For deathless laurel is the victor's due :  
Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,  
Twelve they, and twelve the peers of Charlemain ;  
For bows the strength of brawny arms imply,  
Emblems of valour and of victory.  
Behold an order yet of newer date  
Doubling their number, equal in their state ;

Our England's ornament, the crown's defence,  
In battle brave, protectors of their prince :  
Unchang'd by fortune, to their sovereign true,  
For which their manly legs are bound with blue  
These, of the garter call'd, of faith unstain'd,  
In fighting fields the laurel have obtain'd,  
And well repaid the honours which they gain'd.  
The laurel wreaths were first by Caesar worn,  
And still they Caesar's successors adorn :  
One leaf of this is immortality,  
And more of worth than all the world can buy."

" One doubt remains," said I, " the dames in  
green,  
What were their qualities, and who their queen ?"  
" Flora commands," said she, " those nymphs and  
knights,

Who liv'd in slothful ease and loose delights ;  
Who never acts of honour durst pursue,  
The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue  
Who, nurs'd in idleness, and train'd in courts,  
Pass'd all their precious hours in plays and sports.  
Till Death behind came stalking on, unseen, [green  
And wither'd (like the storm) the freshness of their  
These, and their mates, enjoy their present hour,  
And therefore pay their homage to the Flower.  
But knights in knightly deeds should persevere,  
And still continue what at first they were ;  
Continue, and proceed in honour's fair career.  
No room for cowardice, or dull delay ;  
From good to better they should urge their way.  
For this with golden spurs the chiefs are grac'd,  
With pointed rowels arm'd to mend their haste ;  
For this with lasting leaves their brows are bound :  
For laurel is the sign of labour crown'd, [ground  
Which bears the bitter blast, nor shaken falls to  
From winter winds it suffers no decay,  
For ever fresh and fair, and every month is May.  
Ev'n when the vital sap retreats below,  
Ev'n when the hoary head is hid in snow ;  
The life is in the leaf, and still between  
The fits of falling snow appears the streaky green  
Not so the flower, which lasts for little space,  
A short-liv'd good, and an uncertain grace ;  
This way and that the feeble stem is driven,  
Weak to sustain the storms and injuries of Heaven  
Propp'd by the spring, it lifts aloft the head,  
But of a sickly beauty, soon to shed :  
In summer living, and in winter dead.  
For things of tender kind, for pleasure made,  
Shoot up with swift increase, and sudden  
decay'd."

With humble words, the wisest I could frame,  
And proffer'd service, I repaid the dame ;  
That, of her grace, she gave her maid to know  
The secret meaning of this moral show.  
And she, to prove what profit I had made  
Of mystic truth, in fables first convey'd,  
Demanded, till the next returning May,  
Whether the Leaf or Flower I would obey ?  
I chose the leaf ; she smil'd with sober cheer,  
And wish'd me fair adventure for the year,  
And gave me charms and sigils, for defence  
Against ill tongues that scandal innocence :  
" But I," said she, " my fellows must pursue,  
Already past the plain, and out of view."  
We parted thus ; I homeward sped my way,  
Bewilder'd in the wood till dawn of day :  
And met the merry crew who danc'd about the May.  
Then, late refresh'd with sleep, I rose to write  
The visionary vigils of the night :

Blush, as thou may'st, my Little Book, with shame,  
Nor hope with homely verse to purchase fame;  
For such thy Maker chose : and so design'd  
Thy simple style to suit thy lowly kind.

## CYMON AND IPHIGENIA.

## POETA LOQUITUR.

Old as I am, for ladies' love unfit,  
The power of beauty I remember yet. [wit.  
Which once inflam'd my soul, and still inspires my  
If love be folly, the severe divine  
Has felt that folly, though he censures mine;  
Pollutes the pleasures of a chaste embrace,  
Acts what I write, and propagates in grace,  
With riotous excess, a priestly race.  
Suppose him free, and that I forge th' offence,  
He show'd the way, perverting first my sense :  
In malice witty, and with venom fraught,  
He makes me speak the things I never thought.  
Compute the gains of his ungovern'd zeal ;  
It suits his cloth the praise of railing well.  
The world will think, that what we loosely write,  
Though now arraign'd, he read with some delight ;  
Because he seems to chew the cud again,  
When his broad comment makes the text too plain ;  
And teaches more in one explaining page,  
Than all the double-meanings of the stage.

What needs he paraphrase on what we mean ?  
We were at worst but wanton ; he's obscene.  
Not my fellows nor myself excuse ;  
But love's the subject of the comic Muse ;  
Nor can we write without it, nor would you  
A tale of only dry instruction view ;  
For love is always of a vicious kind,  
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,  
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,  
And, brushing o'er, adds motion to the pool.  
Love, studious how to please, improves our parts  
With polish'd manners, and adorns with arts.  
Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,  
He motion measur'd, harmonis'd the chime ;  
To liberal acts enlarg'd the narrow-soul'd,  
Often'd the fierce, and made the coward bold :  
He world, when waste, he peopled with increase,  
And warring nations reconcil'd in peace.  
Harmon'd, the first, and all the fair may find,  
In this one legend, to their fame design'd,  
When Beauty fires the blood, how love exalts the  
mind.

That sweet isle where Venus keeps her court,  
And every Grace, and all the Loves, resort ;  
Where either sex is form'd of softer earth,  
And takes the bent of pleasure from their birth ;  
There liv'd a Cyprian lord above the rest  
Wise, wealthy, with a numerous issue bless'd.

But as no gift of Fortune is sincere,  
Was only wanting in a worthy heir ;  
His eldest born, a goodly youth to view,  
Excell'd the rest in shape, and outward show,  
Fair, tall, his limbs with due proportion join'd,  
But of a heavy, dull, degenerate mind.  
His soul bely'd the features of his face ;  
Beauty was there, but beauty in disgrace.  
A clownish mien, a voice with rustic sound,  
And stupid eyes that ever lov'd the ground.

He look'd like Nature's error, as the mind  
And body were not of a piece design'd,  
But made for two, and by mistake in one were join'd.

The ruling rod, the father's forming care,  
Were exercis'd in vain on Wit's despair ;  
The more inform'd, the less he understood,  
And deeper sunk by floundering in the mud.  
Now scorn'd of all, and grown the public shame,  
The people from Galesus chang'd his name,  
And Cymon call'd, which signifies a brute ;  
So well his name did with his nature suit.

His father, when he found his labour lost,  
And care employ'd that answer'd not the cost,  
Chose an ungrateful object to remove,  
And loath'd to see what Nature made him love ;  
So to his country farm the fool confin'd ;  
Rude work well suited with a rustic mind.  
Thus to the wilds the sturdy Cymon went, [ment.  
A squire among the swains, and pleas'd with banish-  
His corn and cattle were his only care,  
And his supreme delight, a country fair

It happen'd on a summer's holiday,  
That to the green-wood shade he took his way ;  
For Cymon shunn'd the church, and us'd not much  
to pray.

His quarter-staff, which he could ne'er forsake,  
Hung half before, and half behind his back.  
He trudg'd along, unknowing what he sought,  
And whistled as he went for want of thought.

By Chance conducted, or by thirst constrain'd,  
The deep recesses of the grove he gain'd ;  
Where, in a plain defended by the wood,  
Crept through the matted grass a crystal flood,  
By which an alabaster fountain stood :  
And on the margin of the fount was laid  
(Attended by her slaves) a sleeping maid.  
Like Dian and her nymphs, when, tir'd with sport,  
To rest by cool Eurotas they resort :  
The dame herself the goddess well express'd,  
Not more distinguish'd by her purple vest,  
Than by the charming features of her face,  
And ev'n in slumber a superior grace :  
Her comely limbs compos'd with decent care,  
Her body shaded with a slight cymar ;  
Her bosom to the view was only bare :  
Where two beginning paps were scarcely spy'd,  
For yet their places were but signify'd :  
The fanning wind upon her bosom blows,  
To meet the fanning wind the bosom rose ;  
The fanning wind, and purling streams, continue  
her repose.

The fool of Nature stood with stupid eyes,  
And gaping mouth that testify'd surprise,  
Fix'd on her face, nor could remove his sight,  
New as he was to love, and novice to delight :  
Long mute he stood, and leaning on his staff,  
His wonder witness'd with an idiot laugh ;  
Then would have spoke, but by his glimmering sense  
First found his want of words, and fear'd offence :  
Doubted for what he was he should be known,  
By his clown accent, and his country tone.  
Through the rude chaos thus the running light  
Shot the first ray that pierc'd the native night :  
Then day and darkness in the mass were mix'd,  
Till gather'd in a globe the beams were fix'd :  
Last shone the Sun, who, radiant in his sphere,  
Illumin'd Heaven and Earth, and roll'd around the  
year.

So reason in this brutal soul began,  
Love made him first suspect he was a man ;



Love made him doubt his broad barbarian sound ;  
By love his want of words and wit he found ;  
That sense of want prepar'd the future way  
To knowledge, and disclos'd the promise of a day.

What not his father's care, nor tutor's art,  
Could plant with pains in his unpolish'd heart,  
The best instructor, Love, at once inspir'd,  
As barren grounds to fruitfulness are fir'd :  
Love taught him shame ; and Shame, with Love at  
strife,

Soon taught the sweet civilities of life ;  
His gross material soul at once could find  
Somewhat in her excelling all her kind :  
Exciting a desire till then unknown,  
Somewhat unfound, or found in her alone.  
This made the first impression on his mind,  
Above, but just above, the brutal kind.  
For beasts can like, but not distinguish too,  
Nor their own liking by reflection know ;  
Nor why they like or this or t'other face,  
Or judge of this or that peculiar grace ;  
But love in gross, and stupidly admire :  
As flies, allur'd by light, approach the fire.  
Thus our man-beast, advancing by degrees,  
First likes the whole, then separates what he sees ;  
On several parts a several praise bestows,  
The ruby lips, the well-proportion'd nose,  
The snowy skin, and raven-glossy hair,  
The dimpled cheek, and forehead rising fair,  
And, ev'n in sleep itself, a smiling air.  
From thence his eyes descending view'd the rest,  
Her plump round arms, white hands, and heaving  
breast.

Long on the last he dwelt, though every part  
A pointed arrow sped to pierce his heart.

Thus in a trice a judge of beauty grown,  
(A judge erected from a country clown)  
He long'd to see her eyes, in slumber hid,  
And wish'd his own could pierce within the lid :  
He would have wak'd her, but restrain'd his thought,  
And Love, new-born, the first good-manners taught.  
And awful Fear his ardent wish withstood,  
Nor durst disturb the goddess of the wood.  
For such she seem'd by her celestial face,  
Excelling all the rest of human race.  
And things divine, by common sense he knew,  
Must be devoutly seen, at distant view :  
So checking his desire, with trembling heart  
Gazing he stood, nor would nor could depart ;  
Fix'd as a pilgrim wilder'd in his way,  
Who dares not stir by night, for fear to stray,  
But stands with awful eyes to watch the dawn of  
day.

At length awaking, Iphigene the fair  
(So was the beauty call'd who caus'd his care)  
Unclos'd her eyes, and double day reveal'd,  
While those of all her slaves in sleep were seal'd.

The slaving cudden, propp'd upon his staff,  
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh,  
To welcome her awake ; nor durst begin  
To speak, but wisely kept the fool within.  
Then she : " What makes you, Cymon, here alone ?"  
(For Cynon's name was round the country known  
Because descended of a noble race,  
And for a soul ill sorted with his face).

But still the sot stood silent with surprise,  
With fix'd regard on her new-open'd eyes,  
And in his breast receiv'd th' envenom'd dart,  
A tickling pain that pleas'd amid the smart.  
But, conscious of her form, with quick distrust  
She saw his sparkling eyes, and fear'd his brutal lust :

This to prevent, she wak'd her sleepy crew,  
And, rising hasty, took a short adieu.

Then Cymon first his rustic voice essay'd,  
With proffer'd service to the parting maid  
To see her safe ; his hand she long deny'd,  
But took at length, asham'd of such a guide.  
So Cymon led her home, and leaving there,  
No more would to his country clowns repair,  
But sought his father's house, with better mind,  
Refusing in the farm to be confin'd.

The father wonder'd at the son's return,  
And knew not whether to rejoice or mourn ;  
But doubtfully receiv'd, expecting still  
To learn the secret causes of his alter'd will.  
Nor was he long delay'd : the first request  
He made, was like his brothers to be dress'd,  
And, as his birth requir'd, above the rest.

With ease his suit was granted by his sire,  
Distinguishing his heir by rich attire :  
His body thus adorn'd, he next design'd  
With liberal arts to cultivate his mind :  
He sought a tutor of his own accord,  
And study'd lessons he before abhorr'd.

Thus the man-child advanc'd, and learn'd so fast,  
That in short time his equals he surpass'd :  
His brutal manners from his breast exil'd,  
His mien he fashion'd, and his tongue he fil'd ;  
In every exercise of all admir'd,  
He seem'd, nor only seem'd, but was inspir'd :  
Inspir'd by Love, whose business is to please ;  
He rode, he fenc'd, he mov'd with graceful ease.  
More fam'd for sense, for courtly carriage more,  
Than for his brutal folly known before.

What then of alter'd Cymon shall we say,  
But that the fire which choak'd in ashes lay,  
A load too heavy for his soul to move, [Love  
Was upward blown below, and brush'd away by  
Love made an active progress through his mind,  
The dusky parts he clear'd, the gross refin'd,  
The drowsy wak'd ; and as he went impress'd  
The Maker's image on the human breast.  
Thus was the man amended by desire,  
And though he lov'd perhaps with too much fire,  
His father all his faults with reason scann'd,  
And lik'd an error of the better hand ;  
Excus'd th' excess of passion in his mind,  
By flames too fierce, perhaps too much refin'd :  
So Cymon, since his sire indulg'd his will,  
Impetuous lov'd, and would be Cymon still ;  
Galesus he disown'd, and chose to bear  
The name of fool confirm'd and bishop'd by the fair.

To Cipseus by his friends his suit he mov'd,  
Cipseus the father of the fair he lov'd :  
But he was pre-engag'd by former ties,  
While Cymon was endeavouring to be wise :  
And Iphigene, oblig'd by former vows,  
Had given her faith to wed a foreign spouse :  
Her sire and she to Rhodian Pasimond,  
Though both repenting, were by promise bound,  
Nor could retract ; and thus, as Fate decreed,  
Though better lov'd, he spoke too late to speed.

The doom was past, the ship, already sent,  
Did all his tardy diligence prevent :  
Sigh'd to herself the fair unhappy maid,  
While stormy Cymon thus in secret said :  
" The time is come for Iphigene to find  
The miracle she wrought upon my mind :  
Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd love  
In rank shall place me with the bless'd above.  
For mine by love, by force she shall be mine,  
Or death, if force should fail, shall finish my design."

resolv'd he said; and rigg'd with speedy care  
 A vessel strong, and well equip'd for war.  
 The secret ship with chosen friends he stor'd;  
 And, bent to die or conquer, went aboard.  
 Embush'd he lay behind the Cyprian shore,  
 Vaiting the sail that all his wishes bore;  
 For long expected, for the following tide  
 Out the hostile ship and beauteous bride.  
 To Rhodes the rival bark directly steer'd,  
 When Cymon sudden at her back appear'd,  
 And stopp'd her flight: then, standing on his prow,  
 In haughty terms he thus defy'd the foe:  
 "Or strike your sails at summons, or prepare  
 To prove the last extremities of war."  
 Thus warn'd, the Rhodians for the fight provide;  
 Already were the vessels side by side,  
 These obstinate to save, and those to seize the bride.  
 But Cymon soon his crooked grapples cast,  
 Which with tenacious hold his foes embrac'd,  
 And, arm'd with sword and shield, amid the press  
 He pass'd.

Force was the fight, but, hastening to his prey,  
 By force the furious lover freed his way:  
 Himself alone dispers'd the Rhodian crew,  
 He weak disdain'd, the valiant overthrew;  
 Heap conquest for his following friends remain'd,  
 He reap'd the field, and they but only glean'd.  
 His victory confess'd, the foes retreat,  
 And cast the weapons at the victor's feet. [fought  
 Whom thus he cheer'd: "O Rhodian youth, I  
 Or love alone, nor other booty sought:  
 Our lives are safe; your vessel I resign;  
 Ours be your own, restoring what is mine;  
 I Iphigene I claim my rightful due,  
 Robb'd by my rival, and detain'd by you:  
 Our Pasimond a lawless bargain drove,  
 He parent could not sell the daughter's love;  
 Or, if he could, my Love disdains the laws,  
 And like a king by conquest gains his cause:  
 Where arms take place, all other pleas are vain,  
 Love taught me force, and Force shall love maintain,  
 You, what by strength you could not keep, release,  
 And at an easy ransom buy your peace."

Fear on the conquer'd side soon sign'd th' accord,  
 And Iphigene to Cymon was restor'd:  
 While to his arms the blushing bride he took,  
 No seeming sadness she compos'd her look;  
 As if by force subjected to his will,  
 Though pleas'd, dissembling, and a woman still.  
 And, for she wept, he wip'd her falling tears,  
 And pray'd her to dismiss her empty fears;  
 "For yours I am," he said, "and have deserv'd  
 Our love much better whom so long I serv'd,  
 Than he to whom your formal father ty'd  
 Our vows, and sold a slave, not sent a bride."  
 Thus while he spoke, he seiz'd the willing prey,  
 As Paris bore the Spartan spouse away.  
 Faintly she scream'd, and ev'n her eyes confess'd  
 He rather would be thought, than was distress'd.  
 Who now exults but Cymon in his mind?  
 Vain hopes and empty joys of human kind,  
 Proud of the present, to the future blind!  
 Recure of Fate, while Cymon plows the sea,  
 And steers to Candy with his conquer'd prey,  
 Scarce the third glass of measur'd hours was run,  
 When, like a fiery meteor, sunk the Sun;  
 The promise of a storm; the shifting gales  
 Forsake by fits, and fill the flagging sails;  
 Hoarse murmurs of the main from far were heard,  
 And night came on, not by degrees prepar'd,

But all at once; at once the winds arise,  
 The thunders roll, the fork lightning flies.  
 In vain the master issues out commands,  
 In vain the trembling sailors ply their hands:  
 The tempest unforeseen prevents their care,  
 And from the first they labour in despair.  
 The giddy ship betwixt the winds and tides,  
 Forc'd back, and forwards, in a circle rides,  
 Stunn'd with the different blows; then shoots amain,  
 Till, counterbuff'd, she stops, and sleeps again.  
 Not more aghast the proud archangel fell,  
 Plung'd from the height of Heaven to deepest Hell,  
 Than stood the lover of his love possess'd,  
 Now curs'd the more, the more he had been bless'd;  
 More anxious for her danger than his own,  
 Death he defies; but would be lost alone.

Sad Iphigene to womanish complaints  
 Adds pious prayers, and wearies all the saints;  
 Ev'n if she could, her love she would repent,  
 But, since she cannot, dreads the punishment:  
 Her forfeit faith, and Pasimond betray'd,  
 Are ever present, and her crime upbraid.  
 She blames herself, nor blames her lover less,  
 Augments her anger, as her fears increase:  
 From her own back the burthen would remove,  
 And lays the load on his ungovern'd love,  
 Which, interposing, durst, in Heaven's despite,  
 Invade, and violate another's right:  
 The powers incens'd awhile deferr'd his pain,  
 And made him master of his vows in vain:  
 But soon they punish'd his presumptuous pride;  
 That for his daring enterprize she dy'd;  
 Who rather not resisted, than comply'd.

Then, impotent of mind, with alter'd sense,  
 She hugg'd th' offender, and forgave th' offence,  
 Sex to the last: meantime with sails declin'd  
 The wandering vessel drove before the wind:  
 Toss'd and retoss'd, aloft, and then below,  
 Nor port they seek, nor certain course they know,  
 But every moment wait the coming blow.  
 Thus blindly driven, by breaking day they view'd  
 The land before them, and their fears renew'd;  
 The land was welcome, but the tempest bore  
 The threaten'd ship against a rocky shore.

A winding bay was near; to this they bent,  
 And just escap'd; their force already spent:  
 Secure from storms, and panting from the sea,  
 The land unknown at leisure they survey;  
 And saw (but soon their sickly sight withdrew)  
 The rising towers of Rhodes at distant view;  
 And curs'd the hostile shore of Pasimond,  
 Sav'd from the seas, and shipwreck'd on the ground.

The frightened sailors try'd their strength in vain  
 To turn the stern, and tempt the stormy main;  
 But the stiff wind withstood the labouring oar,  
 And forc'd them still forward on the fatal shore!  
 The crooked keel now bites the Rhodian strand,  
 And the ship moor'd constrains the crew to land:  
 Yet still they might be safe, because unknown,  
 But, as ill fortune seldom comes alone,  
 The vessel they dismiss'd was driven before,  
 Already shelter'd on their native shore; [cheer  
 Known each, they know; but each with change of  
 The vanquish'd side exults; the victors fear;  
 Not them, but theirs, made prisoners ere they fight,  
 Despairing conquest, and depriv'd of flight.

The country rings around with loud alarms.  
 And raw in fields the rude militia swarms;  
 Mouths without hands; maintain'd at vast expense,  
 In peace a charge, in war a weak defence:

Stout once a month they march, a blustering band,  
And ever, but in times of need, at hand;  
This was the morn when, issuing on the guard,  
Drawn up in rank and file they stood prepar'd  
Of seeming arms to make a short essay,  
Then hasten to be drunk, the business of the day.

The cowards would have fled, but that they knew  
Themselves so many, and their foes so few:  
But, crowding on, the last the first impel:  
Till overborn with weight the Cyprians fell.  
Cymon enslav'd, who first the war begun,  
And Iphigene once more is lost and won.

Deep in a dungeon was the captive cast,  
Depriv'd of day, and held in fetters fast:  
His life was only spar'd at their request,  
Whom taken he so nobly had releas'd:  
But Iphigenia was the ladies' care,  
Each in their turn address'd to treat the fair;  
While Pasimond and his the nuptial feast prepare.

Her secret soul to Cymon was inclin'd,  
But she must suffer what her Fates assign'd;  
So passive is the church of woman-kind.  
What worse to Cymon could his fortune deal,  
Roll'd to the lowest spoke of all her wheel?  
It rested to dismiss the downward weight,  
Or raise him upward to his former height;  
The latter pleas'd; and Love (concern'd the most)  
Prepar'd th' amends, for what by love he lost.

The sire of Pasimond had left a son,  
Though younger, yet for courage early known,  
Ormisda call'd, to whom, by promise ty'd,  
A Rhodian beauty was the destin'd bride;  
Cassandra was her name, above the rest  
Renown'd for birth, with fortune amply bless'd.  
Lysimachus, who rul'd the Rhodian state,  
Was then by choice their annual magistrate:  
He lov'd Cassandra too with equal fire,  
But Fortune had not favour'd his desire;  
Cross'd by her friends, by her not disapprov'd,  
Nor yet prefer'd, or like Ormisda lov'd:  
So stood th' affair: some little hope remain'd,  
That, should his rival chance to lose, he gain'd.

Meantime young Pasimond his marriage press'd,  
Ordain'd the nuptial day, prepar'd the feast;  
And frugally resolv'd (the charge to shun,  
Which would be double should he wed alone)  
To join his brother's bridal with his own.

Lysimachus, oppress'd with mortal grief,  
Receiv'd the news, and study'd quick relief:  
The fatal day approach'd; if force were us'd,  
The magistrate his public trust abus'd;  
To justice liable, as law requir'd;  
For, when his office ceas'd, his power expir'd:  
While power remain'd the means were in his hand  
By force to seize, and then forsake the land:  
Betwixt extremes he knew not how to move,  
A slave to fame, but, more a slave to love:  
Restraining others, yet himself not free,  
Made impotent by power, debas'd by dignity.  
Both sides he weigh'd: but, after much debate,  
The man prevail'd above the magistrate.

Love never fails to master what he finds,  
But works a different way in different minds,  
The fool enlightens, and the wise he blinds.  
This youth, proposing to possess and 'scape,  
Began in murder, to conclude in rape: [bless  
Unprais'd by me, though Heaven sometimes may  
An impious act with undeserv'd success:  
The great it seems are privileg'd alone  
To punish all injustice but their own.

But here I stop, not daring to proceed,  
Yet blush to flatter an unrighteous deed:  
For crimes are but permitted, not decreed.

Resolv'd on force, his wit the pretor bent,  
To find the means that might secure th' event:  
Nor long he labour'd, for his lucky thought  
In captive Cymon found the friend he sought;  
Th' example pleas'd: the cause and crime the same;  
An injur'd lover, and a ravish'd dame.  
How much he durst he knew by what he dar'd,  
The less he had to lose, the less he car'd  
To manage loathsome life, when love was the reward.

This ponder'd well, and fix'd on his intent,  
In depth of night he for the prisoner sent;  
In secret sent, the public view to shun,  
Then with a sober smile he thus begun.  
"The powers above, who bounteously bestow  
Their gifts and graces on mankind below,  
Yet prove our merit first, nor blindly give  
To such as are not worthy to receive.  
For valour and for virtue they provide  
Their due reward, but first they must be try'd:  
These fruitful seeds within your mind they sow'd;  
'Twas yours 't' improve the talent they bestow'd:  
They gave you to be born of noble kind,  
They gave you love to lighten up your mind.  
And purge the grosser parts; they gave you care  
To please, and courage to deserve the fair.

"Thus far they try'd you, and by proof they found

The grain intrusted in a grateful ground:  
But still the great experiment remain'd,  
They suffer'd you to lose the prize you gain'd,  
That you might learn the gift was theirs alone,  
And when restor'd, to them the blessing own.  
Restor'd it soon will be; the means prepar'd.  
The difficulty smooth'd, the danger shar'd:  
Be but yourself, the care to me resign,  
Then Iphigene is yours, Cassandra mine.  
Your rival Pasimond pursues your life,  
Impatient to revenge his ravish'd wife,  
But yet not his; to-morrow is behind,  
And Love our fortunes in one band has join'd:  
Two brothers are our foes, Ormisda mine,  
As much declar'd as Pasimond is thine:  
To-morrow must their common vows be ty'd:  
With Love to friend, and Fortune for our guide,  
Let both resolve to die, or each redeem a bride.

"Right I have none, nor hast thou much to plead;  
'Tis force, when done, must justify the deed:  
Our task perform'd, we next prepare for flight:  
And let the losers talk in vain of right:  
We with the fair will sail before the wind,  
If they are griev'd, I leave the laws behind.  
Speak thy resolves: if now thy courage droop,  
Despair in prison, and abandon hope:  
But if thou dar'st in arms thy love regain,  
(For liberty without thy love were vain,)  
Then second my design to seize the prey, [way."  
Or lead to second rape, for well thou know'st the

Said Cymon overjoy'd, "Do thou propose  
The means to fight, and only show the foes:  
For from the first, when love had fir'd my mind,  
Resolv'd I left the care of life behind."

To this the bold Lysimachus reply'd,  
"Let Heaven be neuter, and the sword decide:  
The spousals are prepar'd, already play  
The minstrels, and provoke the tardy day:  
By this the brides are wak'd, their grooms are dress'd.  
All Rhodes is summon'd to the nuptial feast,  
All but myself, the sole unbidden guest.

Inbidden though I am, I will be there,  
 And, join'd by thee, intend to joy the fair.  
 "Now hear the rest; when Day resigns the light,  
 And cheerful torches gild the jolly Night,  
 Be ready at my call; my chosen few  
 With arms administer'd shall aid thy crew.  
 Then, entering unexpected, will we seize  
 Our destin'd prey, from men dissolv'd in ease,  
 By wine disabled, unprepar'd for fight,  
 And hastening to the seas, suborn our flight:  
 The seas are ours, for I command the fort,  
 A ship well-mann'd expects us in the port:  
 If they, or if their friends, the prize contest,  
 Death shall attend the man who dares resist."  
 It pleas'd! the prisoner to his hold retir'd,  
 His troop with equal emulation fir'd,  
 All fix'd to fight, and all their wonted work requir'd.  
 The Sun arose; the streets were throng'd around,  
 The palace open'd, and the posts were crown'd.  
 The double bridegroom at the door attends  
 His expected spouse, and entertains the friends:  
 They meet, they lead to church, the priests invoke  
 The powers, and feed the flames with fragrant smoke.  
 His done, they feast, and at the close of night  
 By kindled torches vary their delight,  
 These lead the lively dance, and those the brimming  
 Bowls invite.  
 Now at th' appointed place and hour assign'd,  
 With souls resolv'd the ravishers were join'd:  
 Three bands are form'd; the first is sent before  
 To favour the retreat, and guard the shore;  
 The second at the palace gate is plac'd,  
 And up the lofty stairs ascend the last:  
 A peaceful troop they seem with shining vests,  
 But coats of mail beneath secure their breasts.  
 Dauntless they enter, Cymon at their head,  
 And find the feast renew'd, the table spread:  
 Sweet voices, mix'd with instrumental sounds,  
 Ascend the vaulted roof, the vaulted roof rebounds.  
 When like the harpies rushing through the hall  
 The sudden troop appears, the tables fall,  
 Their smoking load is on the pavement thrown;  
 Each ravisher prepares to seize his own;  
 The brides, invaded with a rude embrace,  
 Strick out for aid, confusion fills the place.  
 Quick to redeem the prey their plighted lords  
 Advance, the palace gleams with shining swords.  
 But late is all defence, and succour vain;  
 The rape is made, the ravishers remain:  
 Two sturdy slaves were only sent before  
 To bear the purchas'd prize in safety to the shore.

The troop retires, the lovers close the rear,  
 With forward faces not confessing fear:  
 Backward they move, but scorn their pace to mend,  
 Then seek the stairs, and with slow haste descend.

Fierce Pasimond, their passage to prevent,  
 Thrust full on Cymon's back in his descent;  
 The blade return'd unbath'd, and to the handle bent.  
 Stout Cymon soon remounts, and cleft in two  
 His rival's head with one descending blow:  
 And as the next in rank Ormisda stood,  
 He turn'd the point; the sword, inur'd to blood,  
 Bor'd his unguarded breast, which pour'd a purple  
 Flood.

With vow'd revenge the gathering crowd pursues,  
 The ravishers turn head, the fight renews;  
 The hall is heap'd with corps; the sprinkled gore  
 Besmears the walls, and floats the marble floor.  
 Dispers'd at length the drunken squadron flies,  
 The victors to their vessel bear the prize;  
 And hear behind loud groans, and lamentable cries.  
 The crew with merry shouts their anchors weigh,  
 Then ply their oars, and brush the buxom sea,  
 While troops of gather'd Rhodians crowd the key.  
 What should the people do when left alone?  
 The governor and government are gone.  
 The public wealth to foreign parts convey'd;  
 Some troops disbanded, and the rest unpaid.  
 Rhodes is the sovereign of the sea no more;  
 Their ships unrigg'd, and spent their naval store,  
 They neither could defend, nor can pursue,  
 But grinn'd their teeth, and cast a helpless view;  
 In vain with darts a distant war they try,  
 Short, and more short, the missive weapons fly.  
 Meanwhile the ravishers their crimes enjoy,  
 And flying sails and sweeping oars employ:  
 The cliffs of Rhodes in little space are lost,  
 Jove's isle they seek; nor Jove denies his coast.

In safety landed on the Candian shore,  
 With generous wines their spirits they restore:  
 There Cymon with his Rhodian friend resides,  
 Both court, and wed at once the willing brides.  
 A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,  
 Stiff to defend their hospitable laws:  
 Both parties lose by turns; and neither wins,  
 Till peace propounded by a truce begins.  
 The kindred of the slain forgive the deed,  
 But a short exile must for show precede:  
 The term expir'd, from Candia they remove;  
 And happy each, at home, enjoys his love.

## JOHN PHILIPS.

JOHN PHILIPS, an English poet, was the son of Dr. Stephen Philips, archdeacon of Salop. He was born at Bampton, in Oxfordshire, in 1676, and received his classical education at Winchester school. He was removed to Christ-Church college, in Oxford, in 1694, where he fully maintained the distinction he had already acquired at school, and obtained the esteem of several eminent literary characters. In 1703 he made himself known by his poem of "The Splendid Shilling," a pleasant burlesque, in which he happily imitated the style of Milton. The reputation he acquired by this piece caused him to be selected by the leaders of the Tory party to celebrate the victory of Blenheim, in competition with Addison, an attempt which, however, seems to have added little to his fame.

His didactic poem on Cyder, published in 1706, is considered as his principal performance, and is that with which his name is chiefly associated. It became popular, and raised him to eminence among the poets of his age and class. This, and his "Splendid Shilling," are the pieces by which he will chiefly deserve to be remembered. Philips died of a pulmonary affection, in February 1708, at his mother's house in Hereford, greatly regretted by his friends, to whom he was endeared by the modesty, kindness, and blamelessness of his character. Besides a tablet, with a Latin inscription, in Hereford cathedral, he was honoured with a monument in Westminster Abbey, erected by Lord Chancellor Harcourt, with a long and classical epitaph, composed by Atterbury.

## THE SPLENDID SHILLING.

"..... Sing, heavenly Muse!  
Things unattempted yet, in prose or rhyme,"  
A shilling, breeches, and chimeras dire.

HAPPY the man, who, void of cares and strife,  
In silken or in leathern purse retains  
A Splendid Shilling: he nor hears with pain  
New oysters cry'd, nor sighs for cheerful ale;  
But with his friends, when nightly mists arise,  
To Juniper's Magpie, or Town-hall\* repairs:  
Where, mindful of the nymph, whose wanton eye  
Transfix'd his soul, and kindled amorous flamer,  
Chloe, or Phillis, he each circling glass  
Wisheth her health, and joy, and equal love.  
Meanwhile, he smokes, and laughs at merry tale,  
Or pun ambiguous, or conundrum quaint.  
But I, whom griping Penury surrounds,  
And Hunger, sure attendant upon Want,  
With scanty offals, and small acid tiff,  
(Wretched repast!) my meagre corpse sustain:  
Then solitary walk, or doze at home  
In garret vile, and with a warming puff

Regale chill'd fingers: or from tube as black  
As winter-chimney, or well-polished jet,  
Exhale mundungus, ill-perfuming scent:  
Not blacker tube, nor of a shorter size,  
Smokes Cambro-Briton (vers'd in pedigree,  
Sprung from Cadwallador and Arthur, kings  
Fuil famous in romantic tale) when he  
O'er many a craggy hill and barren cliff,  
Upon a cargo of fam'd Cestrian cheese,  
High over-shadowing rides, with a design  
To vend his wares, or at th' Arvonian mart,  
Or Maridunum, or the antient town  
Yclep'd Brechinia, or where Vaga's stream  
Encircles Ariconium, fruitful soil!  
Whence flow nectareous wines, that well may vie  
With Massic, Setin, or renown'd Falern.

Thus while my joyless minutes ted us flow,  
With looks demure, and silent pace, a Dun,  
Horrible monster! hated by gods and men,  
To my aërial citadel ascends,  
With vocal heel thrice thundering at my gate,  
With hideous accent thrice he calls; I know  
The voice ill-boding, and the solemn sound.  
What should I do? or whither turn? Amaz'd,  
Confounded, to the dark recess I fly  
Of wood-hole; straight my bristling hairs erect  
Through sudden fear; a chilly sweat bedews

\* Two noted alehouses in Oxford, 1700.

My shuddering limbs, and (wonderful to tell!)  
 My tongue forgets her faculty of speech;  
 So horrible he seems! His faded brow,  
 Entrench'd with many a frown, and conic beard,  
 And spreading band, admir'd by modern saints,  
 Disastrous acts forbode 't in his right hand  
 Long scrolls of paper solemnly he waves,  
 With characters and figures dire inscrib'd,  
 Grievous to mortal eyes; (ye gods, avert [stalks  
 such plagues from righteous men!]) Behind him  
 Another monster, not unlike himself,  
 Ullen of aspect, by the vulgar call'd  
 A catchpole, whose polluted hands the gods,  
 With force incredible, and magic charms,  
 First have endued: if he his ample palm  
 Should haply on ill-fated shoulder lay  
 Of debtor, straight his body, to the touch  
 Obscure (as whilom knights were wont),  
 To some enchanted castle is convey'd,  
 Where gates impregnable, and coercive chains,  
 A durance strict detain him, till, in form  
 Of money, Pallas sets the captive free.

Beware, ye debtors! when ye walk, beware,  
 Be circumspect; oft with insidious ken  
 He catiff eyes your steps aloof, and oft  
 Lies perdue in a nook or gloomy cave,  
 Prompt to enchant some inadvertent wretch  
 With his unhallow'd touch. So (poets sing)  
 Rimalkin, to domestic vermin sworn  
 An everlasting foe, with watchful eye  
 Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,  
 Retending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice  
 Sure ruin. So her disembowell'd web  
 Rachne, in a hall or kitchen, spreads  
 Obvious to vagrant flies: she secret stands  
 Within her woven cell: the humming prey,  
 Regardless of their fate, rush on the toils  
 Inextricable, nor will aught avail  
 Her arts, or arms, or shapes of lovely hue;  
 He wasp insidious, and the buzzing drone,  
 And butterfly, proud of expanded wings  
 Distinct with gold, entangled in her snares,  
 Seless resistance make; with eager strides,  
 He towering flies to her expected spoils;  
 Then, with venom'd jaws, the vital blood  
 Sinks of reluctant foes, and to her cave  
 Bear bulky carcasses triumphant drags.  
 So pass my days. But when nocturnal shades  
 His world envelop, and th' inclement air  
 Persuades men to repel benumbing frosts  
 With pleasant wines, and crackling blaze of wood;  
 He, lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light  
 Of make-weight candle, nor the joyous talk  
 Of loving friend, delights: distress'd, forlorn,  
 Amidst the horrors of the tedious night,  
 Bawling I sigh, and feed with dismal thoughts  
 My anxious mind: or sometimes mournful verse  
 Adite, and sing of groves and myrtle shades,  
 Or desperate lady near a purling-stream,  
 Or lover pendant on a willow-tree.  
 Meanwhile I labour with eternal drought,  
 And restless wish, and rave; my parched throat  
 Finds no relief, nor heavy eyes repose:  
 But if a slumber haply does invade  
 My weary limbs, my fancy's still awake,  
 Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream,  
 Tipples imaginary pots of ale,  
 In vain; awake I find the settled thirst  
 Still gnawing, and the pleasant phantom cure.  
 Thus do I live, from pleasure quite debarr'd,

Nor taste the fruits that the Sun's genial rays  
 Mature, John-apple, nor the downy peach,  
 Nor walnut in rough-furrow'd coat secure,  
 Nor medlar, fruit delicious in decay;  
 Afflictions great! yet greater still remain:  
 My galligaskins, that have long withstood  
 The winter's fury, and encroaching frosts,  
 By time subdued (what will not time subdue!)  
 An horrid chasm disclos'd with orifice  
 Wide, discontinuous; at which the winds  
 Eurus and Auster, and the dreadful force  
 Of Boreas, that congeals the Cronian waves,  
 Tumultuous enter with dire chilling blasts,  
 Portending agues. Thus a well-fraught ship,  
 Long sail'd secure, or through th' Ægean deep,  
 Or the Ionian, till cruising near  
 The Lilybean shore, with hideous crush  
 On Scylla, or Charybdis (dangerous rocks!)  
 She strikes rebounding; whence the shatter'd oak,  
 So fierce a shock unable to withstand,  
 Admits the sea: in at the gaping side  
 The crowding waves gush with impetuous rage,  
 Resistless, overwhelming; horrors seize  
 The mariners; Death in their eyes appears, [pray:  
 They stare, they lave, they pump, they swear, they  
 (Vain efforts!) still the battering waves rush in,  
 Implacable, till, delug'd by the foam,  
 The ship sinks foundering in the vast abyss.

## CIDER,

A POEM, IN TWO BOOKS.

..... Honos erit huic quoque Pomo? VIRG.

## BOOK I.

WHAT soil the apple loves, what care is due  
 To orchards, timeliest when to press the fruits,  
 Thy gift, Pomona, in Miltonian verse  
 Adventurous I presume to sing; of verse  
 Nor skill'd, nor studious: but my native soil  
 Invites me, and the theme as yet unsung.

Ye Ariconian knights, and fairest dames,  
 To whom propitious Heaven these blessings grants,  
 Attend my lays, nor hence disdain to learn,  
 How Nature's gifts may be improv'd by art.  
 And thou, O Mostyn, whose benevolence,  
 And candour, oft experienc'd, me vouchsaf'd  
 To knit in friendship, growing still with years,  
 Accept this pledge of gratitude and love.  
 May it a lasting monument remain  
 Of dear respect; that when this body frail  
 Is moulder'd into dust, and I become  
 As I had never been, late times may know  
 I once was bless'd in such a matchless friend!

Whoe'er expects his labouring trees should bend  
 With fruitage, and a kindly harvest yield,  
 Be this his first concern, to find a tract  
 Impervious to the winds, begirt with hills  
 That intercept the Hyperborean blasts  
 Tempestuous, and cold Eurus' nipping force,  
 Noxious to feeble buds: but to the west  
 Let him free entrance grant, let Zephyrs bland  
 Administer their tepid genial airs;  
 Nought fear he from the west, whose gentle warmth  
 Discloses well the Earth's all-teeming womb,  
 Invigorating tender seeds; whose breath  
 Nurtures the orange, and the citron groves,

Hesperian fruits, and wafts their odours sweet  
Wide through the air, and distant shores perfumes.  
Nor only do the hills exclude the winds :  
But when the blackening clouds in sprinkling  
showers

Distil, from the high summits down the rain  
Runs trickling ; with the fertile moisture cheer'd,  
The orchards smile ; joyous the farmers see  
Their thriving plants, and bless the heavenly dew.

Next let the planter, with discretion meet,  
The force and genius of each soil explore ;  
To what adapted, what it shuns averse :  
Without this necessary care, in vain  
He hopes an apple-vintage, and invokes  
Pomona's aid in vain. The miry fields,  
Rejoicing in rich mould, most ample fruit  
Of beauteous form produce ; pleasing to sight,  
But to the tongue inelegant and flat.  
So Nature has decreed : so oft we see  
Men passing fair, in outward lineaments  
Elaborate ; less, inwardly, exact.  
Nor from the sable ground expect success,  
Nor from cretaceous, stubborn and jejune :  
The Must, of pallid hue, declares the soil  
Devoid of spirit ; wretched he, that quaffs  
Such wheyish liquors ; oft with colic pangs,  
With pungent colic pangs distress'd he'll roar,  
And toss, and turn, and curse th' unwholesome  
draught.

But, farmer, look where full-ear'd sheaves of rye  
Grow wavy on the tilth, that soil select  
For apples : thence thy industry shall gain  
Ten-fold reward : thy garners, thence with store  
Surcharg'd, shall burst ; thy press with purest juice  
Shall flow, which, in revolving years, may try  
Thy feeble feet, and bind thy faltering tongue.  
Such is the Kentchurch, such Dantreyan ground,  
Such thine, O learned Brome, and Capel such,  
Willisian Burlton, much-lov'd Gærs his Marsh,  
And Sutton-~~aves~~, drench'd with regal blood  
Of Ethelbert, when to th' unhallow'd feast  
Of Mercian Offa he invited came,  
To treat of spousals : long connubial joys  
He promis'd to himself, allur'd by fair  
Elfrida's beauty : but, deluded, dy'd  
In height of hopes — oh ! hardest fate, to fall  
By show of friendship, and pretended love !

I nor advise, nor reprehend the choice  
Of Marcleigh-hill ; the apple no where finds  
A kinder mould : yet 'tis unsafe to trust  
Deceitful ground : who knows but that, once more,  
This mount may journey, and, his present site  
Forsaking, to thy neighbour's bounds transfer  
The goodly plants, affording matter strange  
For law-debates \* ? If therefore thou incline

\* February the seventh, 1571, at six o'clock in the evening, this hill roused itself with a roaring noise, and by seven the next morning had moved forty paces ; it kept moving for three days together, carrying with it sheep in their cotes, hedges and trees, and in its passage overthrew Kinnaston Chapple, and turned two highways near an hundred yards from their former position. The ground thus moved was about twenty-six acres, which opened itself, and carried the earth before it for four hundred yards space, leaving that which was pasture in the place of the tillage, and the tillage overspread with pasture. See Speed's Account of Herefordshire, page 49, and Camden's Britannia.

To deck this rise with fruits of various tastes,  
Fail not by frequent vows t' implore success ;  
Thus piteous Heaven may fix the wandering gk<sup>ts</sup>.

But if (for Nature doth not share alike  
Her gifts) an happy soil should be withheld ;  
If a penurious clay should be thy lot,  
Or rough unwieldy earth, nor to the plough,  
Nor to the cattle kind, with sandy stones  
And gravel o'er-abounding, think it not  
Beneath thy toil ; the sturdy pear-tree here  
Will rise luxuriant, and with toughest root  
Pierce the obstructing grit, and restive marle.  
Thus nought is useless made ; nor is there land,  
But what, or of itself, or else compell'd,  
Affords advantage. On the barren heath  
The shepherd tends his flock, that daily crop  
Their verdant dinner from the mossy turf,  
Sufficient ; after them the cackling goose,  
Close-grazer, finds wherewith to ease her want.  
What should I more ? Ev'n on the cliffy height  
Of Penmenmaur, and that cloud-piercing hill,  
Plinlimmon, from afar the traveller kens  
Astonish'd, how the goats their shrubby browze  
Gnaw pendent ; nor untrembling canst thou see,  
How from a scraggy rock, whose prominence  
Half overshades the ocean, hardy men,  
Fearless of rending winds, and dashing waves,  
Cut samphire, to excite the squeamish gust  
Of pamper'd luxury. Then, let thy ground  
Not lie unlabored ; if the richest stem  
Refuse to thrive, yet who would doubt to plant  
Somewhat, that may to human use redound,  
And penury, the worst of ills, remove ?

There are, who, fondly studious of increase,  
Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land  
Induce laborious, and with fattening muck  
Besmear the roots ; in vain ! the nursling grove  
Seems fair a while, cherish'd with foster earth :  
But when the alien compost is exhaust,  
Its native poverty again prevails.

Though this art fails, despond not ; little pains  
In a due hour employ'd, great profit yield.  
Th' industrious, when the Sun in Leo rides,  
And darts his sultriest beams, portending drought,  
Forgets not at the foot of every plant  
To sink a circling trench, and daily pour  
A just supply of alimental streams,  
Exhausted sap recruiting ; else false hopes  
He cherishes, nor will his fruit expect  
Th' autumnal season, but, in summer's pride,  
When other orchards smile, abortive fail.

Thus the great light of Heaven, that in his course  
Surveys and quickens all things, often proves  
Noxious to planted fields, and often men  
Perceive his influence dire ; sweltering they run  
To grots, and caves, and the cool umbrage seek  
Of woven arborets, and oft the rills  
Still streaming fresh revisit, to allay  
Thirst inextinguishable : but if the spring  
Preceding should be destitute of rain,  
Or blast septentrional with brushing wings  
Sweep up the smoky mists, and vapours damp,  
Then woe to mortals ! Titan then exerts  
His heat intense, and on our vitals preys ;  
Then maladies of various kinds, and names  
Unknown, malignant fevers, and that foe  
To blooming beauty, which imprints the face  
Of fairest nymph, and checks our growing love,  
Reign far and near ; grim Death in different shapes  
Depopulates the nations ; thousands fall

His victims; youths, and virgins, in their flower,  
Reluctant die, and sighing leave their loves  
Unfinish'd, by infectious heaven destroy'd.

Such heats prevail'd, when fair Eliza, last  
Of Winchcomb's name (next thee in blood and  
worth,

O fairest St. John!) left this toilsome world  
In beauty's prime, and sadden'd all the year:  
Nor could her virtues, nor repeated vows  
Of thousand lovers, the relentless hand  
Of Death arrest: she with the vulgar fell,  
Only distinguish'd by this humble verse.

But if it please the Sun's intemperate force  
To know, attend; whilst I of ancient fame  
The annals trace, and image to thy mind,  
How our forefathers, (luckless men!) ingulf'd  
By the wide-yawning Earth, to Stygian shades  
Went quick, in one sad sepulchre enclos'd.

In elder days, ere yet the Roman bands  
Victorious, this our other world subdued,  
A spacious city stood, with firmest walls  
Sure wounded, and with numerous turrets crown'd,  
Ærial spires, and citadels, the seat

Of kings, and heroes resolute in war,  
Fam'd Ariconium: uncontroll'd and free,  
Till all-subduing Latian arms prevail'd.

Then also, thought to foreign yoke submit,  
The undemolish'd stood, and ev'n till now  
Perhaps had stood, of ancient British art  
A pleasing monument, not less admir'd

Than what from Attic, or Etruscan hands  
Arose; had not the heavenly Powers averse  
Decreed her final doom: for now the fields

Labour'd with thirst; Aquarius had not shed  
His wonted showers, and Sirius parch'd with heat  
Solstitial the green herb: hence 'gan relax

The ground's texture, hence Tartarian dregs,  
Sulphur, and nitrous spume, enkindling fierce,  
Bellow'd within their darksome caves, by far

More dismal than the loud dislodged roar  
Of brazen enginry, that ceaseless storm  
The bastion of a well-built city, deem'd

Impregnable: th' infernal winds, till now  
Drearily imprison'd, by Titanian warmth  
Mingling, and with unctuous vapours fed,

Maden'd their narrow cells; and, their full strength  
Collecting, from beneath the solid mass  
Uphav'd, and all her castles rooted deep

Went from their lowest seat: old Vaga's stream,  
Torn'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track  
Forsook, and drew her humid train alope,

Rankling her banks: and now the lowering sky,  
And baleful lightning, and the thunder, voice  
Of angry gods, that rattled solemn, dismay'd

The sinking hearts of men. Where should they turn  
Distress'd? whence seek for aid? when from below  
Hell threatens, and ev'n Fate supreme gives signs

Of wrath and desolation: vain were vows,  
And plaints, and suppliant hands to Heaven erect!  
Yet some to fanes repair'd, and humble rites

Perform'd to Thor, and Woden, fabled gods,  
Who with their votaries in one ruin shar'd,  
Crush'd, and o'erwhelm'd. Others in frantic mood

Run howling through the streets; their hideous yells  
Tend the dark welkin; Horror stalks around,  
Wild-staring, and, his sad concomitant,

Despair, of abject look: at every gate  
The thronging populace with hasty strides  
Press furious, and, too eager of escape,  
Obstruct the easy way; the rocking town

Supplants their footsteps: to, and fro, they reel  
Astonish'd, as o'ercharg'd with wine; when lo!  
The ground adust her riven mouth disparts,

Horrible chasm; profound! with swift descent  
Old Ariconium sinks, and all her tribes,  
Heroes, and senators, down to the realms

Of endless night. Meanwhile, the loosen'd winds,  
Infuriate, molten rocks and flaming globes  
Hurl'd high above the clouds; till all their force

Consum'd, her ravenous jaws th' Earth satiate clos'd.  
Thus this fair city fell, of which the name  
Survives alone; nor is there found a mark,

Whereby the curious passenger may learn  
Her ample site, save coins, and mouldering urns,  
And huge unwieldy bones, lasting remains

Of that gigantic race; which, as he breaks  
The clotted glebe, the ploughman haply finds,  
Appall'd. Upon that treacherous tract of land,

She whilome stood; now Ceres, in her prime,  
Smiles fertile, and with ruddiest freight bedeck'd,  
The apple-tree, by our forefathers blood

Improv'd, that now recalls the devious Muse,  
Urging her destin'd labours to pursue.

The prudent will observe, what passions reign  
In various plants (for not to man alone,  
But all the wide creation, Nature gave

Love, and aversion: ) everlasting hate  
The Vine to Ivy bears, nor less abhors  
The Colewort's rankness; but with amorous twine

Clasps the tall Elm: the Pæstian Rose unfolds  
Her bud more lovely, near the fetid Leek,  
(Crest of stout Britons,) and enhances thence

The price of her celestial scent: the Gourd,  
And thirsty Cucumber, when they perceive  
Th' approaching Olive, with resentment fly

Her fatty fibres, and with tendrils creep  
Diverse, detesting contact; whilst the Fig  
Contemns not Rue, nor Sage's humble leaf,

Close-neighbouring: th' Herefordian plant  
Caresses freely the contiguous Peach,  
Hazel, and weight-resisting Palm, and likes

T' approach the Quince, and the Elder's pithy stem;  
Uneasy, seated by funeral Yew,  
Or Walnut, (whose malignant touch impairs

All generous fruits,) or near the bitter dews  
Of Cherries. Therefore weigh the habits well  
Of plants, how they associate best, nor let

Ill neighbourhood corrupt thy hopeful grafts.  
Would'st thou thy vats with gen'rous juice should  
froth?

Respect thy orchards; think not, that the trees  
Spontaneous will produce an wholesome draught.  
Let Art correct thy breed: from parent bough

A cion meetly sever: after, force  
A way into the crabstock's close-wrought grain  
By wedges, and within the living wound

Enclose the foster twig; nor over-nice  
Refuse with thy own hands around to spread  
The binding clay: ere-long their differing veins

Unite, and kindly nourishment convey  
To the new pupil; now he shoots his arms  
With quickest growth; now shake the teeming trunk,

Down rain th' empurpled balls, ambrosial fruit.  
Whether the Wilding's fibres are contriv'd  
To draw th' earth's purest spirit, and resist

It's feculence, which in more porous stocks  
Of cider-plants finds passage free, or else  
The native verjuice of the Crab, deriv'd  
Through th' infix'd graft, a grateful mixture forms  
Of tart and sweet; whatever be the cause,



This doubtful progeny by nicest tastes  
Expected best acceptance finds, and pays  
Largest revenues to the orchard-lord.

Some think the Quince and Apple would combine  
In happy union ; others fitter deem  
The Sloe-stem bearing Sylvan Plums austere.  
Who knows but both may thrive ? howe'er, what loss  
To try the powers of both, and search how far  
Two different natures may concur to mix  
In close embraces, and strange offspring bear ?  
Thou'lt find that plants will frequent changes try,  
Undamag'd, and their marriageable arms  
Conjoin with others. So Silurian plants  
Admit the Peach's odoriferous globe,  
And Pears of sundry forms ; at different times  
Adopted Plums will alien branches grace ;  
And men have gather'd from the Hawthorn's branch  
Large Medlars, imitating regal crowns.

Nor is it hard to beautify each month  
With files of parti-colour'd fruits, that please  
The tongue, and view, at once. So Maro's Muse,  
Thrice sacred Muse ! commodious precepts gives  
Instructive to the swains, not wholly bent  
On what is gainful : sometimes she diverts  
From solid counsels, shows the force of love  
In savage beasts ; how virgin face divine  
Attracts the helpless youth through storms and waves,  
Alone, in deep of night : then she describes  
The Scythian winter, nor disdains to sing  
How under ground the rude Rhiphaean race  
Mimic brisk Cider with the brakes product wild ;  
Sloes pounded, Hips, and Servis' harshest juice.

Let sage Experience teach thee all the arts  
Of grafting and in-eyeing ; when to lop  
The flowing branches ; what trees answer best  
From root, or kernel : she will best the hours  
Of harvest, and seed-time declare ; by her  
The different qualities of things were found,  
And secret motions ; how with heavy bulk  
Volatile Hermes, fluid and unmoist,  
Mounts on the wings of air ; to her we owe  
The Indian weed\*, unknown to ancient times,  
Nature's choice gift, whose acrimonious fume  
Extracts superfluous juices, and refines  
The blood distemper'd from its noxious salts ;  
Friend to the spirits, which with vapours bland  
It gently mitigates, companion fit  
Of pleasantry, and wine ; nor to the bards  
Unfriendly, when they to the vocal shell  
Warble melodious their well-labour'd songs.  
She found the polish'd glass, whose small convex  
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees  
The mite, invisible else, of Nature's hand  
Least animal ; and shows, what laws of life  
The cheese-inhabitants observe, and how  
Fabric their mansions in the harden'd milk,  
Wonderful artists ! But the hidden ways  
Of Nature would'st thou know ? how first she frames  
All things in miniature ? Thy specular orb  
Apply to well-dissected kernels ; to !  
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant  
Unfolds its boughs : observe the slender threads  
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,  
In narrow seeds describ'd ; thou'lt wondering say,  
An inmate orchard every apple boasts.  
Thus all things by experience are display'd,  
And most improv'd. Then sedulously think  
To meliorate thy stock ; no way, or rule,

\* Tobacco.

Be unassay'd ; prevent the morning star  
Assiduous, nor with the western Sun  
Surcease to work ; lo ! thoughtful of thy gain,  
Not of my own, I all the live-long day  
Consume in meditation deep, recluse  
From human converse, nor, at shut of eve,  
Enjoy repose ; but oft at midnight lamp  
Ply my brain-racking studies, if by chance  
Thee I may counsel right ; and oft this care  
Disturbs me slumbering. Wilt thou then repine  
To labour for thyself ? and rather choose  
To lie supinely, hoping Heaven will bless  
Thy slighted fruits, and give thee bread unearn'd ?

'Twill profit, when the stork, sworn foe of snakes,  
Returns, to show compassion to thy plants,  
Fatigu'd with breeding. Let the arch'd knife  
Well sharpen'd now assail the spreading shades  
Of vegetables, and their thirsty limbs  
Dissever : for the genial moisture, due  
To apples, otherwise mis-spends itself  
In barren twigs, and for th' expected crop,  
Nought but vain shoots, and empty leaves abound.

When swelling buds their odorous foliage shed,  
And gently harden into fruit, the wise —  
Spare not the little offsprings, if they grow  
Redundant ; but the thronging clusters thin  
By kind avulsion : else the starveling brood,  
Void of sufficient sustenance, will yield  
A slender autumn ; which the niggard soul  
Too late shall weep, and curse his thrifty hand,  
That would not timely ease the ponderous boughs.

It much conduces, all the cares to know  
Of gardening, how to scare nocturnal thieves,  
And how the little race of birds that hop  
From spray to spray, scooping the costliest fruit  
Insatiate, undisturb'd. Priapus' form  
Avails but little ; rather guard each row  
With the false terrors of a breathless kite.  
This done, the timorous flock with swiftest wing  
Scud through the air ; their fancy represents  
His mortal talons, and his ravenous beak  
Destructive ; glad to shun his hostile gripe.  
They quit their thefts, and unfrequent the fields.

Besides, the filthy swine will oft invade  
Thy firm enclosure, and with delving snout,  
The rooted forest undermine : forthwith  
Halloo thy furious mastiff, bid him vex  
The noxious herd, and print upon their ears  
A sad memorial of their past offence.

The flagrant Procyon will not fail to bring  
Large shoals of slow house-bearing snails, that creep  
O'er the ripe fruitage, paring slimy tracts  
In the sleek rinds, and unpress Cider drink.  
No art averts this pest ; on thee it lies,  
With morning and with evening hand to rid  
The preying reptiles ; nor, if wise, wilt thou  
Decline this labour, which itself rewards  
With pleasing gain, whilst the warm limbec draws  
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood.

Myriads of wasps now also clustering hang,  
And drain a spurious honey from thy groves,  
Their winter food ; though oft repuls'd, again  
They rally, undismay'd ; but fraud with ease  
Ensnares the noisome swarms ; let every bough  
Bear frequent vials, pregnant with the dregs  
Of Moyle, or Mum, or Treacle's viscous juice ;  
They, by th' alluring odour drawn, in haste  
Fly to the dulcet cates, and crowding sip  
Their palatable bane ; joyful thou'lt see  
The clammy surface all o'erstrown with tribes

Of greedy insects, that with fruitless toil  
Flap filmy pennons oft, to extricate  
Their feet, in liquid shackles bound, till death  
 bereave them of their worthless souls: such doom  
 Waits luxury, and lawless love of gain!

Howe'er thou may'st forbid external force,  
ntestine evils will prevail; damp airs,  
And rainy winters, to the centre pierce  
The firmest fruits, and by unseen decay  
The proper relish vitiate: then the grub  
Of unobserv'd invades the vital core,  
Pernicious tenant, and her secret cave  
Enlarges hourly, preying on the pulp  
Ceaseless; meanwhile the apple's outward form  
Delectable the witless swain beguiles,  
Till, with a writhen mouth, and spattering noise,  
He tastes the bitter morsel, and rejects  
Disrelish'd; not with less surprise, than when  
Embattled troops with flowing banners pass  
Through flowery meads delighted, nor distrust  
The smiling surface; whilst the cavern'd ground,  
With grain incentive stor'd, by sudden blaze  
Bursts fatal, and involves the hopes of war,  
In fiery whirls; full of victorious thoughts,  
Torn and dismember'd, they aloft expire.

Now turn thine eye to view Alcinous' groves,  
The pride of the Phœacian isle, from whence,  
ailing the spaces of the boundless deep,  
To Ariconium precious fruits arriv'd:  
The Pippin burnish'd o'er with gold, the Moyle  
Of sweetest honied taste, the fair Permain  
Temper'd, like comliest nymph, with red and white.  
Aloopian acres flourish with a growth  
Peculiar, styl'd the Otley: be thou first  
This apple to transplant; if to the name  
Its merit answers, no where shalt thou find  
A wine more priz'd, or laudable of taste.  
Nor does the Eliot least deserve thy care,  
Nor John-Apple, whose wither'd rind, intrencht  
With many a furrow, aptly represents  
Decrepid age, nor that from Harvey nam'd,  
Quick-relishing: why should we sing the Thrift,  
Coddling, or Pomroy, or of pimpled coat  
The Russet, or the Cat's-Head's weighty orb,  
Enormous in its growth, for various use  
Though these are meet, though after full repast  
Are oft requir'd, and crown the rich dessert?

What, though the Pear-tree rival not the worth  
Of Ariconian products? yet her freight  
Is not condemn'd, yet her wide-branching arms  
Best screen thy mansion from the fervent Dog,  
Adverse to life; the wintry hurricanes  
In vain employ their roar, her trunk unmov'd  
Breaks the strong onset, and controls their rage.  
Chiefly the Bosbury, whose large increase,  
Annual, in sumptuous banquets claims applause.  
Thrice acceptable beverage! could but Art  
Subdue the floating lee, Pomona's self  
Would dread thy praise, and shun the dubious strife.  
Be it thy choice, when summer-heats annoy,  
To sit beneath her leafy canopy,  
Quaffing rich liquids! oh! how sweet 't enjoy,  
At once her fruits, and hospitable shade!

But how with equal numbers shall we match  
The Musk's surpassing worth; that earliest gives  
Sure hopes of racy wine, and in its youth,  
Its tender nonage, loads the spreading boughs  
With large and juicy offspring, that defies  
The vernal nippings, and cold sideral blasts!  
Yet let her to the Red-streak yield, that once

Was of the sylvan kind, uncivilis'd,  
Of no regard, till Scudamore's skilful hand  
Improv'd her, and by courtly discipline  
Taught her the savage nature to forget:  
Hence styl'd the Scudamorean plant; whose wine  
Whoever tastes, let him with grateful heart  
Respect that ancient loyal house, and wish  
The nobler peer, that now transcends our hopes  
In early worth, his country's justest pride,  
Uninterrupted joy, and health entire.

Let every tree in every garden own  
The Red-streak as supreme, whose pulpos fruit  
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines,  
Tempting, not fatal, as the birth of that  
Primeval interdicted plant that won  
Fond Eve in hapless hour to taste, and die.  
This, of more bounteous influence, inspires  
Poetic raptures, and the lowly Muse  
Kindles to loftier strains; even I perceive  
Her sacred virtue. See! the numbers flow  
Easy, whilst, cheer'd with her nectareous juice,  
Hers, and my country's praises I exalt.  
Hail Herefordian plant, that dost disdain  
All other fields! Heaven's sweetest blessing, hail!  
Be thou the copious matter of my song,  
And thy choice nectar; on which always waits  
Laughter, and sport, and care-beguiling wit,  
And friendship, chief delight of human life.  
What should we wish for more? or why, in quest  
Of foreign vintage, insincere, and mixt,  
Traverse th' extremest world? why tempt the rage  
Of the rough ocean? when our native glebe  
Imparts, from bounteous womb, annual recruits  
Of wine delectable, that far surmounts  
Gallic, or Latin grapes, or those that see  
The setting sun near Calpe's towering height.  
Nor let the Rhodian, nor the Lesbian vines  
Vaunt their rich Must, nor let Tokay contend  
For sovereignty; Phanæus' self must bow  
To th' Ariconian vales: and shall we doubt  
T' improve our vegetable wealth, or let  
The soil lie idle, which, with fit manure,  
With largest usury repay, alone  
Empowered to supply what Nature asks  
Frugal, or what nice appetite requires?  
The meadows here, with battening ooze enrich'd,  
Give spirit to the grass; three cubits high  
The jointed herbage shoots; th' unfallow'd glebe  
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with store  
Of golden wheat, the strength of human life.  
Lo, on auxiliary poles, the hops  
Ascending spiral, rang'd in meet array!  
Lo, how the arable with barley-grain  
Stands thick, o'ershadow'd, to the thirsty hind  
Transporting prospect! these, as modern use  
Ordains, infus'd, an auburn drink compose,  
Wholesome, of deathless fame. Here, to the sight,  
Apples of price, and plenteous sheaves of corn,  
Oft interlac'd occur, and both imbibe  
Fitting congenial juice; so rich the soil,  
So much does fructuous moisture o'er-abound!  
Nor are the hills unamiable, whose tops  
To Heaven aspire, affording prospect sweet  
To human ken; nor at their feet the vales  
Descending gently, where the lowing herd  
Chew verdurous pasture; nor the yellow fields  
Gaily' interchang'd, with rich variety  
Pleasing; as when an emerald green, encas'd  
In flaming gold, from the bright mass acquires  
A nobler hue, more delicate to sight.

Next add the sylvan shades, and silent groves,  
 (Haunt of the Druids) whence the Earth is fed  
 With copious fuel; whence the sturdy oak,  
 A prince's refuge once, th' eternal guard  
 Of England's throne, by sweating peasants fell'd,  
 Stems the vast main, and bears tremendous war  
 To distant nations, or with sov'reign sway  
 Awes the divided world to peace and love.  
 Why should the Chalybes, or Bilboa boast  
 Their harden'd iron; when our mines produce  
 As perfect martial ore? Can Tmolus' head  
 Vie with our saffron odours? or the fleece  
 Bætic, or finest Tarentine, compare  
 With Lemster's silken wool? Where shall we find  
 Men more undaunted, for their country's weal  
 More prodigal of life? In ancient days  
 The Roman legions, and great Caesar, found  
 Our fathers no mean foes: and Cressy's plains,  
 And Agincourt, deep-ting'd with blood, confess  
 What the Silures' vigour unwithstood  
 Could do in rigid fight; and chiefly what  
 Brydges' wide-wasting hand, first garter'd knight,  
 Puissant author of great Chandos' stem,  
 High Chandos, that transmits paternal worth,  
 Prudence, and ancient prowess, and renown,  
 T' his noble offspring. O thrice happy peer!  
 That, blest with hoary vigour, view'st thyself  
 Fresh blooming in thy generous son; whose lips,  
 Flowing with nervous eloquence exact,  
 Charm the wise senate, and attention win  
 In deepest councils: Ariconium pleas'd,  
 Him, as her chosen worthy, first salutes.  
 Him on th' Iberian, on the Gallic shore,  
 Him hardy Britons bless; his faithful hand  
 Conveys new courage from afar, nor more  
 The general's conduct, than his care avails.

Thee also, glorious branch of Cecil's line,  
 This country claims; with pride and joy to thee  
 Thy Alterennis calls: yet she endures  
 Patient thy absence, since thy prudent choice  
 Has fix'd thee in the Muses' fairest seat\*,  
 Where Aldrich † reigns, and from his endless store  
 Of universal knowledge still supplies  
 His noble care: he generous thoughts instils  
 Of true nobility, their country's love,  
 (Chief end of life,) and forms their ductile minds  
 To human virtues: by his genius led,  
 Thou soon in every art pre-eminent  
 Shalt grace this isle, and rise to Burleigh's fame.

Hail, high-born peer! and thou, great nurse of arts,  
 And men, from whence conspicuous patriots spring,  
 Hammer, and Bromley; thou, to whom with due  
 Respect Wintonia bows, and joyful owns  
 Thy mitred offspring; be for ever blest  
 With like examples, and to future times  
 Proficuous, such a race of men produce,  
 As, in the cause of virtue firm, may fix  
 Her throne inviolate. Hear, ye gods, this vow  
 From one, the meanest in her numerous train;  
 Though meanest, not least studious of her praise.

Muse, raise thy voice to Beaufort's spotless fame,  
 To Beaufort, in a long descent deriv'd  
 From royal ancestry, of kingly rights  
 Faithful assertors, in him centering meet  
 Their glorious virtues, high desert from pride  
 Disjoin'd, unshaken honour, and contempt  
 Of strong allurements. O illustrious prince!

O thou of ancient faith! exulting, thee,  
 In her fair list this happy land enrolls.  
 Who can refuse a tributary verse  
 To Weymouth, firmest friend of slighted worth  
 In evil days? whose hospitable gate,  
 Unbarr'd to all, invites a numerous train  
 Of daily guests; whose board, with plenty crown'd,  
 Revives the feast-rites old: meanwhile his care  
 Forgets not the afflicted, but content  
 In acts of secret goodness, shuns the praise,  
 That sure attends. Permit me, bounteous lord,  
 To blazon what, though hid, will beauteous shine,  
 And with thy name to dignify my song.

But who is he, that on the winding stream  
 Of Vaga first drew vital breath, and now  
 Approv'd in Anna's secret councils sits,  
 Weighing the sum of things, with wise forecast  
 Solicitous of public good? How large  
 His mind, that comprehends whate'er was known  
 To old, or present time; yet not elate,  
 Not conscious of its skill? What praise deserves  
 His liberal hand, that gathers but to give,  
 Preventing suit? O not unthankful Muse,  
 Him lowly reverence, that first deign'd to hear  
 Thy pipe, and screen'd thee from opprobrious  
 tongues,

Acknowledge thy own Harley, and his name  
 Inscribe on every bark; the wounded plants  
 Will fast increase, faster thy just respect.

Such are our heroes, by their virtues known,  
 Or skill in peace, and war: of softer mould  
 The female sex, with sweet attractive airs  
 Subdue oldurdate hearts. The travellers oft,  
 That view their matchless forms with transient glance,  
 Catch sudden love, and sigh for nymphs unknown,  
 Smit with the magic of their eyes: nor hath  
 The dædal hand of Nature only pour'd  
 Her gifts of outward grace; their innocence  
 Unfeign'd, and virtue most engaging, free  
 From pride, or artifice, long joys afford  
 To th' honest nuptial bed, and in the wane  
 Of life, rebate the miseries of age.

And is there found a wretch so base of mind,  
 That woman's powerful beauty dares condemn,  
 Exactest work of Heaven? He ill deserves  
 Or love, or pity; friendless let him see  
 Uneasy, tedious day, despis'd, forlorn,  
 As stain of human race: but may the man,  
 That cheerfully recounts the female's praise,  
 Find equal love, and love's untainted sweets  
 Enjoy with honour! O, ye gods! might I  
 Elect my fate, my happiest choice should be  
 A fair and modest virgin, that invites  
 With aspect chaste, forbidding loose desire,  
 Tenderly smiling; in whose heavenly eye  
 Sits purest love enthron'd: but if the stars  
 Malignant these my better hopes oppose,  
 May I, at least, the sacred pleasures know  
 Of strictest amity; nor ever want  
 A friend, with whom I mutually may share  
 Gladness and anguish, by kind intercourse  
 Of speech and offices. May in my mind,  
 Indelible a grateful sense remain  
 Of favours undeserv'd! — O thou! from whom  
 Gladly both rich and low seek aid; most wise  
 Interpreter of right, whose gracious voice  
 Breathes equity, and curbs too rigid law  
 With mild, impartial reason; what returns  
 Of thanks are due to thy beneficence  
 Freely vouchsaf'd, when to the gates of Death

\* Oxford.

† Dr. Aldrich, dean of Christ Church.

I tended prone? if thy indulgent care  
 Had not preven'd, among unbody'd shades  
 I now had wander'd; and these empty thoughts  
 Of apples perish'd; but, uprais'd by thee,  
 I tune my pipe afresh, each night and day,  
 Thy unexampled goodness to extol  
 Desirous; but nor night, nor day, suffice  
 For that great task; the highly-honour'd name  
 Of Trevor must employ my willing thoughts  
 Incessant, dwell for ever on my tongue.  
 Let me be grateful; but let far from me  
 Be fawning cringe, and false dissembling look,  
 And servile flattery, that harbours oft  
 In courts and gilded roofs. Some loose the bands  
 Of ancient friendship, cancel Nature's laws  
 For pageantry, and tawdry gewgaws. Some  
 Renounce their sires, oppose paternal right  
 For rule and power; and others realms invade  
 With specious shows of love. This traitorous wretch  
 Betrays his sovereign. Others, destitute  
 Of real zeal, to every altar bend  
 By lucre sway'd, and act the basest things  
 To be styl'd honourable: the honest man,  
 Simple of heart, prefers inglorious want  
 To ill-got wealth; rather from door to door,  
 A jocund pilgrim, though distress'd, he'll rove,  
 Than break his plighted faith; nor fear, nor hope,  
 Will shock his stedfast soul; rather debar'd  
 Each common privilege, cut off from hopes  
 Of meanest gain, of present goods despoil'd,  
 He'll bear the marks of infamy contemn'd,  
 In pity'd; yet his mind, of evil pure,  
 Supports him, and intention free from fraud.  
 I no retinue with observant eyes  
 Attend him, if he can't with purple stain  
 Of cumbrous vestments, labour'd o'er with gold,  
 Dazzle the crowd, and set them all agape;  
 Yet clad in homely weeds, from Envy's darts  
 Remote he lives, nor knows the nightly pangs  
 Of conscience, nor with spectres' grisly forms,  
 Demons, and injur'd souls, at close of day  
 Annoy'd, sad interrupted slumbers finds;  
 But (as a child, whose inexperience'd age  
 For evil purpose fears, nor knows) enjoys  
 Night's sweet refreshment, humid sleep sincere.  
 When Chanticleer, with clarion shrill, recalls  
 The tardy day, he to his labours hies  
 Gladsome, intent on somewhat that may ease  
 Unhealthy mortals, and with curious search  
 Examines all the properties of herbs,  
 Mosses, and minerals, that th' embowell'd Earth  
 Displays, if by his industry he can  
 Benefit human race: or else his thoughts  
 Are exercis'd with speculations deep  
 Of good, and just, and meet, and th' wholesome rules  
 Of temperance, and sought that may improve  
 The moral life; not sedulous to rail,  
 Nor with envenom'd tongue to blast the fame  
 Of harmless men, or secret whispers spread  
 Among faithful friends, to breed distrust and hate.  
 Studious of virtue, he no life observes,  
 Except his own; his own employs his cares,  
 Large subject! that he labours to refine  
 Daily, nor of his little stock denies  
 Fit alms to lazars, merciful and meek.

Thus sacred Virgil liv'd from courtly vice,  
 And bates of pompous Rome secure; at court,  
 Still thoughtful of the rural honest life,  
 And how t' improve his grounds, and how himself:  
 Best poet! fit exemplar for the tribe

Of Phœbus, nor less fit Mæonides,  
 Poor eyeless pilgrim! and, if after these,  
 If after these another I may name,  
 Thus tender Spenser liv'd, with mean repast  
 Content, depress'd by penury, and pin'd  
 In foreign realm; yet not debas'd his verse  
 By Fortune's frowns. And had that other bard\*,  
 Oh, had but he, that first ennobled song  
 With holy rapture, like his Abdiel been;  
 'Mong many faithless, strictly faithful found;  
 Unpity'd, he should not have wail'd his orbs,  
 That roll'd in vain to find the piercing ray,  
 And found no dawn, by dim diffusion veil'd!  
 But he — however, let the Muse abstain,  
 Nor blast his fame, from whom she learnt to sing  
 In much inferior strains, grovelling beneath  
 Th' Olympian hill, on plains, and vales intent,  
 Mean follower. There let her rest a while,  
 Pleas'd with the fragrant walks, and cool retreat.

## BOOK II.

O HARCOURT, whom th' ingenuous love of arts  
 Has carry'd from thy native soil, beyond  
 Th' eternal Alpine snows, and now detains  
 In Italy's waste realms, how long must we  
 Lament thy absence? whilst in sweet sojourn  
 Thou view'st the relics of old Rome; or, what  
 Unrival'd authors by their presence made  
 For ever venerable, rural seats,  
 Tibur, and Tusculum, or Virgil's urn,  
 Green with immortal bays, which haply thou,  
 Respecting his great name, dost now approach  
 With bended knee, and strow with purple flowers;  
 Unmindful of thy friends, that ill can brook  
 This long delay. At length, dear youth, return,  
 Of wit and judgment ripe in blooming years,  
 And Britain's isle with Latian knowledge grace.  
 Return, and let thy father's worth excite  
 Thirst of pre-eminence; see! how the cause  
 Of widows, and of orphans, he asserts  
 With winning rhetoric, and well-argu'd law!  
 Mark well his footsteps, and, like him, deserve  
 Thy prince's favour, and thy country's love.

Meanwhile (although the Massic grape delights,  
 Pregnant of racy juice, and Formian hills  
 Temper thy cups, yet) wilt not thou reject  
 Thy native liquors: lo! for thee my mill  
 Now grinds choice apples, and the British vats  
 O'erflow with generous Cider; far remote  
 Accept this labour, nor despise the Muse,  
 That, passing lands and seas, on thee attends.

Thus far of trees: the pleasing task remains,  
 To sing of wines, and Autumn's blest increase.  
 Th' effect of art are shown, yet what avails  
 'Gainst Heaven? oft, notwithstanding all thy care  
 To help thy plants, when the small fruitery seems  
 Exempt from ill, an oriental blast  
 Disastrous flies, soon as the hind fatigued  
 Unyokes his team; the tender freight, unskill'd  
 To bear the hot disease, distemper'd pines  
 In the year's prime: the deadly plague annoys  
 The wide enclosure: think not vainly now  
 To treat thy neighbours with mellifluous cups,  
 Thus disappointed. If the former years  
 Exhibit no supplies, alas! thou must  
 With tasteless water wash thy droughty throat.

A thousand accidents the farmer's hopes  
Subvert, or check ; uncertain all his toil,  
Till lusty Autumn's lukewarm days, allay'd  
With gentle colds, insensibly confirm  
His ripening labours : Autumn, to the fruits  
Earth's various lap produces, vigour gives  
Equal, interenerating milky grain,  
Berries, and sky-dy'd Plums, and what in coat  
Rough, or soft-rin'd, or bearded husk, or shell ;  
Fat Olives, and Pistacio's fragrant nut,  
And the Pine's tasteful apple : Autumn paints  
Ausonian hills with Grapes ; whilst English plains  
Blush with pomaceous harvests, breathing sweets.  
O let me now, when the kind early dew  
Unlocks th' embosom'd odours, walk among  
The well-rang'd files of trees, whose full-ag'd store  
Diffuse ambrosial steams, than Myrrh, or Nard,  
More grateful, or perfuming flowery Bean !  
Soft whispering airs, and the lark's mottin song  
Then woo to musing, and becalm the mind  
Perplex'd with irksome thoughts. Thrice happy time,  
Best portion of the various year, in which  
Nature rejoiceth, smiling on her works  
Lovely, to full perfection wrought ! but ah !  
Short are our joys, and neighbouring griefs disturb  
Our pleasant hours ! inclement Winter dwells  
Contiguous ; forthwith frosty blasts deface  
The blithesome year : trees of their shrivell'd fruits  
Are widow'd, dreary storms o'er all prevail !  
Now, now 's the time, ere hasty suns forbid  
To work, disburthen thou thy sapless wood  
Of its rich progeny ; the turgid fruit  
Abounds with mellow liquor : now exhort  
Thy hinds to exercise the pointed steel  
On the hard rock, and give a wheely form  
To the expected grinder : now prepare  
Materials for thy mill ; a sturdy post  
Cylindric, to support the grinder's weight  
Excessive ; and a flexile saw, intrench'd,  
Rounding, capacious of the juicy hord.  
Nor must thou not be mindful of thy press,  
Long ere the vintage ; but with timely care  
Shave the goat's shaggy beard, lest thou too late  
In vain should'st seek a strainer to dispart  
The husky, terrene dregs, from purer Must.  
Be cautious next a proper steed to find,  
Whose prime is past ; the vigorous horse disdains  
Such servile labours, or, if forc'd, forgets  
His past achievements, and victorious palms.  
Blind Bayard rather, worn with work, and years,  
Shall roll th' unwieldy stone ; with sober pace  
He'll tread the circling path till dewy eve,  
From early day-spring, pleas'd to find his age  
Declining not unuseful to his lord.

Some, when the press, by utmost vigour screw'd,  
Has drain'd the pulposus mass, regale their swine  
With the dry refuse ; thou, more wise, shall steep  
Thy husks in water, and again employ  
The ponderous engine. Water will imbibe  
The small remains of spirit, and acquire  
A vinous flavour ; this the peasants blithe  
Will quaff, and whistle, as thy tinkling team  
They drive, and sing of Fusca's radiant eyes,  
Pleas'd with the medley draught. Nor halt thou now  
Reject the apple-cheese, though quite exhaust :  
Even now 'twill cherish, and improve the roots  
Of sickly plants ; new vigour hence convey'd  
Will yield an harvest of unusual growth.  
Such profit springs from husks discreetly us'd !  
The tender apples, from their parents rent

By stormy shocks, must not neglected lie,  
The prey of worms : a frugal man I knew,  
Rich in one barren acre, which, subdued  
By endless culture, with sufficient Must  
His casks replenish'd yearly : he no more  
Desir'd, nor wanted ; diligent to learn  
The various seasons, and by skill repel  
Invading pests, successful in his cares,  
Till the damp Libyan wind, with tempests arm'd  
Outrageous, bluster'd horrible amidst  
His Cider-grove : o'erturn'd by furious blasts,  
The sightly ranks fall prostrate, and around  
Their fruitage scatter'd, from the genial boughs  
Strip'd immature : yet did he not repine,  
Nor curse his stars : but prudent, his fallen heaps  
Collecting, cherish'd with the tepid wreaths  
Of tedded grass, and the Sun's mellowing beams  
Rivall'd with artful heats, and thence procur'd  
A costly liquor, by improving time,  
Equall'd with what the happiest vintage bears.

But this I warn thee, and shall always warn,  
No heterogeneous mixtures use, as some  
With wat'ry turnips have debas'd their wines,  
Too frugal ; nor let the crude humours dance  
In heated brass, steaming with fire intense ;  
Although Devonian much commends the use  
Of strengthening Vulcan : with their native strength  
Thy wines sufficient, other aid refuse ;  
And, when th' allotted orb of time's complete,  
Are more commended than the labour'd drinks.

Nor let thy avarice tempt thee to withdraw  
The priest's appointed share ; with cheerful heart  
The tenth of thy increase bestow, and own  
Heaven's bounteous goodness, that will sure repay  
Thy grateful duty : this neglected, fear  
Signal avengance, such as overtook  
A miser, that unjustly once withheld  
The clergy's due : relying on himself,  
His fields he tended, with successful care,  
Early and late, when or unwish'd-for rain  
Descended, or unseasonable frosts  
Curb'd his increasing hopes ; or, when around  
The clouds dropt fatness, in the middle sky  
The dew suspended staid, and left unmoist  
His execrable glebe : recording this,  
Be just, and wise, and tremble to transgress.

Learn now the promise of the coming year,  
To know, that by no flattering signs abus'd,  
Thou wisely may'st provide : the various Moon  
Prophetic, and attendant stars, explain  
Each rising dawn ; ere icy crusts surmount  
The current stream, the heavenly orbs serene  
Twinkle with trembling rays, and Cynthia glows  
With light unsully'd : now the fowler, warn'd  
By these good omens, with swift early steps [glades  
Treads the crimp earth, ranging through fields and  
Offensive to the birds ; sulphureous death  
Checks their mid flight, and heedless while they strain  
Their tuneful throats, the towering, heavy lead  
O'ertakes their speed ; they leave their little lives  
Above the clouds, precipitant to Earth.

The woodcock's early visit, and abode  
Of long continuance in our temperate climate,  
Foretell a liberal harvest ; he of times  
Intelligent, the harsh Hyperborean ice  
Shuns for our equal winters ; when our suns  
Cleave the chill'd soil, he backward wings his way  
To Scandinavian frozen summers, mee :  
For his numb'd blood. But nothing profits more  
Than frequent snows : O, may'st thou often see

Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain  
 Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within  
 The porous wet, quickening the languid glebe.  
 Sometimes thou shalt with fervent vows implore  
 A moderate wind: the orchard loves to wave  
 With winter winds, before the gems exert  
 Their feeble heads; the loosen'd roots then drink  
 A large increment, earnest of happy years.  
 Nor will it nothing profit to observe  
 The monthly stars, their powerful influence  
 O'er planted fields, what vegetables reign  
 Under each sign. On our account has Jove  
 Indulgent, to all moons some succulent plant  
 Plotted, that poor helpless man might slack  
 His present thirst, and matter find for toil.  
 Now will the Corinthians, now the Rasps, supply  
 Delicious draughts; the Quinces now, or Plums,  
 Or Cherries, or the fair Thisbeian fruit  
 Are prest to wines; the Britons squeeze the works  
 Of sedulous bees, and mixing odoriferous herbs  
 Repare balsamic cups, to wheezing lungs  
 Medicinal, and short-breath'd, ancient sires.  
 But, if thou 'rt indefatigably bent  
 On toil, and omnifarious drinks would'st brew;  
 Besides the orchard, every hedge and bush  
 Flours assistance; ev'n afflictive Birch, ✓  
 Nurs'd by unletter'd, idle youth, distils  
 A limpid current from her wounded bark,  
 Of use for nursing sap. When solar beams  
 Arch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads,  
 Enforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers  
 Useful in potables. Thy little sons  
 Permit to range the pastures: gladly they  
 Till mow the Cowslip-posies, faintly sweet,  
 From whence thou artificial wines shalt drain  
 A icy taste, that, in mid fervours, best  
 Ack craving thirst, and mitigate the day.  
 Happy Tèrne \*, whose most wholesome air  
 Poisons envenom'd spiders, and forbids  
 The baleful toad, and viper, from her shore!  
 One happy in her balmy draughts, enrich'd  
 With miscellaneous spices, and the root,  
 (Or thirst-abating sweetness prais'd) which wide  
 Attend her fame, and to each drooping heart  
 Resent redress, and lively health convey.  
 See, how the Belgæ, sedulous and stout,  
 With bowls of fattening Mum, or blissful cups  
 Of kernel-relish'd fluids, the fair star  
 Of early Phosphorus salute, at noon  
 Surcund with frequent-rising fumes! by use  
 Structured, thus to quell their native phlegm  
 Ravelling, and engender wayward mirth.  
 What need to treat of distant climes, remov'd  
 Or from the sloping journey of the year,  
 Beyond Petsora, and Islandic coasts?  
 Here ever-during snows, perpetual shades  
 Of darkness, would congeal their livid blood,  
 Did not the Arctic tract spontaneous yield  
 Cheering purple berry, big with wine,  
 Intensely fervent, which each hour they crave,  
 Read round a flaming pile of pines, and oft  
 Beyond interlard their native drinks with choice  
 Of strongest Brandy, yet scarce with these aids  
 Enabled to prevent the sudden rot  
 Of freezing nose, and quick-decaying feet  
 Nor less the sable borders of Nile,  
 Or they who Taprobane manure, nor they,  
 Whom sunny Bornio bears, are stor'd with streams

\* Ireland.

Egregious, Rum, and Rice's spirit extract.  
 For here, expos'd to perpendicular rays,  
 In vain they covet shades, and Thracia's gales,  
 Pining with equinoctial heat, unless  
 The cordial glass perpetual motion keep,  
 Quick circuiting; nor dare they close their eyes,  
 Void of a bulky charger near their lips,  
 With which, in often interrupted sleep,  
 Their frying blood compels to irrigate  
 Their dry-furr'd tongues, else minutely to death  
 Obnoxious, dismal death, th' effect of drought!

More happy they, born in Columbus' world,  
 Carybbs, and they, whom the Cotton plant  
 With downy-sprouting vests arrays! their woods  
 Bow with prodigious nuts, that give at once  
 Celestial food, and nectar; then, at hand  
 The Lemon, uncorrupt with voyage long,  
 To vinous spirits added (heavenly drink!)  
 They with pneumatic engine ceaseless draw,  
 Intent on laughter; a continual tide  
 Flows from th' exhilarating fount. As, when  
 Against a secret cliff, with sudden shock  
 A ship is dash'd, and leaking drinks the sea,  
 Th' astonish'd mariners aye ply the pump,  
 Nor stay, nor rest, till the wide breach is clos'd:  
 So they (but cheerful) unfatigued, still move  
 The draining sucker, then alone concern'd  
 When the dry bowl forbids their pleasing work.

But if to hoarding thou art bent, thy hopes  
 Are frustrate, should'st thou think thy pipes will flow  
 With early limpid wine. The hoarded store,  
 And the harsh draught, must twice endure the Sun's  
 Kind strengthening heat, twice Winter's purging  
 cold.

There are, that a compounded fluid drain  
 From different mixtures, Woodcock, Pippin, Moyle,  
 Rough Eliot, sweet Permain: the blended streams  
 (Each mutually correcting each) create  
 A pleasurable medley, of what taste  
 Hardly distinguish'd; as the showery arch,  
 With listed colours gay, ore, azure, gules,  
 Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye,  
 That views the wat'ry brede, with thousand shows  
 Of painture vary'd, yet 's unskill'd to tell  
 Or where one colour rises, or one faints.

Some Ciders have by art, or age, unlearn'd  
 Their genuine relish, and of sundry vines  
 Assum'd the flavour; one sort counterfeits  
 The Spanish product; this, to Gauls has seem'd  
 The sparkling Nectar of Champagne; with that,  
 A German oft has swill'd his throat, and sworn,  
 Deluded, that imperial Rhine bestow'd  
 The generous rummer, whilst the owner, pleas'd,  
 Laughs inly at his guests, thus entertain'd  
 With foreign vintage from his cider cask.

Soon as thy liquor from the narrow cells  
 Of close-prest husks is freed, thou must refrain  
 Thy thirsty soul; let none persuade to brach  
 Thy thick, unwholesome, undigested cades:  
 The hoary frosts, and northern blasts, take care  
 Thy muddy beverage to serene, and drive  
 Precipitant the baser, ropy lees.

And now thy wine's transpicuous, purg'd from all  
 Its earthy gross, yet let it feed awhile  
 On the fat refuse, lest, too soon disjoin'd,  
 From sprightly, it to sharp or rapid change.  
 When to convenient vigour it attains,  
 Suffice it to provide a brazen tube  
 Inflex; self-taught, and voluntary, flies  
 The defecated liquor, through the vent

Ascending, then by downward tract convey'd,  
Spouts into subject vessels, lovely clear.  
As when a noontide sun, with summer beams,  
Darts through a cloud, her wat'ry skirts are edg'd  
With lucid amber, or undrossy gold :  
So, and so richly, the purg'd liquid shines.

Now also, when the colds abate, nor yet  
Full summer shines, a dubious season, close  
In glass thy purer streams, and let them gain,  
From due confinement, spirit, and flavour new.

For this intent, the subtle chymist feeds  
Perpetual flames, whose unresisted force,  
O'er sand, and ashes, and the stubborn flint  
Prevailing, turns into a fusil sea,  
That in his furnace bubbles sunny-red :  
From hence a glowing drop with hollow'd steel  
He takes, and by one efficacious breath  
Dilates to a surprising cube, or sphere,  
Or oval, and fit receptacles forms  
For every liquid, with his plastic lungs,  
To human life subservient ; by his means  
Ciders in metal frail improve : the Moyle,  
And tasteful Pippin, in a moon's short year,  
Acquire complete perfection : now they smoke  
Transparent, sparkling in each drop, delight  
Of curious palate, by fair virgins crav'd.  
But harsher fluids different lengths of time  
Expect : thy flask will slowly mitigate  
The Eliot's roughness. Stirom, firmest fruit,  
Embottled (long as Priæmian Troy  
Withstood the Greeks) endures, ere justly mild.  
Soften'd by age, it youthful vigour gains.  
Fallacious drink ! ye honest men, beware,  
Nor trust its smoothness ; the third circling glass  
Suffices virtue : but may hypocrites,  
(That slyly speak one thing, another think,  
Hateful as Hell) pleas'd with the relish weak,  
Drink on unwarn'd, till by enchanting cups  
Infatuate, they their wily thoughts disclose,  
And through intemperance grow awhile sincere.

The farmer's toil is done ; his cadet mature  
Now call for vent ; his lands exhaust permit  
T' indulge awhile. Now solemn rites he pays  
To Bacchus, author of heart-cheering mirth.  
His honest friends, at thirsty hour of dusk,  
Come uninvited ; he with bounteous hand  
Imparts his smoking vintage, sweet reward  
Of his own industry ; the well-fraught bowl  
Circles incessant, whilst the humble cell  
With quavering laugh and rural jests resounds.  
Ease, and content, and undissembled love,  
Shine in each face ; the thoughts of labour past  
Increase their joy : As, from retentive cage  
When sullen Philomel escapes, her notes  
She varies, and of past imprisonment  
Sweetly complains ; her liberty retriev'd  
Cheers her sad soul, improves her pleasing song.  
Gladsome they quaff, yet not exceed the bounds  
Of healthy temperance, nor encroach on night,  
Season of rest, but well bedew'd repair  
Each to his home, with unsupplanted feet.  
Ere Heaven 's emblazon'd by the rosy dawn,  
Domestic cares awake them ; brisk they rise,  
Refresh'd, and lively with the joys that flow  
From amicable talk, and moderate cups  
Sweetly interchang'd. The pining lover finds  
Present redress, and long oblivion drinks  
Of coy Lucinda. Give the debtor wine ;  
His joys are short, and few ; yet when he drinks,  
His dread retires, the flowing glasses add

Courage and mirth : magnificent in thought,  
Imaginary riches he enjoys,  
And in the gaol expatiates unconfin'd.  
Nor can the poet Bacchus' praise indite,  
Debar'd his grape : the Muses still require  
Humid regalement, nor will aught avail  
Imploping Phœbus, with unmoisten'd lips.  
Thus to the generous bottle all incline,  
By parching thirst allur'd : with vehement suns  
When dusty Summer bakes the crumbling clods,  
How pleasant is 't, beneath the twisted arch  
Of a retreating bower, in mid-day's reign  
To ply the sweet carouse, remote from noise,  
Secur'd of feverish heats ! When th' aged year  
Inclines, and Boreas' spirit blusters froze,  
Beware th' inclement Heavens ; now let thy hearth  
Crackle with juiceless boughs ; thy lingering blood  
Now instigate with th' apple's powerful streams.  
Perpetual showers, and stormy gusts confine  
The willing ploughman, and December warns  
To annual jollities ; now sportive youth  
Carol incondite rhymes, with suiting notes,  
And quaver unharmonious ; sturdy swains  
In clean array for rustic dance prepare,  
Mixt with the buxom damsels ; hand in hand  
They frisk and bound, and various mazes weave,  
Shaking their brawny limbs, with uncouth mien,  
Transported, and sometimes an oblique leer  
Dart on their loves, sometimes an hasty kiss  
Steal from unwary lasses ; they with scorn,  
And neck reclin'd, resent the ravish'd bliss.  
Meanwhile blind British bards with volant touch  
Traverse loquacious strings, whose solemn notes  
Provoke to harmless revels ; these among,  
A subtle artist stands, with wondrous bag  
That bears imprison'd winds (of gentler sort  
Than those, which erst Laertes' son enclos'd.)  
Peaceful they sleep ; but let the tuneful squeeze  
Of labouring elbow rouse them, out they fly  
Melodious, and with sprightly accents charm.  
'Midst these desports, forget they not to drench  
Themselves with belling goblets ; nor, when Spring  
Returns, can they refuse to usher in  
The fresh-born year with loud acclaim, and store  
Of jovial draughts, now, when the sappy boughs  
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments  
Of future harvest. When the Gnosian crown  
Leads on expected autumn, and the trees  
Discharge their mellow burthens, let them thank  
Boon Nature, that thus annually supplies  
Their vaults, and with her former liquid gifts  
Exhilarates their languid minds, within  
The golden mean confin'd : beyond there's nought  
Of health, or pleasure. Therefore, when thy heart  
Dilates with fervent joys, and eager soul  
Prompts to pursue the sparkling glass, be sure  
'Tis time to shun it ; if thou wilt prolong  
Dire computation, forthwith Reason quits  
Her empire to confusion, and misrule,  
And vain debates ; then twenty tongues at once  
Conspire in senseless jargon, nought is heard  
But din, and various clamour, and mad rant :  
Distrust, and jealousy to these succeed,  
And anger-kindling taunt, the certain bane  
Of well-knit fellowship. Now horrid frays  
Commence, the brimming glasses now are hurl'd  
With dire intent ; bottles with bottles clash  
In rude encounter, round their temples fly  
The sharp-edg'd fragments, down their better'd  
cheeks

Mix'd gore and cider flow. What shall we say  
 Of rash Elpenor, who in evil hour  
 Dry'd an immeasurable bowl, and thought  
 T' exhale his surfeit by irriuous sleep,  
 Imprudent? him Death's iron-sleep oppress,  
 Descending careless from his couch; the fall  
 Luxt his neck-joint, and spinal marrow bruise'd.  
 Nor need we tell what anxious cares attend  
 The turbulent mirth of wine; nor all the kinds  
 Of maladies, that lead to Death's grim cave,  
 Wrought by intemperance, joint-racking gout,  
 Intestine stone, and pining atrophy,  
 Chill even when the Sun with July heats  
 Fries the scorch'd soil, and dropsy all afloat,  
 Yet craving liquids: nor the Centaurs tale  
 Be here repeated; how, with lust and wine  
 Inflamm'd, they fought, and split their drunken souls  
 At feasting hour. Ye heavenly Powers, that guard  
 The British isles, such dire events remove  
 Far from fair Albion, nor let civil broils  
 Ferment from social cups: may we, remote  
 From the hoarse, brazen sound of war, enjoy  
 Our humid products, and with seemly draughts  
 Enkindle mirth, and hospitable love.  
 Too oft, alas! has mutual hatred drench'd  
 Our swords in native blood; too oft has pride,  
 And hellish discord, and insatiate thirst  
 Of others rights, our quiet discompos'd.  
 Have we forgot, how fell Destruction rag'd  
 Wide-spreading, when by Eris' torch incens'd  
 Our fathers warr'd? what heroes, signalis'd  
 For loyalty and prowess, met their fate  
 Untimely, undeserv'd! how Bertie fell,  
 Compton, and Granville, dauntless sons of Mars,  
 Fit themes of endless grief, but that we view  
 Their virtues yet surviving in their race!  
 Can we forget, how the mad, headstrong rout  
 Defy'd their prince to arms, nor made account  
 Of faith or duty, or allegiance sworn?  
 Apostate, atheist rebels! bent to ill,  
 With seeming sanctity, and cover'd fraud,  
 Instill'd by him, who first presum'd t' oppose  
 Omnipotence; alike their crime, th' event  
 Was not alike; these triumph'd, and in height  
 Of barbarous malice, and insulting pride,  
 Abstain'd not from imperial blood. O fact  
 Unparallel'd! O Charles, O best of kings!  
 What stars their black disastrous influence shed  
 On thy nativity, that thou should'st fall  
 Thus, by inglorious hands, in this thy realm,  
 Supreme and innocent, adjudg'd to death  
 By those thy mercy only would have sav'd!  
 Yet was the Cider-land unstain'd with guilt;  
 The Cider-land, obsequious still to thrones,  
 Abhorr'd such base disloyal deeds, and all  
 Her pruning-hooks extended into swords,  
 Undaunted, to assert the trampled rights  
 Of monarchy: but, ah! successless she,  
 However faithful! then was no regard  
 Of right, or wrong. And this once happy land,  
 By homebred fury rent, long groan'd beneath  
 Tyrannic sway, till fair revolving years  
 Our exil'd kings and liberty restor'd.  
 Now we exult, by mighty Anna's care  
 Secure at home, while she to foreign realms  
 Sends forth her dreadful legions, and restrains  
 The rage of kings: here, nobly she supports  
 Justice oppress'd; here, her victorious arms  
 Quell the ambitious: from her hand alone  
 All Europe fears revenge, or hopes redress.

Rejoice, O Albion! sever'd from the world  
 By Nature's wise indulgence, indigent  
 Of nothing from without; in one supreme  
 Entirely blest; and from beginning time  
 Design'd thus happy; but the fond desire  
 Of rule and grandeur multiply'd a race  
 Of kings, and numerous sceptres introduc'd,  
 Destructive of the public weal. For now  
 Each potentate, as wary fear, or strength,  
 Or emulation urg'd, his neighbour's bounds  
 Invades, and ampler territory seeks  
 With ruinous assault; on every plain  
 Host cop'd with host, dire was the din of war,  
 And ceaseless, or short truce haply procur'd  
 By havoc, and dismay, till jealousy  
 Rais'd new combustion. Thus was peace in vain  
 Sought for by martial deeds, and conflict stern:  
 Till Edgar grateful (as to those who pine  
 A dismal half-year night, the orient beam  
 Of Phœbus' lamp) arose, and into one  
 Cemented all the long-contending powers,  
 Pacific monarch; then her lovely head  
 Concord rear'd high, and all around diffus'd  
 The spirit of love. At ease, the bards new strung  
 Their silent harps, and taught the woods and vales,  
 In uncouth rhymes, to echo Edgar's name.  
 Then gladness smil'd in every eye; the years  
 Ran smoothly on, productive of a line  
 Of wise, heroic kings, that by just laws  
 Establish'd happiness at home, or crush'd  
 Insulting enemies in furthest climes.

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force  
 Drawn from the North, to Jewry's hallow'd plains!  
 Piously valiant (like a torrent swell'd)  
 With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,  
 Breaking a way impetuous, and involves  
 Within its sweep, trees, houses, men) he press'd  
 Amidst the thickest battle, and o'erthrew  
 Whate'er withstood his zealous rage: no pause,  
 No stay of slaughter, found his vigorous arm,  
 But th' unbelieving squadrons turn'd to flight,  
 Smote in the rear, and with dishonest wounds  
 Mangled behind. The Soldan, as he fled,  
 Oft call'd on Alla, gnashing with despite,  
 And shame, and murmur'd many an empty curse.

Behold third Edward's streamers blazing high  
 On Gallia's hostile ground! his right withheld,  
 Awakens vengeance. O imprudent Gauls,  
 Relying on false hopes, thus to incense  
 The warlike English! One important day  
 Shall teach you meaner thoughts. Eager of fight,  
 Fierce Brutus' offspring to the adverse front  
 Advance resistless, and their deep array  
 With furious inroad pierce: the mighty force  
 Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desperate king;  
 Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid shock:  
 The third time, with his wide-extended wings,  
 He fugitive declin'd superior strength,  
 Discomfited; pursued, in the sad chase  
 Ten thousand ignominious fall; with blood  
 The vallies float. Great Edward thus aveng'd,  
 With golden Iris his broad shield emboss'd.

Thrice glorious prince! whom Fame with all her  
 tongues  
 For ever shall resound. Yet from his loins  
 New authors of dissension spring: from him  
 Two branches, that in hosting long contend  
 For sov'reign sway; and can such anger dwell  
 In noblest minds? But little now avail'd  
 The ties of friendship; every man, as led



By inclination, or vain hope, repair'd  
 To either camp, and breath'd immortal hate,  
 And dire revenge. Now horrid Slaughter reigns :  
 Sons against fathers tilt the fatal lance,  
 Careless of duty, and their native grounds  
 Distain with kindred blood; the twanging bows  
 Send showers of shafts, that on their barbed points  
 Alternate ruin bear. Here might you see  
 Barons, and peasants on th' embattled field  
 Slain, or half-dead, in one huge, ghastly heap  
 Promiscuously amass'd. With dismal groans,  
 And ejulation, in the pangs of death  
 Some call for aid, neglected; some o'erturn'd  
 In the fierce shock, lie gasping, and expire,  
 Trampled by fiery coursers: Horror thus,  
 And wild Uproar, and Desolation, reign'd  
 Unrespired. Ah! who at length will end  
 This long, pernicious fray? what man has Fate  
 Reserv'd for this great work? — Hail, happy prince  
 Of Tudor's race, whom in the womb of Time  
 Cadwallador foresaw! thou, thou art he,  
 Great Richmond Henry, that by nuptial rites  
 Must close the gates of Janus, and remove  
 Destructive Discord. Now no more the drum  
 Provokes to arms, or trumpet's clangour shrill  
 Affrights the wives, or chills the virgin's blood;  
 But joy and pleasure open to the view  
 Uninterrupted! with presaging skill  
 Thou to thy own unitest Fergus' line  
 By wise alliance: from thee James descends,  
 Heaven's chosen favourite, first Britannic king.  
 To him alone hereditary right  
 Gave power supreme; yet still some seeds remain'd  
 Of discontent: two nations under one,  
 In laws and interest diverse, still pursued

Peculiar ends, on each side resolute  
 To fly conjunction; neither fear, nor hope,  
 Nor the sweet prospect of a mutual gain,  
 Could aught avail, till prudent Anna said,  
 Let there be union: strait with reverence due  
 To her command, they willingly unite,  
 One in affection, laws and government,  
 Indissolubly firm; from Dubris south,  
 To northern Orcades, her long domain.

And now, thus leagued by an eternal bond,  
 What shall retard the Britons' bold designs,  
 Or who sustain their force, in union knit,  
 Sufficient to withstand the powers combin'd  
 Of all this globe? At this important act  
 The Mauritanian and Cathaian kings  
 Already tremble, and th' unbaptis'd Turk  
 Dreads war from utmost Thule. Uncontroll'd  
 The British navy through the ocean vast  
 Shall wave her double cross, t' extremest climes  
 Terrific, and return with odorous spoils  
 Of Araby well fraught, or Indus' wealth,  
 Pearl, and barbaric gold: meanwhile the swains  
 Shall unmolested reap what Plenty sows  
 From well-stor'd horn, rich grain, and timely frost  
 The elder year, Pomona, pleas'd, shall deck  
 With ruby-tinctur'd births, whose liquid store  
 Abundant, flowing in well-blended streams,  
 The native shall applaud; while glad they talk  
 Of baleful ills, caus'd by Bellona's wrath  
 In other realms; where'er the British spread  
 Triumphant banners, or their fame has reach'd  
 Diffusive, to the utmost bounds of this  
 Wide universe, Silurian cider borne  
 Shall please all tastes, and triumph o'er the vine.

## THOMAS PARNELL.

THOMAS PARNELL, an agreeable poet, was descended from an ancient family in Cheshire. His father, who was attached to the cause of the Parliament in the civil wars of Charles I., withdrew to Ireland after the Restoration, where he purchased an estate. His eldest son, Thomas, was born at Dublin, in 1679, and received his school education in that city. At an early age he was removed to the college, where he was admitted to the degree of M. A. in 1700, took deacon's orders in the same year, and was ordained priest three years afterwards. In 1705 he was presented to the archdeaconry of Clogher, and about the same time married a lady of great beauty and merit. He now began to make those frequent excursions to England, in which the most desirable part of his life was thenceforth spent. His first connections were principally with the Whigs, at that time in power; and Addison, Congreve, and Steele are named among his chief companions. When, at the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, the Tories were triumphant, Parnell deserted his former friends, and associated with Swift, Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot. Swift introduced him to Lord-Treasurer Harley; and, with the dictatorial air which he was fond of assuming, insisted upon the Treasurer's going with his staff in his hand into the anti-chamber, where Parnell was waiting to welcome him. It is said of this poet, that every year, as soon as he had collected the rents of his estate, and the revenue of his benefices, he came over to England, and spent some months, living in an elegant style, and rather impairing than improving his fortune. At this time he was an assiduous preacher in the Lon-

don pulpits, with the intention of rising to notice; but the change of the ministry at Queen Anne's death put an end to his more brilliant prospects in the church. By means, however, of Swift's recommendation to Archbishop King, he obtained a prebend, and the valuable living of Finglass.

His domestic happiness received a severe shock in 1712, by the death of his beloved wife; and it was the effect on his spirits of this affliction which led him into such a habit of intemperance in wine as shortened his days. This, at least, is the gloss put upon the circumstance by his historian, Goldsmith, who represents him, "as in some measure a martyr to conjugal fidelity." But it can scarcely be doubted, that this mode of life had already been formed when his very unequal spirits had required the aid of a glass for his support. He died at Chester, on his way to Ireland, in July 1717, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Trinity Church, in that city.

Parnell was the author of several pieces, both in prose and verse; but it is only by the latter that he is now known. Of these a collection was published by Pope, with a dedication to the Earl of Oxford. Their characters are ease, sprightliness, fancy, clearness of language, and melody of versification; and though not ranking among the most finished productions of the British muse, they claim a place among the most pleasing. A large addition to these was made in a work printed in Dublin, in 1758, of which Dr. Johnson says, "I know not whence they came, nor have ever enquired whither they are going."

A

### FAIRY TALE,

IN THE ANCIENT ENGLISH STYLE.

IN Britain's isle, and Arthur's days,  
When midnight fairies danc'd the maze,  
Liv'd Edwin of the Green;  
Edwin, I wis, a gentle youth,  
Endow'd with courage, sense, and truth,  
Though badly shap'd he'd been.

His mountain back mote well be said,  
To measure height against his head,  
And lift itself above:  
Yet, spite of all that Nature did  
To make his uncouth form forbid,  
This creature dar'd to love.

He felt the charms of Edith's eyes,  
Nor wanted hope to gain the prize,  
Could ladies look within;  
But one sir Topaz dress'd with art,  
And, if a shape could win a heart,  
He had a shape to win.

Edwin, if right I read my song,  
With slighted passion pac'd along  
All in the moony light ;  
'Twas near an old enchanted court,  
Where sportive fairies made resort  
To revel out the night.

His heart was drear, his hope was cross'd,  
'Twas late, 'twas far, the path was lost  
That reach'd the neighbour-town ;  
With weary steps he quits the shades,  
Resolv'd, the darkling dome he treads,  
And drops his limbs adown.

But scant he lays him on the floor,  
When hollow winds remove the door,  
And trembling rocks the ground :  
And, well I woen to count aright,  
At once a hundred tapers light  
On all the walls around.

Now sounding tongues assail his ear,  
Now sounding feet approached near,  
And now the sounds increase :  
And from the corner where he lay  
He sees a train profusely gay,  
Come pranking o'er the place.

But (trust me, gentles!) never yet  
Was dight a masquing half so neat,  
Or half so rich before ;  
The country lent the sweet perfumes,  
The sea the pearl, the sky the plumes,  
The town its silken store.

Now whilst he gaz'd, a gallant drest  
In flaunting robes above the rest,  
With awful accent cry'd ;  
What mortal of a wretched mind,  
Whose sighs infect the balmy wind,  
Has here presum'd to hide ?

At this the swain, whose venturous soul  
No fears of magic art control,  
Advanc'd in open sight ;  
" Nor have I cause of dread," he said,  
" Who view, by no presumption led,  
Your revels of the night.

" 'Twas grief, for scorn of faithful love,  
Which made my steps unweeting rove  
Amid the nightly dew."  
" 'Tis well," the gallant cries again,  
" We fairies never injure men  
Who dare to tell us true.

" Exalt thy love-dejected heart,  
Be mine the task, or ere we part,  
To make thee grief resign ;  
Now take the pleasure of thy chance ;  
Whilst I with Mab, my partner, daunce,  
Be little Mable thine."

He spoke, and all a sudden there  
Light music floats in wanton air ;  
The monarch leads the queen :  
The rest their fairy partners found :  
And Mable trimly tript the ground  
With Edwin of the Green.

The dauncing past, the board was laid,  
And siker such a feast was made,  
As heart and lip desire,  
Withouten hands the dishes fly,  
The glasses with a wish come nigh,  
And with a wish retire.

But, now to please the fairy king,  
Full every deal they laugh and sing,  
And antic feats devise ;  
Some wind and tumble like an ape,  
And other some transmute their shape  
In Edwin's wondering eyes.

Till one at last, that Robin hight,  
Renown'd for pinching maids by night,  
Has bent him up aloof :  
And full against the beam he flung,  
Where by the back the youth he hung  
To spraul unneath the roof.

From thence, " Reverse my charm," he cries,  
" And let it fairly now suffice  
The gambol has been shown."  
But Oberon answers with a smile,  
" Content thee, Edwin, for a while,  
The vantage is thine own."

Here ended all the phantom-play ;  
They smelt the fresh approach of day,  
And heard a cock to crow ;  
The whirling wind that bore the crowd  
Has clapp'd the door, and whistled loud,  
To warn them all to go.

Then screaming all at once they fly,  
And all at once the tapers dye ;  
Poor Edwin falls to floor ;  
Forlorn his state, and dark the place,  
Was never wight in such a case  
Through all the land before.

But soon as Dan Apollo rose,  
Full jolly creature home he goes,  
He feels his back the less ;  
His honest tongue and steady mind  
Had rid him of the lump behind,  
Which made him want success.

With lusty livelyhed he talks,  
He seems a dauncing as he walks,  
His story soon took wind ;  
And beauteous Edith sees the youth  
Endow'd with courage, sense, and truth,  
Without a bunch behind.

The story told, sir Topaz mov'd,  
The youth of Edith erst approv'd,  
To see the revel scene :  
At close of eve he leaves his home,  
And wends to find the ruin'd dome  
All on the gloomy plain.

As there he bides, it so befell,  
The wind came rustling down a dell,  
A shaking seiz'd the wall ;  
Up spring the tapers as before,  
The fairies bragly foot the floor,  
And music fills the hall.

But certes sorely sunk with woe  
 Sir Topaz sees the elphin show,  
 His spirits in him dye :  
 When Oberon cries, " A man is near,  
 A mortal passion, cleeped fear,  
 Hangs flagging in the sky."

With that sir Topaz, hapless youth !  
 In accents faltering, ay for ruth,  
 Entreats them pity graunt ;  
 For als he been a mister wight  
 Betray'd by wandering in the night  
 To tread the circled haunt ;

" Ah, losel vile," at once they roar :  
 " And little skill'd of fairie lore,  
 Thy cause to come, we know :  
 Now has thy kestrel courage fell ;  
 And fairies, since a lye you tell,  
 Are free to work thee woe."

Then Will, who bears the whispy fire  
 To trail the swains among the mire,  
 The caitiff upward flung ;  
 There, like a tortoise, in a shop  
 He dangled from the chamber-top,  
 Where whilome Edwin hung.

The revel now proceeds apace,  
 Deftly they frisk it o'er the place,  
 They sit, they drink, and eat ;  
 The time with frolic mirth beguile,  
 And poor sir Topaz hangs the while  
 Till all the rout retreat.

By this the stars began to wink,  
 They shriek, they fly, the tapers sink,  
 And down y-drops the knight :  
 For never spell by fairie laid  
 With strong enchantment bound a glade,  
 Beyond the length of night.

Chill, dark, alone, adreed, he lay,  
 Till up the welkin rose the day,  
 Then deem'd the dole was o'er ;  
 But wot ye well his harder lot ?  
 His seely back the bunch had got  
 Which Edwin lost afore.

This tale a Sybil-nurse ared ;  
 She softly stroak'd my youngling head,  
 And when the tale was done,  
 " Thus some are born, my son," she cries,  
 " With base impediments to rise,  
 And some are born with none.

" But virtue can itself advance  
 To what the favourite fools of chance  
 By fortune seem design'd ;  
 Virtue can gain the odds of Fate,  
 And from itself shake off the weight  
 Upon th' unworthy mind."

## A NIGHT-PIECE ON DEATH.

By the blue taper's trembling light,  
 No more I waste the wakeful night,  
 Intent with endless view to pore  
 The schoolmen and the sages o'er :  
 Their books from wisdom widely stray,  
 Or point at best the longest way  
 I'll seek a readier path, and go  
 Where wisdom 's surely taught below.

How deep yon azure dyes the sky !  
 Where orbs of gold unnumber'd lie,  
 While through their ranks in silver pride  
 The nether crescent seems to glide.  
 The slumbering breeze forgets to breathe,  
 The lake is smooth and clear beneath,  
 Where once again the spangled show  
 Descends to meet our eyes below.  
 The grounds, which on the right aspire,  
 In dimness from the view retire :  
 The left presents a place of graves,  
 Whose wall the silent water laves.  
 That steeple guides thy doubtful sight  
 Among the livid gleams of night.  
 There pass with melancholy state  
 By all the solemn heaps of Fate,  
 And think, as softly-sad you tread  
 Above the venerable dead,  
*Time was, like thee, thy life possess,*  
*And time shall be, that thou shalt rest.*

Those with bending osier bound,  
 That nameless heave the crumbled ground,  
 Quick to the glancing thought disclose,  
 Where toil and poverty repose.

The flat smooth stones that bear a name,  
 The chisel's slender help to fame,  
 (Which ere our set of friends decay  
 Their frequent steps may wear away)  
 A middle race of mortals own,  
 Men, half ambitious, all unknown.

The marble tombs that rise on high,  
 Whose dead in vaulted arches lie,  
 Whose pillars swell with sculptur'd stones,  
 Arms, angels, epitaphs, and bones,  
 These, all the poor remains of state,  
 Adorn the rich, or praise the great ;  
 Who, while on Earth in fame they live,  
 Are senseless of the fame they give.

Ha ! while I gaze, pale Cynthia fades,  
 The bursting earth unveils the shades !  
 All slow, and wan, and wrap'd with shrouds,  
 They rise in visionary crowds,  
 And all with sober accent cry,  
 " *Think, mortal, what it is to die.*"

Now from yon black and funeral yew,  
 That bathes the charnel-house with dew,  
 Methinks, I hear a voice begin ;  
 (Ye ravens, cease your croaking din,  
 Ye tolling clocks, no time resound  
 O'er the long lake and midnight ground !)  
 It sends a peal of hollow groans,  
 Thus speaking from among the bones.

" When men my scythe and darts supply,  
 How great a king of fears am I !  
 They view me like the last of things ;  
 They make, and then they draw, my strings.  
 Fools ! if you less provok'd your fears,  
 No more my spectre-form appears.  
 Death's but a path that must be trod,  
 If man would ever pass to God :

A port of calms, a state to ease  
From the rough rage of swelling seas."

Why then thy flowing sable stoles,  
Deep pendant cypress, mourning poles,  
Loose scarfs to fall athwart thy weeds,  
Long palls, drawn hearses, cover'd steeds,  
And plumes of black, that, as they tread,  
Nod o'er the escutcheons of the dead?

Nor can the parted body know,  
Nor wants the soul these forms of woe;  
As men who long in prison dwell,  
With lamps that glimmer round the cell,  
Whene'er their suffering years are run,  
Spring forth to greet the glittering Sun:  
Such joy, though far transcending sense,  
Have pious souls at parting hence.  
On Earth, and in the body plac'd,  
A few, and evil years, they waste:  
But when their chains are cast aside  
See the glad scene unfolding wide,  
Clap the glad wing, and tower away,  
And mingle with the blaze of day.

### THE HERMIT.

Faith in a wild, unknown to public view,  
From youth to age a reverend hermit grew;  
The moss his bed, the cave his humble cell,  
His food the fruits, his drink the crystal well:  
Remote from men, with God he pass'd the days,  
Prayer all his business, all his pleasure praise.

A life so sacred, such serene repose,  
Seem'd Heaven itself, till one suggestion rose;  
That Vice should triumph, Virtue, Vice obey,  
This sprung some doubt of Providence's sway:  
His hopes no more a certain prospect boast,  
And all the tenour of his soul is lost:

So when a smooth expanse receives imprint  
Calm Nature's image on its watery breast,  
Down bend the banks, the trees depending grow,  
And skies beneath with answering colours glow:  
But if a stone the gentle sea divide,  
Swift ruffling circles curl on every side,  
And glimmering fragments of a broken Sun,  
Banks, trees, and skies, in thick disorder run.

To clear this doubt, to know the world by sight,  
To find if books, or swains, report it right,  
(For yet by swains alone the world he knew,  
Whose feet came wandering o'er the nightly dew)  
He quits his cell; the pilgrim-staff he bore,  
And fix'd the scallop in his hat before;  
Then with the Sun a rising journey went,  
Sedate to think, and watching each event.

The morn was wasted in the pathless grass,  
And long and lonesome was the wild to pass;  
But when the southern Sun had warm'd the day,  
A youth came posting o'er a crossing way;  
His raiment decent, his complexion fair,  
And soft in graceful ringlets wav'd his hair.  
Then near approaching, "Father, hail!" he cry'd,  
"And hail, my son," the reverend sire reply'd;  
Words follow'd words, from question answer flow'd,  
And talk of various kind deceiv'd the road;  
Till each with other pleas'd, and loth to part,  
While in their age they differ, join in heart.  
(Thus stands an aged elm in ivy bound,  
Thus youthful ivy clasps an elm around.

Now sunk the Sun; the closing hour of day  
Came onward, mantled o'er with sober grey;  
Nature in silence bid the world repose;  
When near the road a stately palace rose:  
There by the Moon through ranksof trees they pass,  
Whose verdure crown'd their sloping sides of grass.  
It chanc'd the noble master of the dome  
Still made his house the wandering stranger's home  
Yet still the kindness, from a thirst of praise,  
Prov'd the vain flourish of expensive ease.  
The pair arrive: the livery'd servants wait;  
Their lord receives them at the pompous gate.  
The table groans with costly piles of food,  
And all is more than hospitably good.

Then led to rest, the day's long toil they drown,  
Deep sunk in sleep, and silk, and heaps of down.  
At length 'tis morn, and at the dawn of day,  
Along the wide canals the zephyrs play:  
Fresh o'er the gay parterres the breezes creep,  
And shake the neighbouring wood to banish sleep.  
Up rise the guests, obedient to the call:  
An early banquet deck'd the splendid hall;  
Rich luscious wine a golden goblet grac'd,  
Which the kind master forc'd the guests to taste.  
Then, pleas'd and thankful, from the porch they go:  
And, but the landlord, none had cause of woe:  
His cup was vanish'd; for in secret guise  
The younger guest purloin'd the glittering prize.

As one who spies a serpent in his way,  
Glistening and basking in the summer ray,  
Disorder'd stops to shun the danger near,  
Then walks with faintness on, and looks with fear:  
So seem'd the sire; when far upon the road,  
The shining spoil his wily partner show'd.  
He stopp'd with silence, walk'd with trembling bear,  
And much he wish'd, but durst not ask to part.  
Murmuring he lifts his eyes, and thinks it hard,  
That generous actions meet a base reward.

While thus they pass, the Sun his glory shrouds,  
The changing skies hang out their sable clouds;  
A sound in air presag'd approaching rain,  
And beasts to covert scud across the plain.  
Warn'd by the signs, the wandering pair retreat,  
To seek for shelter at a neighbouring seat.  
'Twas built with turrets on a rising ground,  
And strong, and large, and unimprov'd around;  
Its owner's temper, timorous and severe,  
Unkind and griping, caus'd a desert there.

As near the miser's heavy doors they drew,  
Fierce rising gusts with sudden fury blew;  
The nimble lightning mix'd with showers began,  
And o'er their heads loud rolling thunders ran.  
Here long they knock, but knock or call in vain,  
Driven by the wind, and batter'd by the rain.  
At length some pity warm'd the master's breast,  
('Twas then his threshold first receiv'd a guest):  
Slow creaking turns the door with jealous care,  
And half he welcomes in the shivering pair;  
One frugal fagot lights the naked walls,  
And Nature's fervour through their limbs recalls:  
Bread of the coarsest sort, with eager wine,  
(Each hardly granted) serv'd them both to dine;  
And when the tempest first appear'd to cease,  
A ready warning bid them part in peace.

With still remark the pondering hermit view'd,  
In one so rich, a life so poor and rude;  
"And why should such" within himself he cry'd,  
"Lock the lost wealth a thousand want beside?"  
But what new marks of wonder soon take place,  
In every settling feature of his face;

When from his vest the young companion bore  
That cup, the generous landlord own'd before,  
And paid profusely with the precious bowl  
The stinted kindness of this churlish soul.

But now the clouds in airy tumult fly;  
The Sun emerging opes an azure sky;  
A fresher green the smelling leaves display,  
And, glittering as they tremble, cheer the day:  
The weather courts them from the poor retreat,  
And the glad master bolts the wary gate.

While hence they walk, the pilgrim's bosom  
wrought

With all the travel of uncertain thought;  
His partner's acts without their cause appear,  
Twas there a vice, and seem'd a madness here:  
Detesting that, and pitying this, he goes,  
Lost and confounded with the various shows.

Now Night's dim shades again involve the sky,  
Again the wanderers want a place to lie,  
Again they search, and find a lodging nigh,  
The soil improv'd around, the mansion neat,  
And neither poorly low, nor idly great:  
It seem'd to speak its master's turn of mind,  
Content, and not to praise, but virtue kind.

Hither the walkers turn with weary feet,  
Then bless the mansion, and the master greet:  
Their greeting fair, bestow'd with modest guise,  
The courteous master hears, and thus replies:

"Without a vain, without a grudging heart,  
To him who gives us all, I yield a part;  
From him you come, for him accept it here,  
Frank and sober, more than costly cheer."  
He spoke, and bidd the welcome table spread,  
Then talk of virtue till the time of bed,  
When the grave household round his hall repair,  
Varn'd by a bell, and close the hours with prayer.

At length the world, renew'd by calm repose,  
Was strong for toil, the dappled Morn arose;  
Before the pilgrims part, the younger crept,  
Near the clos'd cradle where an infant slept,  
And writh'd his neck: the landlord's little pride,  
A strange return! grew black, and gasp'd, and dy'd.  
A horror of horrors! what! his only son!  
How look'd our hermit when the fact was done;  
Not Hell, though Hell's black jaws in sunder part,  
And breathe blue fire, could more assault his heart.

Confus'd, and struck with silence at the deed,  
He flies, but trembling, fails to fly with speed.  
His steps the youth pursues; the country lay  
Perplex'd with roads, a servant show'd the way:  
A river cross'd the path; the passage o'er  
Was nice to find; the servant trod before;  
Long arms of oaks an open bridge supply'd,  
And deep the waves beneath the bending glide.  
The youth, who seem'd to watch a time to sin,  
Approach'd the careless guide, and thrust him in;  
Tunging he falls, and rising lifts his head,  
Then flashing turns, and sinks among the dead.

Wild, sparkling rage inflames the father's eyes,  
He bursts the bands of fear, and madly cries,  
Detested wretch!" — But scarce his speech began,  
When the strange partner seem'd no longer man:  
His youthful face grew more serenely sweet;  
His robe turn'd white, and flow'd upon his feet;  
Fair rounds of radiant points invest his hair;  
Celestial odours breathe through purpl'd air;  
And wings, whose colours glitter'd on the day,  
Vide at his back their gradual plumes display.  
The form ethereal burst upon his sight,  
And moves in all the majesty of light.

Though loud at first the pilgrim's passion grew,  
Sudden he gaz'd, and wist not what to do;  
Surprise in secret chains his words suspends,  
And in a calm his settling temper ends.  
But silence here the beauteous angel broke  
(The voice of music ravish'd as he spoke).

"Thy prayer, thy praise, thy life to vice unknown,  
In sweet memorial rise before the throne:  
These charms, success in our bright region find,  
And force an angel down, to calm thy mind;  
For this, commission'd, I forsook the sky,  
Nay, cease to kneel — thy fellow-servant I.

"Then know the truth of government divine,  
And let these scruples be no longer thine.

"The Maker justly claims that world he made,  
In this the right of Providence is laid;  
Its sacred majesty through all depends  
On using second means to work his ends:  
'Tis thus, withdrawn in state from human eye,  
The power exerts his attributes on high,  
Your actions uses, nor controls your will,  
And bids the doubting sons of men be still.

"What strange events can strike with more sur-  
prise,

Than those which lately struck thy wondering eyes?  
Yet, taught by these, confess th' Almighty just,  
And where you can't unriddle, learn to trust."

"The great, vain man, who far'd on costly food,  
Whose life was too luxurious to be good;  
Who made his ivory stands with goblets shine,  
And forc'd his guests to morning draughts of wine,  
Has, with this cup, the graceless custom lost,  
And still he welcomes, but with less of cost.

"The mean, suspicious wretch, whose bolted door  
Ne'er mov'd in duty to the wandering poor;  
With him I left the cup, to teach his mind  
That Heaven can bless, if mortals will be kind.  
Conscious of wanting worth, he views the bowl,  
And feels compassion touch his grateful soul.

Thus artists melt the sullen ore of lead,  
With heaping coals of fire upon its head;  
In the kind warmth the metal learns to glow,  
And loose from dross the silver runs below.

"Long had our pious friend in virtue trod,  
But now the child half-wear'd his heart from God;  
(Child of his age) for him he liv'd in pain,  
And measur'd back his steps to Earth again.  
To what excesses had his dotage run?  
But God, to save the father, took the son.  
To all but thee, in fits he seem'd to go,  
(And 'twas my ministry to deal the blow.)  
The poor fond parent, humbled in the dust,  
Now owns in tears the punishment was just.

"But now had all his fortune felt a wrack,  
Had that false servant sped in safety back;  
This night his treasure'd heaps he meant to steal,  
And what a fund of charity would fail!  
Thus Heaven instructs thy mind: this trial o'er,  
Depart in peace, resign, and sin no more."

On sounding pinions here the youth withdrew,  
The sage stood wondering as the seraph flew.  
Thus look'd Elisha when, to mount on high,  
His master took the chariot of the sky;  
The fiery pomp ascending left to view;  
The prophet gaz'd, and wish'd to follow too.

The bending hermit here a prayer begun,  
"Lord! as in Heaven, on Earth thy will be done:"  
Then gladly turning sought his ancient place,  
And pass'd a life of piety and peace.

## HESIOD :

OR,

## THE RISE OF WOMAN.

WHAT ancient times (those times we fancy wise)  
Have left on long record of woman's rise,  
What morals teach it, and what fables hide,  
What author wrote it, how that author dy'd,  
All these I sing. In Greece they fram'd the tale  
(In Greece 'twas thought a woman might be frail);  
Ye modern beauties! where the poet drew  
His softest pencil, think he dreamt of you;  
And, warn'd by him, ye wanton pens beware  
How Heaven's concern'd to vindicate the fair.  
The case was Hesiod's; he the fable writ;  
Some think with meaning, some with idle wit:  
Perhaps 'tis either, as the ladies please;  
I wave the contest, and commence the lays.

In days of yore (no matter where or when,  
'Twas ere the ~~the~~ creation swarm'd with men)  
That one Prometheus, sprung of heavenly birth,  
(Our author's song can witness) liv'd on Earth:  
He carv'd the turf to mould a manly frame,  
And stole from Jove his animating flame.  
The sly contrivance o'er Olympus ran,  
When thus the monarch of the stars began:

"O vers'd in arts! whose daring thoughts aspire,  
To kindle clay with never-dying fire!  
Enjoy thy glory past, that gift was thine;  
The next thy creature meets, be fairly mine:  
And such a gift, a vengeance so design'd,  
As suits the counsel of a god to find;  
A pleasing bosom-cheat, a specious ill,  
Which felt the curse, yet covets still to feel."

He said, and Vulcan straight the sire commands,  
To temper mortar with ethereal hands;  
In such a shape to mould a rising fair,  
As virgin goddesses are proud to wear;  
To make her eyes with diamond-water shine,  
And form her organs for a voice divine.  
'Twas thus the sire ordain'd: the power obey'd;  
And work'd, and wonder'd at the work he made;  
The fairest, softest, sweetest frame beneath,  
Now made to seem, now more than seem to breathe.

As Vulcan ends, the cheerful queen of charms  
Clasp'd the new-panting creature in her arms:  
From that embrace a fine complexion spread,  
Where mingled whiteness glow'd with softer red.  
Then in a kiss she breath'd her various arts,  
Of trifling prettily with wounded hearts;  
A mind for love, but still a changing mind:  
The lisp affected, and the glance design'd;  
The sweet confusing blush, the secret wink,  
The gentle swimming walk, the courteous sink;  
The stare for strangeness fit, for scorn the frown;  
For decent yielding, looks declining down;  
The practis'd languish, where well-feign'd desire  
Would own its melting in a mutual fire;  
Gay smiles to comfort: April showers to move;  
And all the nature, all the art of love.

Gold acceptor'd Juno next exalts the fair;  
Her touch endows her with imperious air,  
Self-valuing fancy, highly-crested pride,  
Strong sovereign will, and some desire to chide;  
For which, an eloquence, that aims to vex,  
With native troops of anger, arms the sex.  
Minerva, skilful goddess, train'd the maid  
To twirl the spindle by the twisting thread;

To fix the loom, instruct the reeds to part,  
Cross the long web, and close the web with art,  
An useful gift; but what profuse expense,  
What world of fashions, took its rise from hence!

Young Hermes next, a close contriving god,  
Her brows encircled with his serpent rod;  
Then plots and fair excuses fill'd her brain,  
The views of breaking amorous vows for gain;  
The price of favours; the designing arts  
That aim at riches in contempt of hearts;  
And, for a comfort in the marriage life,  
The little pilfering temper of a wife.

Full on the fair his beams Apollo flung,  
And fond persuasion tipp'd her easy tongue;  
He gave her words, where oily flattery lays  
The pleasing colours of the art of praise;  
And wit, to scandal exquisitely prone,  
Which frets another's spleen to cure its own.

Those sacred Virgins whom the bards revere  
Tun'd all her voice, and shed a sweetness there,  
To make her sense with double charms abound,  
Or make her lively nonsense please by sound.

To dress the maid, the decent Graces brought  
A robe in all the dies of beauty wrought,  
And plac'd their boxes o'er a rich brocade,  
Where pictur'd Loves on every cover play'd;  
Then spread those implements that Vulcan's art  
Had fram'd to merit Cytherea's heart;  
The wire to curl, the close indented comb  
To call the locks, that lightly wander, home;  
And chief, the mirror, where the ravish'd maid  
Beholds and loves her own reflected shade.

Fair Flora lent her stores; the purpled Hours  
Confin'd her tresses with a wreath of flowers;  
Within the wreath arose a radiant crown;  
A veil pellucid hung depending down;  
Back roll'd her azure veil with serpent fold,  
The purpled border deck'd the floor with gold.  
Her robe (which closely by the girdle brac'd  
Reveal'd the beauties of a slender waist)  
Flow'd to the feet, to copy Venus' air,  
When Venus' statues have a robe to wear.

The new-sprung creature, finish'd thus for harms,  
Adjusts her habit, practises her charms,  
With blushes glows, or shines with lively smiles,  
Confirms her will, or recollects her wiles:  
Then, conscious of her worth, with easy pace  
Glides by the glass, and turning views her face.

A finer flax than what they wrought before,  
Through Time's deep cave, the sister Fates explore.  
Then fix the loom, their fingers nimbly weave,  
And thus their toil prophetic songs deceive.

"Flow from the rock, my flax! and swiftly flow,  
Pursue thy thread; the spindle runs below.

A creature fond and changing, fair and vain,  
The creature woman, rises now to reign.  
New beauty blooms, a beauty form'd to fly;  
New love begins, a love produc'd to die;  
New parts distress the troubled scenes of life,  
The fondling mistress, and the ruling wife.

"Men born to labour, all with pains provide;  
Women have time to sacrifice to pride:  
They want the care of man, their want they know,  
And dress to please with heart-alluring show;  
The show prevailing, for the sway contend,  
And make a servant where they meet a friend.  
"Thus in a thousand wax-erected forts  
A loitering race the painful bee supports;  
From sun to sun, from bank to bank he flies,  
With honey loads his bag, with wax his thighs;

Fly where he will, at home the race remain,  
Prune the silk dress, and murmuring eat the gain.

"Yet here and there we grant a gentle bride,  
Whose temper betters by the father's side;  
Unlike the rest that double human care,  
Fond to relieve, or resolute to share:  
Happy the man whom thus his stars advance!  
The curse is general, but the blessing chance."

Thus sung the sisters, while the gods admire  
Their beauteous creature, made for man in ire;  
The young Pandora she, whom all contend  
To make too perfect not to gain her end:  
Then bid the winds, that fly to breathe the spring,  
Return to bear her on a gentle wing;  
With wafting airs the winds obsequious blow,  
And land the shining vengeance safe below.  
A golden coffer in her hand she bore,  
The present treacherous, but the bearer more;  
'Twas fraught with pangs; for Jove ordain'd above,  
That gold should aid, and pangs attend on love.

Her gay descent the man perceiv'd afar,  
Wondering he ran to catch the falling star:  
But so surpris'd, as none but he can tell,  
Who lov'd so quickly, and who lov'd so well.  
'O'er all his veins the wandering passion burns,  
He calls her nymph, and every nymph by turns.  
Her form to lovely Venus he prefers,  
Or swears that Venus' must be such as hers.  
He, proud to rule, yet strangely fram'd to tease,  
Neglects his offers while her airs she plays,  
Shoots scornful glances from the bended frown,  
In brisk disorder trips it up and down;  
Then hums a careless tune to lay the storm,  
And sits, and blushes, smiles, and yields, in form.  
"Now take what Jove design'd," she softly cry'd,  
'This box thy portion, and myself the bride."  
Tri'd with the prospect of the double charms,  
He snatch'd the box, and bride, with eager arms.

Unhappy man! to whom so bright she shone,  
The fatal gift, her tempting self, unknown!  
The winds were silent, all the waves asleep,  
And Heaven was trac'd upon the flattering deep:  
But, whilst he looks unmindful of a storm,  
And thinks the water wears a stable form,  
What dreadful din around his ears shall rise!  
What frowns confuse his picture of the skies!

At first the creature man was fram'd alone,  
Lord of himself, and all the world his own.  
For him the nymphs in green forsook the woods,  
For him the nymphs in blue forsook the floods;  
In vain the Satyrs rage, the Tritons rave,  
They bore him heroes in the secret cave.  
No care destroy'd, no sick disorder prey'd,  
No bending age his sprightly form decay'd,  
No wars were known, no females heard to rage,  
And, poets tell us, 'twas a golden age.

When woman came, those ills the box confin'd  
Burst furious out, and poison'd all the wind,  
From point to point, from pole to pole they flew,  
Spread as they went, and in the progress grew:  
The nymphs regretting left the mortal race,  
And altering Nature wore a sickly face.  
New terms of folly rose, new states of care;  
New plagues, to suffer, and to please, the fair!  
The days of whining, and of wild intrigues,  
Commenc'd, or finish'd with the breach of leagues;  
The mean designs of well-dissembled love;  
The sordid matches never join'd above:  
Abroad the labour, and at home the noise,  
Man's double sufferings for domestic joys,)

The curse of jealousy; expense and strife;  
Divorce, the public brand of shameful life;  
The rival's sword; the qualm that takes the fair;  
Disdain for passion, passion in despair —  
These, and a thousand yet unnam'd, we find;  
Ah fear the thousand yet unnam'd behind!

Thus on Parnassus tuneful Hesiod sung,  
The mountain echoed, and the valley rung,  
The sacred groves a fix'd attention show,  
The crystal Helicon forebore to flow,  
The sky grew bright, and (if his verse be true)  
The Muses came to give the laurel too.  
But what avail'd the verdant prize of wit,  
If Love swore vengeance for the tales he writ?  
Ye fair offended, hear your friend relate  
What heavy judgment prov'd the writer's fate,  
Though when it happen'd no relation clears,  
'Tis thought in five, or five and twenty years.

Where, dark and silent, with a twisted shade  
The neighbouring woods a native arbour made,  
There oft a tender pair, for amorous play  
Retiring, toy'd the ravish'd hours away;  
A Locrian youth, the gentle Troilus he,  
A fair Milesian, kind Evanthé she:  
But swelling nature in a fatal hour  
Betray'd the secrets of the conscious bower;  
The dire disgrace her brothers count their own,  
And track her steps, to make its author known.

It chanc'd one evening, 'twas the lover's day,  
Conceal'd in brakes the jealous kindred lay;  
When Hesiod, wandering, mus'd along the plain,  
And fix'd his seat where love had fix'd the scene;  
A strong suspicion straight possess their mind,  
(For poets ever were a gentle kind,)  
But when Evanthé near the passage stood,  
Flung back a doubtful look, and shot the wood,  
"Now take" (at once they cry) "thy due reward,"  
And, urg'd with erring rage, assault the bard.  
His corpse the sea receiv'd. The dolphins bore  
('Twas all the gods would do) the corpse to shore.

Methinks I view the dead with pitying eyes,  
And see the dreams of ancient wisdom rise:  
I see the Muses round the body cry,  
But here a Cupid loudly laughing by;  
He wields his arrow with insulting hand,  
And thus inscribes the moral on the sand.  
"Here Hesiod lies: ye future bards, beware  
How far your moral tales incense the fair.  
Unlov'd, unloving, 'twas his fate to bleed;  
Without his quiver, Cupid caus'd the deed:  
He judg'd this turn of malice justly due,  
And Hesiod dy'd for joys he never knew."

#### AN ALLEGORY ON MAN.

\*A THOUGHTFUL being, long and spare,  
Our race of mortals call him Care,  
(Were Homer living, well he knew  
What name the gods have call'd him too,)  
With fine mechanic genius wrought,  
And lov'd to work, though no one bought.  
This being, by a model bred  
In Jove's eternal sable head,  
Contriv'd a shape empower'd to breathe,  
And be the worldling here beneath.

The man rose, staring like a stake ·  
Wondering to see himself awake!



Then look'd so wise, before he knew  
The business he was made to do ;  
That, pleas'd to see with what a grace  
He gravely show'd his forward face,  
Jove talk'd of breeding him on high,  
An under-something of the sky.

But ere he gave the mighty nod,  
Which ever binds a poet's god,  
(For which his curls ambrosial shake,  
And mother Earth's oblig'd to quake,)  
He saw old mother Earth arise,  
She stood confess'd before his eyes ;  
But not with what we read she wore,  
A castle for a crown before,  
Nor with long streets and longer roads  
Dangling behind her, like commodores :  
As yet with wreaths alone she drest,  
And trail'd a landskip-painted vest.  
Then thrice she rais'd, as Ovid said,  
And thrice she bow'd her weighty head.

Her honours made, " Great Jove," she cry'd,  
" This thing was fashion'd from my side :  
His hands, his heart, his head are mine ;  
Then what hast thou to call him thine ?"

" Nay, rather ask," the monarch said,  
" What boots his hand, his heart, his head,  
Were what I gave remov'd away ?  
Thy part's an idle shape of clay."

" Halves, more than halves!" cry'd honest Care,  
" Your pleas would make your titles fair,  
You claim the body, you the soul,  
But I who join'd them, claim the whole."

Thus with the gods debate began,  
On such a trivial cause, as man.  
And can celestial tempers rage ?  
Quoth Virgil, in a later age ?

As thus they wrangled, Time came by ;  
(There's none that paint him such as I,  
For what the fabling ancients sung  
Makes Saturn old, when Time was young).  
As yet his winters had not shed  
Their silver honours on his head ;  
He just had got his pinions free,  
From his old sire, Eternity.  
A serpent girdled round he wore,  
The tail within the mouth, before ;  
By which our almanacs are clear  
That learned Egypt meant the year.  
A staff he carry'd, where on high  
A glass was fix'd to measure by,  
As amber boxes made a show  
For heads of canes an age ago.  
His vest, for day and night, was py'd ;  
A bending sickle arm'd his side ;  
And Spring's new months his train adorn !  
The other seasons were unborn.

Known by the gods, as near he draws,  
They make him umpire of the cause.  
O'er a low trunk his arm he laid,  
Where since his hours a dial made ;  
Then leaning heard the nice debate,  
And thus pronounc'd the words of Fate :

" Since body from the parent Earth,  
And soul from Jove receiv'd a birth,  
Return they where they first began ;  
But since their union makes the man,  
Till Jove and Earth shall part these two,  
To Care who join'd them, man is due."

He said, and sprung with swift career  
To trace a circle for the year ;

Where ever since the seasons wheel  
And tread on one another's heel."

" 'Tis well," said Jove, and for consent  
Thundering he shook the firmament.  
" Our umpire Time shall have his way,  
With Care I let the creature stay :  
Let business vex him, avarice blind,  
Let doubt and knowledge rack his mind,  
Let error act, opinion speak,  
And want afflict, and sickness break,  
And anger burn, dejection chill,  
And joy distract, and sorrow kill,  
Till, arm'd by Care, and taught to mow,  
Time draws the long destructive blow ;  
And wasted man, whose quick decay  
Comes hurrying on before his day,  
Shall only find by this decree,  
The soul flies sooner back to me."

### THE BOOK-WORM.

Come hither, boy, we'll hunt to-day,  
The book-worm, ravening beast of prey,  
Produc'd by parent Earth, at odds,  
As Fame reports it, with the gods.  
Him frantic hunger wildly drives  
Against a thousand authors' lives :  
Through all the fields of wit he flies ;  
Dreadful his head with clustering eyes,  
With horns without, and tusks within,  
And scales to serve him for a skin.  
Observe him nearly, lest he climb  
To wound the bards of ancient time,  
Or down the vale of fancy go  
To tear some modern wreath below.  
On every corner fix thine eye,  
Or ten to one he slips thee by.  
See where his teeth a passage eat :  
We'll rouse him from the deep retreat.  
But who the shelter's forc'd to give ?  
'Tis sacred Virgil, as I live !  
From leaf to leaf, from song to song,  
He draws the tadpole form along,  
He mounts the gilded edge before,  
He's up, he scuds the cover o'er,  
He turns, he doubles, there he past,  
And here we have him, caught at last.  
Insatiate brute, whose teeth abuse  
The sweetest servants of the Muse—  
(Nay never offer to deny,  
I took thee in the fact to fly).  
His roses nipt in every page,  
My poor Anacreon mourns thy rage ;  
By thee my Ovid wounded lies ;  
By thee my *Lesbia's* sparrow dies ;  
Thy rabid teeth have half destroy'd  
The work of love in Biddy Floyd,  
They rent Belinda's locks away,  
And spoil'd the Blouselind of Gay.  
For all, for every single deed,  
Relentless Justice bids thee bleed.  
Then fall a victim to the Nine,  
Myself the priest, my desk the shrine.  
Bring Homer, Virgil, Tasso near,  
To pile a sacred altar here ;  
Hold, boy, thy hand out-runs thy wit,  
You reach'd the plays that Dennis writ ;

You reach'd me Philips' rustic strain ;  
Pray take your mortal bards again.

Come, bind the victim, — there he lies,  
And here between his numerous eyes  
This venerable dust I lay,  
From manuscripts just swept away.

The goblet in my hand I take,  
(For the libation's yet to make,)  
A health to poets ! all their days  
May they have bread, as well as praise ;  
Sense may they seek, and less engage  
In papers fill'd with party-rage.  
But if their riches spoil their vein,  
Ye Muses, make them poor again.

Now bring the weapon, yonder blade,  
With which my tuneful pens are made.  
I strike the scales that arm thee round,  
And twice and thrice I print the wound ;  
The sacred altar floats with red,  
And now he dies, and now he's dead.

How like the son of Jove I stand,  
This Hydra stretch'd beneath my hand !  
Lay bare the monster's entrails here,  
To see what dangers threat the year :  
Ye gods ! what sonnets on a wench !  
What lean translations out of French !  
'Tis plain, this lobe is so unsound,  
S—— prints, before the months go round.

But hold, before I close the scene,  
The sacred altar should be clean.  
Oh had I Shadwell's second bays,  
Or, Tate ! thy pert and humble lays !  
(Ye pair, forgive me, when I vow  
I never miss'd your works till now,)  
I'd tear the leaves to wipe the shrine,  
(That only way you please the Nine,)  
But since I chance to want these two,  
I'll make the songs of Durfey do.

Rent from the corps, on yonder pin,  
I hang the scales that brac'd it in ;  
I hang my studious morning-gown,  
And write my own inscription down.

" This trophy from the Python won,  
This robe, in which the deed was done,  
These, Parnell, glorying in the feat,  
Hung on these shelves, the Muses' seat.  
Here Ignorance and Hunger found  
Large realms of Wit to ravage round :  
Here Ignorance and Hunger fell ?  
Two foes in one I sent to Hell.  
Ye poets, who my labours see,  
Come share the triumph all with me !  
Ye critics ! born to vex the Muse,  
Go mourn the grand ally you lose."

## NICHOLAS ROWE.

NICHOLAS ROWE, descended from an ancient family in Devonshire, was the son of John Rowe, Esquire, a barrister of reputation and extensive practice. He was born in 1673, at the house of his maternal grandfather, at Little Berkford, in Bedfordshire. Being placed at Westminster-school, under Dr. Busby, he pursued the classical studies of that place with credit. At the age of sixteen he was removed from school, and entered a student of the Middle Temple, it being his father's intention to bring him up to his own profession; but the death of this parent, when Nicholas was only nineteen, freed him from what he probably thought a pursuit foreign to his disposition; and he turned his chief studies to poetry and polite literature. At the age of twenty-five he produced his first tragedy, "The Ambitious Stepmother;" which was afterwards succeeded by "Tamerlane;" "The Fair Penitent;" "Ulysses;" "The Royal Convert;" "Jane Shore;" and "Lady Jane Grey." Of these, though all have their merits, the third and the two last alone keep possession of the stage; but Jane Shore in particular never fails to be viewed with deep interest. His plays, from which are

derived his principal claims upon posterity, are chiefly founded on the model of French tragedy; and in his diction, which is poetical without being bombastic or affected; in his versification, which is singularly sweet; and in *tirades* of sentiment, given with force and elegance, he has few competitors.

As a miscellaneous poet, Rowe occupies but an inconsiderable place among his countrymen; but it has been thought proper to give some of his songs or ballads in the pastoral strain; which have a touching simplicity, scarcely excelled by any pieces of the kind. His principal efforts, however, were in poetical translation; and his version of Lucan's *Pharsalia* has been placed by Dr. Johnson among the greatest productions of English poetry.

In politics, Rowe joined the party of the Whigs, under whose influence he had some gainful posts, without reckoning that of poet-laureat, on the accession of George I. He was twice married to women of good connections, by the first of whom he had a son, and by the second, a daughter. He died in December, 1718, in the 45th year of his age, and was interred among the poets in Westminster Abbey.

### COLIN'S COMPLAINT.

A SONG, TO THE TUNE OF "GRIM KING OF THE GHOSTS."

DESPAIRING beside a clear stream,  
A shepherd forsaken was laid;  
And while a false nymph was his theme,  
A willow supported his head.  
The wind that blew over the plain,  
To his sighs with a sigh did reply;  
And the brook, in return to his pain,  
Ran mournfully murmuring by.

"Alas, silly swain that I was!"  
Thus sadly complaining, he cry'd,  
'When first I beheld that fair face,  
'Twere better by far I had dy'd.  
She talk'd, and I bless'd the dear tongue;  
When she smil'd, 'twas a pleasure too great.  
I listen'd, and cry'd, when she sung,  
Was nightingale ever so sweet?

"How foolish was I to believe  
She could doat on so lowly a clown,  
Or that her fond heart would not grieve,  
To forsake the fine folk of the town?  
To think that a beauty so gay,  
So kind and so constant would prove;  
Or go clad like our maidens in gray,  
Or live in a cottage on love?"

"What though I have skill to complain,  
Though the Muses my temples have crown'd;  
What though, when they hear my soft strain,  
The virgins sit weeping around.  
Ah, Colin, thy hopes are in vain,  
Thy pipe and thy laurel resign;  
Thy false-one inclines to a swain,  
Whose music is sweeter than thine.

"And you, my companions so dear,  
Who sorrow to see me betray'd,  
Whatever I suffer, forbear,  
Forbear to accuse the false maid.

Though through the wide world I should range,  
 'Tis in vain from my fortune to fly;  
 'Twas hers to be false and to change,  
 'Tis mine to be constant and die.

" If while my hard fate I sustain,  
 In her breast any pity is found,  
 Let her come with the nymphs of the plain,  
 And see me laid low in the ground.  
 The last humble boon that I crave,  
 Is to shade me with cypress and yew;  
 And when she looks down on my grave,  
 Let her own that her shepherd was true.

" Then to her new love let her go,  
 And deck her in golden array,  
 Be finest at every fine show,  
 And frolic it all the long day;  
 While Colin, forgotten and gone,  
 No more shall be talk'd of, or seen,  
 Unless when beneath the pale Moon,  
 His ghost shall glide over the green."

## THE CONTENTED SHEPHERD.

TO MRS. A—— D——.\*

As on a summer's day  
 In the greenwood shade I lay,  
 The maid that I lov'd,  
 As her fancy mov'd,  
 Came walking forth that way.

And as she passed by  
 With a scornful glance of her eye,  
 " What a shame," quoth she,  
 " For a swain must it be,  
 Like a lazy loon for to die!

" And dost thou nothing heed,  
 What Pan our God has decreed;  
 What a prize to-day  
 Shall be given away,  
 To the sweetest shepherd's reed!

" There's not a single swain  
 Of all this fruitful plain,  
 But with hopes and fears  
 Now busily prepares  
 The bonny boon to gain.

" Shall another maiden shine  
 In brighter array than thine?  
 Up, up, dull swain,  
 Tune thy pipe once again,  
 And make the garland mine."

" Alas! my love," he cry'd,  
 " What avails this courtly pride?  
 Since thy dear desert  
 Is written in my heart  
 What is all the world beside?

" To me thou art more gay,  
 In this homely russet gray,  
 Than the nymphs of our green,  
 So trim and so sheen;  
 Or the brightest queen of May.

" What though my fortune frown,  
 And deny thee a silken gown;  
 My own dear maid,  
 Be content with this shade,  
 And a shepherd all thy own."

## SONG.

AH WILLOW. TO THE SAME IN HER SICKNESS.

To the brook and the willow that heard him complain,  
 Ah willow, willow.  
 Poor Colin sat weeping, and told them his pain;  
 Ah willow, willow; ah willow, willow.

Sweet stream, he cry'd sadly, I'll teach thee to flow.  
 Ah willow, &c.  
 And the waters shall rise to the brink with my woe.  
 Ah willow, &c.

All restless and painful poor Amoret lies,  
 Ah willow, &c.  
 And counts the sad moments of time as it flies.  
 Ah willow, &c.

To the nymph my heart loves, ye soft slumbers  
 repair;  
 Ah willow, &c. [your care.  
 Spread your downy wings o'er her, and make her  
 Ah willow, &c.

Dear brook, were thy chance near her pillow to creep,  
 Ah willow, &c.  
 Perhaps thy soft murmurs might lull her to sleep.  
 Ah willow, &c.

Let me be kept waking, my eyes never close,  
 Ah willow, &c.  
 So the sleep that I lose brings my fair one repose,  
 Ah willow, &c.

But if I am doom'd to be wretched indeed;  
 Ah willow, &c.  
 If the loss of my dear-one, my love is decreed;  
 Ah willow, &c.

If no more my sad heart by those eyes shall be  
 cheer'd;  
 Ah willow, &c.  
 If the voice of my warbler no more shall be heard;  
 Ah willow, &c.

Believe me, thou fair-one; thou dear-one believe,  
 Ah willow, &c.  
 Few sighs to thy loss, and few tears will I give.  
 Ah willow, &c.

One fate to thy Colin and thee shall be ty'd,  
 Ah willow, &c.  
 And soon lay thy shepherd close by thy cold side.  
 Ah willow, &c.

Then run, gentle brook; and to lose thyself, haste;  
 Ah willow, willow.  
 Fade thou too, my willow, this verse is my last;  
 Ah willow, willow; ah willow, willow.

\* Afterwards his wife.

## JOSEPH ADDISON.

**JOSEPH ADDISON**, a person in the foremost ranks of wit and elegant literature, was the son of the Reverend Lancelot Addison, at whose parsonage at Milston, near Ambrosbury, Wiltshire, he was born in May, 1672. At the age of fifteen he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in classical literature, especially in Latin poetry. He was afterwards elected a demy of Magdalen College, where he took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. In his twenty-second year he became an author in his own language, publishing a short copy of verses addressed to the veteran poet, Dryden. Other pieces in verse and prose succeeded; and in 1695 he opened the career of his fortune as a literary man, by a complimentary poem on one of the campaigns of King William, addressed to the Lord-keeper Somers. A pension of 300*l.* from the crown, which his patron obtained for him, enabled him to indulge his inclination for travel; and an epistolary poem to Lord Halifax in 1701, with a prose relation of his travels, published on his return, are distinguished by the spirit of liberty which they breathe, and which, during life, was his ruling passion. The most famous of his political poems, "The Campaign," appeared in 1704. It was a task kindly imposed by Lord Halifax, who intimated to him that the writer should not lose his labour. It was accordingly rewarded by an immediate appointment to the post of commissioner of appeals.

This will be the proper place for considering the merits of Addison in his character of a writer in verse. Though Dryden and Pope had already secured the first places on the British Parnassus, and other rivals for fame were springing to view, it will scarcely be denied that Addison, by a decent mediocrity of poetic language, rising occasionally to

superior efforts, has deserved that degree of praise, which, in general estimation, has been allotted to him. It cannot be doubted that playful and humorous wit was the quality in which he obtained almost unrivalled pre-eminence; but the reader of his poem to Sir Godfrey Kneller will discover, in the comparison of the painter to Phidias, a very happy and elegant resemblance pointed out in his verse. His celebrated tragedy of "Cato," equally remarkable for a correctness of plan, and a sustained elevation of style, then unusual on the English stage, was further distinguished by the glow of its sentiments in favour of political liberty, and was equally applauded by both parties.

A very short account will suffice for the remainder of his works. His connection with Steele engaged him in occasionally writing in the *Tatler*, the *Spectator*, and the *Guardian*, in which his productions, serious and humorous, conferred upon him immortal honour, and placed him deservedly at the head of his class. Some other periodical papers, decidedly political, were traced to Addison, of which *The Freeholder* was one of the most conspicuous. In 1716 he married the Countess-Dowager of Warwick, a connexion which is said not to have been remarkably happy. In the following year he was raised to the office of one of the principal secretaries of state; but finding himself ill suited to the post, and in a declining state of health, he resigned it to Mr. Craggs. In reality, his constitution was suffering from an habitual excess in wine; and it is a lamentable circumstance that a person so generally free from moral defects, should have given way to a fondness for the pleasures of a tavern life. Addison died in June, 1719, leaving an only daughter by the Countess of Warwick.

### A LETTER FROM ITALY.

TO THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES LORD HALIFAX, IN  
THE YEAR MDCCII.

Salve magna parens frugum Saturnia tellus,  
Magna virum! tibi res antiquæ laudis et artis  
Aggredior, sanctos ausus recludere fontes.

VIRG. *Georg.* ii.

WHILE you, my lord, the rural shades admire,  
And from Britannia's public posts retire,  
Nor longer, her ungrateful sons to please,  
For their advantage sacrifice your ease;

Me into foreign realms my fate conveys  
Through nations fruitful of immortal lays,  
Where the soft season and inviting clime  
Conspire to trouble your repose with rhyme.

For wheresoe'er I turn my ravish'd eyes,  
Gay gilded scenes and shining prospects rise,  
Poetic fields encompass me around,  
And still I seem to tread on classic ground;  
For here the Muse so oft her harp has strung,  
That not a mountain rears its head unsung,  
Renown'd in verse each shady thicket grows,  
And every stream in heavenly numbers flows.

How am I pleas'd to search the hills and woods  
For rising springs and celebrated floods!

To view the Nar, tumultuous in his course,  
 And trace the smooth Clitumnus to his source,  
 To see the Mincio draw his watery store,  
 Through the long windings of a fruitful shore,  
 And hoary Albula's infected tide  
 O'er the warm bed of smoking sulphur glide.  
 Fir'd with a thousand raptures, I survey  
 Eridanus through flowery meadows stray,  
 The king of floods ! that, rolling o'er the plains,  
 The towering Alps of half their moisture drains,  
 And proudly swoln with a whole winter's snows,  
 Distributes wealth and plenty where he flows.  
 Sometimes, misguided by the tuneful throng,  
 I look for streams immortalis'd in song,  
 That lost in silence and oblivion lie,  
 Dumb are their fountains and their channels dry,  
 't' run for ever by the Muse's skill,  
 And in the smooth description murmur still.  
 Sometimes to gentle Tiber I retire,  
 And the sun-d river's empty shores admire,  
 That destitute of strength derives its course  
 From thrifty urns and an unfruitful source ;  
 'er sung so often in poetic lays,  
 With scorn the Danube and the Nile surveys ;  
 O high the deathless Muse exalts her theme !  
 Such was the Boyne, a poor inglorious stream,  
 That in Hibernian vales obscurely stray'd,  
 And, unobserv'd, in wild meanders play'd ;  
 Till by your lines and Nassau's sword renown'd,  
 A rising billows through the world resound,  
 Where'er the hero's godlike acts can pierce,  
 Or where the fame of an immortal verse.  
 Oh, could the Muse my ravish'd breast inspire  
 With warmth like yours, and raise an equal fire,  
 A number'd beauties in my verse should shine,  
 And Virgil's Italy should yield to mine !  
 See how the golden groves around me smile,  
 That shun the coast of Britain's stormy isle,  
 Or, when transplanted and preserv'd with care,  
 Urse the cold clime, and starve in northern air.  
 Here kindly warmth their mountain juice ferments  
 O nobler tastes, and more exalted scents :  
 'en the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,  
 And trodden weeds send out a rich perfume.  
 Dear me, some god, to Baia's gentle seats,  
 Or cover me in Umbria's green retreats ;  
 Where western gales eternally reside,  
 And all the seasons lavish all their pride :  
 Blossoms, and fruits, and flowers together rise,  
 And the whole year in gay confusion lies.  
 Immortal glories in my mind revive,  
 And in my soul a thousand passions strive,  
 When Rome's exalted beauties I decry  
 Magnificent in piles of ruin lie.  
 An amphitheatre's amazing height  
 Ere fills my eye with terror and delight,  
 That on its public shows unpeopled Rome,  
 And held, uncrowded, nations in its womb :  
 Ere pillars rough with sculpture pierce the skies,  
 And here the proud triumphal arches rise,  
 Where the old Romans deathless acts display'd,  
 Their base degenerate progeny upbraid :  
 Whole rivers here forsake the fields below, [flow.  
 And wondering at their height through airy channels  
 Still to new scenes my wandering Muse retires,  
 And the dumb show of breathing rocks admires :  
 Where the smooth chisel all its force has shown,  
 And soften'd into flesh the rugged stone.  
 A solemn silence, a majestic band,  
 Of deities, and gods, and Roman consuls stand.

Stern tyrants, whom their cruelties renown,  
 And emperors in Parian marble frown :  
 While the bright dames, to whom they humbly sued,  
 Still show the charms that their proud hearts sub-  
 dued.

Fain would I Raphael's godlike art rehearse,  
 And show th' immortal labours in my verse,  
 Where, from the mingled strength of shade and light,  
 A new creation rises to my sight,  
 Such heavenly figures from his pencil flow,  
 So warm with life his blended colours glow.  
 From theme to theme with secret pleasure tost,  
 Amidst the soft variety I 'm lost :  
 Here pleasing airs my ravish'd soul confound  
 With circling notes and labyrinths of sound ;  
 Here domes and temples rise in distant views,  
 And opening palaces invite my Muse.

How has kind Heaven adorn'd the happy land,  
 And scatter'd blessings with a wasteful hand !  
 But what avail her unexhausted stores,  
 Her blooming mountains, and her sunny shores,  
 With all the gifts that Heaven and Earth impart,  
 The smiles of Nature, and the charms of Art,  
 While proud oppression in her valleys reigns,  
 And tyranny usurps her happy plains ?  
 The poor inhabitant beholds in vain  
 The reddening orange and the swelling grain :  
 Joyless he sees the growing oils and wines,  
 And in the myrtle's fragrant shade repines :  
 Starves in the midst of Nature's bounty curst,  
 And in the laden vineyard dies for thirst.

O Liberty, thou goddess heavenly bright,  
 Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight !  
 Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign,  
 And smiling Plenty leads thy wanton train ;  
 Eas'd of her load, Subjection grows more light,  
 And Poverty looks cheerful in thy sight ;  
 Thou mak'st the gloomy face of Nature gay,  
 Giv'st beauty to the Sun, and pleasure to the day.

Thee, goddess, thee, Britannia's isle adores ;  
 How has she oft exhausted all her stores,  
 How oft in fields of death thy presence sought,  
 Nor thinks the mighty prize too dearly bought !  
 On foreign mountains may the Sun refine  
 The grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine,  
 With citron groves adorn a distant soil,  
 And the fat olive swell with floods of oil :  
 We envy not the warmer clime, that lies  
 In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,  
 Nor at the coarseness of our Heaven repine,  
 Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine :  
 'Tis Liberty that crowns Britannia's isle,  
 And makes her barren rocks and her bleak moun-  
 tains smile.

Others with towering piles may please the sight,  
 And in their proud aspiring domes delight ;  
 A nicer touch to the stretch canvas give,  
 Or teach their animated rocks to live :  
 'Tis Britain's care to watch o'er Europe's fate,  
 And hold in balance each contending state,  
 To threaten bold presumptuous kings with war,  
 And answer her afflicted neighbour's prayer.  
 The Dane and Swede, rous'd up by fierce alarms,  
 Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms :  
 Soon as her fleets appear, their terrors cease,  
 And all the northern world lies hush'd in peace.  
 Th' ambitious Gaul beholds with secret dread  
 Her thunder aim'd at his aspiring head,  
 And fain her god-like sons would disunite  
 By foreign gold, or by domestic spire :

But strives in vain to conquer or divide,  
Whom Nassau's arms defend and counsels guide.

Fir'd with the name, which I so oft have found  
The distant climes and different tongues resound,  
I bridle in my struggling Muse with pain,  
That longs to launch into a bolder strain.

But I've already troubled you too long,  
Nor dare attempt a more adventurous song.  
My humble verse demands a softer theme,  
A painted meadow, or a purling stream;  
Unfit for heroes: whom immortal lays,  
And lines, like Virgil's, or like yours, should praise.

## THE CAMPAIGN,

A POEM.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, 1705.

—Rheni pacator et Istri.

Omnis in hoc uno variis discordia cessit  
Ordinibus; lætatur eques, plauditque senator,  
Votaque patricio certant plebeia favori.

CLAUD. de Laud. Stilic.

Esse aliquam in terris gentem quæ suâ impensâ,  
suo labore ac periculo, bella gerat pro libertate  
aliorum. Nec hoc finitimis, aut propinquæ vi-  
cinitatis hominibus, aut terris continenti junctis  
præstet. Maria trajicit: ne quod toto orbe  
terrarum injustum imperium sit, et ubique jus,  
fas, lex, potentissima sint. Liv. Hist. lib. 33.

WHILE crowds of princes your deserts proclaim,  
Proud in their number to enrol your name;  
While emperors to you commit their cause,  
And Anna's praises crown the vast applause;  
Accept, great leader, what the Muse recites,  
That in ambitious verse attempts your fights.  
Fir'd and transported with a theme so new,  
Ten thousand wonders opening to my view  
Shine forth at once; sieges and storms appear,  
And wars and conquests fill th' important year:  
Rivers of blood I see, and hills of slain,  
An Iliad rising out of one campaign.

The haughty Gaul beheld, with towering pride,  
His ancient bounds enlarg'd on every side;  
Pyrene's lofty barriers were subdued,  
And in the midst of his wide empire stood;  
Ausonia's states, the victor to restrain,  
Oppos'd their Alps and Apennines in vain,  
Nor found themselves, with strength of rocks im-  
murd,

Behind their everlasting hills secur'd;  
The rising Danube its long race began,  
And half its course through the new conquests ran;  
Amaz'd and anxious for her sovereign's fates,  
Germania trembled through a hundred states;  
Great Leopold himself was seiz'd with fear;  
He gaz'd around, but saw no succour near;  
He gaz'd, and half-abandon'd to despair  
His hopes on Heav'n, and confidence in prayer.

To Britain's queen the nations turn their eyes,  
On her resolves the western world relies,  
Confiding still, amidst its dire alarms,  
In Anna's councils, and in Churchill's arms.  
Thrice happy Britain, from the kingdoms rent,  
To sit the guardian of the continent!

That sees her bravest son advanc'd so high  
And flourishing so near her prince's eye;  
Thy favourites grow not up by fortune's sport,  
Or from the crimes or follies of a court;  
On the firm basis of desert they rise,  
From long-try'd faith, and friendship's holy ties:  
Their sovereign's well-distinguish'd smiles they  
share,

Her ornaments in peace, her strength in war;  
The nation thanks them with a public voice;  
By showers of blessings Heaven approves their  
choice;

Envy itself is dumb, in wonder lost,  
And factions strive who shall applaud them most.

Soon as soft vernal breezes warm the sky,  
Britannia's colours in the zephyrs fly;  
Her chief already has his march begun,  
Crossing the provinces himself had-won,  
Till the Moselle, appearing from afar,  
Retards the progress of the moving war.

Delightful stream, had Nature bid her fall  
In distant climes far from the perjurd Gaul;  
But now a purchase to the sword she lies,  
Her harvests for uncertain owners rises.

Each vineyard doubtful of its master grows,  
And to the victor's bowl each vintage flows.  
The discontented shades of slaughter'd hosts,  
That wander'd on her banks, her heroes' ghosts,  
Hop'd, when they saw Britannia's arms appear,  
The vengeance due to their great deaths was near.

Our godlike leader, ere the stream he past,  
The mighty scheme of all his labours cast,  
Forping the wondrous year within his thought;  
His bosom glow'd with battles yet unfought.  
The long laborious march he first surveys,  
And joins the distant Danube to the Mæse,  
Between whose floods such pathless forests grow,  
Such mountains rise, so many rivers flow:  
The toil looks lovely in the hero's eyes,  
And danger serves but to enhance the prize.

Big with the fate of Europe, he renews  
His dreadful course, and the proud foe pursues!  
Infected by the burning Scorpion's heat,  
The sultry gales round his chaf'd temples beat,  
Till on the borders of the Maine he finds  
Defensive shadows, and refreshing winds.  
Our British youth, with in-born freedom bold,  
Unnumber'd scenes of servitude behold,  
Nations of slaves, with tyranny debas'd,  
(Their Maker's image more than half defac'd.)  
Hourly instructed, as they urge their toil,  
To prize their queen, and love their native soil.

Still to the rising Sun they take their way  
Through clouds of dust, and gain upon the day.  
When now the Neckar on its friendly coast  
With cooling streams revives the fainting host,  
That cheerfully his labours past forgets,  
The mid-night watches, and the noon-day heats.

O'er prostrate towns and palaces they pass  
(Now cover'd o'er with woods, and hid in grass),  
Breathing revenge; whilst anger and disdain  
Fire every breast, and boil in every vein:  
Here shatter'd walls, like broken rocks from far,  
Rise up in hideous views, the guilt of war,  
Whilst here the vine o'er hills of ruin climbs,  
Industrious to conceal great Bourbon's crimes.

At length the fame of England's hero drew  
Eugenio to the glorious interview.  
Great souls by instinct to each other turn,  
Demand alliance, and in friendship burn;

A sudden friendship, while with stretch'd-out rays  
 They meet each other, mingling blaze with blaze.  
 Polish'd in courts, and harden'd in the field,  
 Renown'd for conquest, and in council skill'd,  
 Their courage dwells not in a troubled blood  
 Of mountain spirits, and fermenting blood ;  
 Lodg'd in the soul, with virtue over-rul'd,  
 inflam'd by reason, and by reason cool'd,  
 in hours of peace content to be unknown,  
 And only in the field of battle shown :

To souls like these, in mutual friendship join'd,  
 Heaven dares intrust the cause of human-kind.  
 Britannia's graceful sons appear in arms,  
 Her harass'd troops the hero's presence warms,  
 Whilst the high hills and rivers all around  
 With thundering peals of British shouts resound :

Doubling their speed, they march with fresh delight,  
 eager for glory, and require the fight.  
 o the stanch bound the trembling deer pursues,  
 and smells his footsteps in the tainted dews,  
 he tedious track unravelling by degrees :  
 but when the scent comes warm in every breeze,  
 he'd at the near approach he shoots away  
 in his full stretch, and bears upon his prey.

The march concludes, the various realms are past ;  
 he immortal Schellenberg appears at last :  
 like hills th' aspiring ramparts rise on high,  
 like valleys at their feet the trenches lie ;  
 batteries on batteries guard each fatal pass,  
 threatening destruction ; rows of hollow brass,  
 tube behind tube, the dreadful entrance keep,  
 whilst in their wombs ten thousand thunders sleep :  
 great Churchill owns, charm'd with the glorious  
 sight,

his march o'er-paid by such a promis'd fight.

The western Sun now shot a feeble ray,  
 and faintly scatter'd the remains of day :  
 evening approach'd ; but oh what host of foes  
 were never to behold that evening close !  
 hickening their ranks, and wedg'd in firm array,  
 he close-compacted Britons win their way ;  
 in vain the cannon their throng'd war defac'd  
 with tracts of death, and laid the battle waste ;  
 till pressing forward to the fight, they broke  
 through flames of sulphur, and a night of smoke,  
 till slaughter'd legions fill'd the trench below,  
 and bore their fierce avengers to their foe.

High on the works the mingling hosts engage ;  
 he battle, kindled into tenfold rage,  
 with showers of bullets and with storms of fire  
 urns in full fury ; heaps on heaps expire,  
 nations with nations mix'd confus'dly die,  
 and lost in one promiscuous carnage lie.

How many generous Britons meet their doom,  
 ew to the field, and heroes in the bloom !  
 he illustrious youths, that left their native shore  
 to march where Britons never march'd before,  
 O fatal love of fame ! O glorious heat,  
 only destructive to the brave and great !  
 After such toils o'ercome, such dangers past,  
 stretch'd on Bavarian ramparts breathe their last :  
 but hold, my Muse, no complaints appear,  
 for blot the day with an ungrateful tear :  
 While Marlborough lives, Britannia's stars dispense  
 friendly light, and shine in innocence.  
 Lunging through seas of blood his fiery steed  
 Where'er his friends retire, or foes succeed ;  
 whose he supports, these drives to sudden flight,  
 and turns the various fortune of the fight.

Forbear, great man, renown'd in arms, forbear,  
 O brave the thickest terrors of the war,

Nor hazard thus, confus'd in crowds of foes,  
 Britannia's safety, and the world's repose ;  
 Let nations anxious for thy life abate  
 This scorn of danger, and contempt of fate :  
 Thou liv'st not for thyself ; thy queen demands  
 Conquest and peace from thy victorious hands ;  
 Kingdoms and empires in thy fortune join,  
 And Europe's destiny depends on thine.

At length the long-disputed pass they gain,  
 By crowded armies fortify'd in vain ;  
 The war breaks in, the fierce Bavarians yield,  
 And see their camp with British legions fill'd.  
 So Belgian mounds bear on their shatter'd sides  
 The sea's whole weight increas'd with swelling tides ;  
 But if the rushing wave a passage finds,  
 Enrag'd by watery moons, and warring winds,  
 The trembling peasant sees his country round  
 Cover'd with tempests, and in oceans drown'd.

The few surviving foes disperst in flight,  
 (Refuse of swords, and gleanings of a fight,)  
 In every rustling wind the victor hear,  
 And Marlborough's form in every shadow fear,  
 Till the dark cope of night with kind embrace  
 Befriends the rout, and covers their disgrace.

To Donavert, with unresisted force,  
 The gay victorious army bends its course.  
 The growth of meadows, and the pride of fields,  
 Whatever spoils Bavaria's summer yields,  
 (The Danube's great increase,) Britannia shares,  
 The food of armies and support of wars :  
 With magazines of death, destructive balls,  
 And cannon doom'd to batter Landau's walls,  
 The victor finds each hidden cavern stor'd,  
 And turns their fury on their guilty lord.

Deluded prince ! how is thy greatness crost,  
 And all the gaudy dream of empire lost,  
 That proudly set thee on a fancy'd throne,  
 And made imaginary realms thy own !  
 Thy troops, that now behind the Danube join,  
 Shall shortly seek for shelter from the Rhine,  
 Nor find it there ! Surrounded with alarms,  
 Thou hop'st the assistance of the Gallic arms ;  
 The Gallic arms in safety shall advance,  
 And crowd thy standards with the power of France ;  
 While, to exalt thy doom, th' aspiring Gaul  
 Shares thy destruction, and adorns thy fall.

Unbounded courage and compassion join'd,  
 Tempering each other in the victor's mind,  
 Alternately proclaim him good and great,  
 And make the hero and the man complete.  
 Long did he strive th' obdurate foe to gain  
 By proffer'd grace, but long he strove in vain ;  
 Till, fir'd at length, he thinks it vain to spare  
 His rising wrath, and gives a loose to war.  
 In vengeance rous'd, the soldier fills his hand  
 With sword and fire, and ravages the land,  
 A thousand villages to ashes turns,  
 In crackling flames a thousand harvests burns.  
 To the thick woods the woolly flocks retreat,  
 And mixt with bellowing herds confus'dly bleat ;  
 Their trembling lords the common shade partake,  
 And cries of infants sound in every brake :  
 The listening soldier fixt in sorrow stands,  
 Loth to obey his leader's just commands ;  
 The leader grieves, by generous pity sway'd,  
 To see his just commands so well obey'd.

But now the trumpet terrible from far  
 In shriller clangours animates the war ;  
 Confederate drums in fuller concert beat,  
 And echoing hills the loud alarm repeat :



Gallia's proud standards, to Bavaria's join'd,  
Unfurled their gilded lilies in the wind;  
The daring prince his blasted hopes renews,  
And, while the thick embattled host he views  
Stretch'd out in deep array, and dreadful length,  
His heart dilates, and glories in his strength.

The fatal day its mighty course began,  
That the griev'd world had long desir'd in vain;  
States that their new captivity bemoan'd,  
Armies of martyrs that in exile groan'd,  
Sighs from the depth of gloomy dungeons heard,  
And prayers in bitterness of soul preferr'd,  
Europe's loud cries, that Providence assail'd,  
And Anna's ardent vows at length prevail'd;  
The day was come when Heaven design'd to show  
His care and conduct of the world below.

Behold in awful march and dread array  
The long-extended squadrons shape their way!  
Death, in approaching, terrible, imparts  
An anxious horror to the bravest hearts;  
Yet do their beating breasts demand the strife,  
And thirst of glory quells the love of life.  
No vulgar fears can British minds control:  
Heat of revenge, and noble pride of soul,  
O'erlook the foe, advantag'd by his post,  
Lessen his numbers, and contract his host;  
Though fens and floods possess the middle space,  
That unprovok'd they would have fear'd to pass;  
Nor fens nor floods can stop Britannia's bands,  
When her proud foe rang'd on their borders stands.

But O, my Muse, what numbers wilt thou find  
To sing the furious troops in battle join'd!  
Methinks I hear the drums tumultuous sound  
The victors' shouts and dying groans confound,  
The dreadful burst of cannon rend the skies,  
And all the thunder of the battle rise. [prov'd,  
'Twas then great Marlborough's mighty soul was  
That, in the shock of charging hosts unmov'd,  
Amidst confusion, horror, and despair,  
Examin'd all the dreadful scenes of war:

In peaceful thought the field of death survey'd,  
To fainting squadrons sent the timely aid,  
Inspir'd repuls'd battalions to engage,  
And taught the doubtful battle where to rage.  
So when an angel by divine command  
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land,  
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past,  
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast;  
And, pleas'd th' Almighty orders to perform,  
Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the storm.

But see the haughty household troops advance!  
The dread of Europe, and the pride of France.  
The war's whole art each private soldier knows,  
And with a general's love of conquest glows;  
Proudly he marches on, and void of fear  
Laughs at the shaking of the British spear:  
Vain insolence! with native freedom brave,  
The meanest Briton scorns the highest slave:  
Contempt and fury fire their souls by turns,  
Each nation's glory in each warrior burns;  
Each fights, as in his arm th' important day  
And all the fate of his great monarch lay:  
A thousand glorious actions, that might claim  
Triumphant laurels, and immortal fame,  
Confus'd in crowds of glorious actions lie,  
And troops of heroes undistinguish'd die.  
O Dormer, how can I behold thy fate,  
And not the wonders of thy youth relate!  
How can I see the gay, the brave, the young,  
Fall in the cloud of war, and lie unsung!

In joys of conquest he resigns his breath,  
And, fill'd with England's glory, smiles in death.

The rout begins, the Gallic squadrons run,  
Compell'd in crowds to meet the fate they shun;  
Thousands of fiery steeds with wounds transferr'd,  
Floating in gore, with their dead masters mixt,  
'Midst heaps of spears and standards driven round,  
Lie in the Danube's bloody whirlpools drown'd,  
Troops of bold youths, born on the distant Rhine,  
Or sounding borders of the rapid Rhône,  
Or where the Seine her flowery fields divides,  
Or where the Loire through winding vineyards  
glides,

In heaps the rolling billows sweep away,  
And into Scythian seas their bloated corps convey.  
From Blenheim's towers the Gaul, with wild affright,  
Beholds the various havoc of the fight;  
His waving banners, that so oft had stood  
Planted in fields of death, and streams of blood,  
So wont the guarded enemy to reach,  
And rise triumphant in the fatal breach,  
Or pierce the broken foe's remotest lines,  
The hardy veteran with tears resigns.

Unfortunate Tallard! Oh, who can name  
The pangs of rage, of sorrow, and of shame,  
That with mixt tumult in thy bosom swell'd,  
When first thou saw'st thy bravest troops repell'd,  
Thine only son pierc'd with a deadly wound,  
Chok'd in his blood, and gasping on the ground,  
Thyself in bondage by the victor kept!  
The chief, the father, and the captive, wept.  
An English Muse is touch'd with generous woe,  
And in th' unhappy man forgets the foe!  
Greatly distress! thy loud complaints forbear,  
Blame not the turns of fate, and chance of war;  
Give thy brave foes their due, nor blush to own  
The fatal field by such great leaders won,  
The field whence fam'd Eugenio bore away  
Only the second honours of the day.

With floods of gore, that from the vanquish'd fill,  
The marshes stagnate, and the rivers swell.  
Mountains of slain lie heap'd upon the ground,  
Or 'midst the roarings of the Danube drown'd;  
Whole captive hosts the conqueror detains  
In painful bondage, and inglorious chains;  
Ev'n those who 'scape the fetters and the sword,  
Nor seek the fortunes of a happier lord,  
Their raging king dishonours, to complete  
Marlborough's great work, and finish the defeat.

From Memmingen's high domes, and Augsburg's walls,  
The distant battle drives th' insulting Gauls;  
Freed by the terror of the victor's name  
The rescu'd states his great protection claim;  
Whilst Ulme th' approach of her deliverer waits,  
And longs to open her obsequious gates.

The hero's breast still swells with great designs,  
In every thought the towering genius shines:  
If to the foe his dreadful course he bends,  
O'er the wide continent his march extends;  
If sieges in his labouring thoughts are form'd,  
Camps are assaulted, and an army storm'd;  
If to the fight his active soul is bent,  
The fate of Europe turns on its event.  
What distant land, what region, can afford  
An action worthy his victorious sword?  
Where will he next the flying Gaul defeat,  
To make the series of his toils complete?

Where the swoln Rhine, rushing with all its force  
Divides the hostile nations in its course,

While each contracts its bounds, or wider grows,  
 Enlarg'd or straiten'd as the river flows,  
 On Gallia's side a mighty bulwark stands,  
 That all the wide-extended plain commands ;  
 Twice, since the war was kindled, has it try'd  
 The victor's rage, and twice has chang'd its side ;  
 As oft whole armies, with the prize o'erjoy'd,  
 Have the long summer on its walls employ'd.  
 Hither our mighty chief his arms directs,  
 Hence future triumphs from the war expects ;  
 And though the dog star had its course begun,  
 Carries his arms still nearer to the Sun :  
 Fixt on the glorious action, he forgets  
 The change of seasons, and increase of heats ;  
 To toils are painful that can danger show,  
 To climes unlovely, that contain a foe.

The roving Gaul, to his own bounds restrain'd,  
 Earns to incamp within his native land,  
 But soon as the victorious host he spies,  
 From hill to hill, from stream to stream he flies :  
 Such dire impressions in his heart remain  
 Of Marlborough's sword and Hochtste's fatal plain :  
 In vain Britannia's mighty chief besets  
 Their shady coverts, and obscure retreats ;  
 They fly the conqueror's approaching fame,  
 That bears the force of armies in his name.

Austria's young monarch, whose imperial sway  
 Sceptres and thrones are destin'd to obey,  
 Whose boasted ancestry so high extends  
 That in the pagan gods his lineage ends,  
 Comes from afar, in gratitude to own  
 The great supporter of his father's throne :

That tides of glory to his bosom ran,  
 'Tisplasp'd in th' embraces of the godlike man !  
 How were his eyes with pleasing wonder fixt  
 To see such fire with so much sweetness mixt,  
 Such easy greatness, such a graceful port,  
 To turn'd and finish'd for the camp or court !

Achilles thus was form'd with ev'ry grace,  
 And Nireus shone but in the second place ;  
 Thus the great father of almighty Rome  
 Divinely flusht with an immortal bloom,  
 Hath Cytherea's fragrant breath bestow'd  
 On all the charms of his bright mother glow'd.

The royal youth by Marlborough's presence  
 Charm'd,

taught by his counsels, by his actions warm'd,  
 On Landau with redoubled fury falls,  
 Discharges all the thunder on its walls,  
 Her mines and caves of death provokes the fight,  
 And learns to conquer in the hero's sight.

The British chief, for mighty toils renown'd,  
 Accreast in titles, and with conquests crown'd,  
 On Belgian coasts his tedious march renews,  
 And the long windings of the Rhine pursues,  
 Fearful his borders from usurping foes,  
 And blest by rescued nations as he goes.

Yeves fears no more, freed from its dire alarms ;  
 And Traerbach feels the terror of his arms :  
 Rested on rocks her proud foundations shake,  
 While Marlborough presses to the bold attack.  
 Plants all his batteries, bids his cannon roar,  
 And shows how Landau might have fall'n before.  
 Fear'd at his near approach, great Louis fears  
 Vengeance reserv'd for his declining years,  
 Forgets his thirst of universal sway,  
 And scarce can teach his subjects to obey ;  
 His arms he finds on vain attempts employ'd,  
 Th' ambitious projects for his race destroy'd,  
 The works of ages sunk in one campaign,  
 And lives of millions sacrific'd in vain.

Such are th' effects of Anna's royal cares :  
 By her, Britannia, great in foreign wars,  
 Ranges through nations, wheresoe'er disjoin'd,  
 Without the wanted aid of sea and wind.  
 By her th' unfetter'd Ister's states are free,  
 And taste the sweets of English liberty :  
 But who can tell the joys of those that lie  
 Beneath the constant influence of her eye !  
 Whilst in diffusive showers her bounties fall  
 Like Heaven's indulgence, and descend on all,  
 Secure the happy, succour the distrest,  
 Make every subject glad, and a whole people blest.

Thus would I fain Britannia's wars rehearse,  
 In the smooth records of a faithful verse ;  
 That, if such numbers can o'er time prevail,  
 May tell posterity the wondrous tale.  
 When actions, unadorn'd, are faint and weak,  
 Cities and countries must be taught to speak ;  
 Gods may descend in fictions from the skies,  
 And rivers from their oozy beds arise ;  
 Fiction may deck the truth with spurious rays,  
 And round the hero cast a borrow'd blaze.  
 Marlborough's exploits appear divinely bright,  
 And proudly shine in their own native light,  
 Rais'd of themselves their genuine charms they  
 boast,

And those who paint them truest praise them most.

## TO SIR GODFREY KNELLER,

ON HIS PICTURE OF THE KING.

KNELLER, with silence and surprise  
 We see Britannia's monarch rise,  
 A godlike form, by thee display'd  
 In all the force of light and shade ;  
 And, aw'd by thy delusive hand,  
 As in the presence-chamber stand.

The magic of thy art calls forth  
 His secret soul and hidden worth,  
 His probity and mildness shows,  
 His care of friends, and scorn of foes ;  
 In every stroke, in every line,  
 Does some exalted virtue shine,  
 And Albion's happiness we trace  
 Through all the features of his face.

O may I live to hail the day,  
 When the glad nation shall survey  
 Their sovereign, through his wide command,  
 Passing in progress o'er the land !  
 Each heart shall bend, and every voice  
 In loud applauding shouts rejoice,  
 Whilst all his gracious aspect praise,  
 And crowds grow loyal as they gaze.

The image on the medal plac'd,  
 With its bright round of titles grac'd,  
 And stamp'd on British coins shall live,  
 To richest ores the value give,  
 Or, wrought within the curious mold,  
 Shape and adorn the running gold.  
 To bear this form, the genial Sun  
 Has daily since his course begun  
 Rejoic'd the metal to refine,  
 And ripen'd the Peruvian mine.

Thou, Kneller, long with noble pride,  
 The foremost of thy art, hast vy'd  
 With nature in a generous strife,  
 And touch'd the canvas into life.

Thy pencil has, by monarchs sought,  
From reign to reign in ermine wrought,  
And, in the robes of state array'd,  
The kings of half an age display'd.

Here swarthy Charles appears, and there  
His brother with dejected air :  
Triumphant Nassau here we find,  
And with him bright Maria join'd ;  
There Anna, great as when she sent  
Her armies through the continent,  
Ere yet her hero was disgrac'd :  
O may fam'd Brunswick be the last,  
(Though Heaven should with my wish agree,  
And long preserve thy art in thee)  
The last, the happiest British king,  
Whom thou shalt paint, or I shall sing !

Wise Phidias thus, his skill to prove,  
Through many a god advanc'd to Jove,  
And taught the polish'd rocks to shine  
With airs and lineaments divine ;  
Till Greece, amaz'd, and half-afraid,  
Th' assembled deities survey'd.

Great Pan, who wont to chase the fair,  
And lov'd the spreading oak, was there ;  
Old Saturn too with upcast eyes  
Beheld his abdicated skies ;  
And mighty Mars, for war renown'd,  
In adamantinè armour frown'd ;  
By him the childless goddess rose,  
Minerva, studious to compose  
Her twisted threads ; the web she strung,  
And o'er a loom of marble hung :  
Thetis, the troubled ocean's queen,  
Match'd with a mortal, next was seen,  
Reclining on a funeral urn,  
Her short-liv'd darling son to mourn.  
The last was he, whose thunder slew  
The Titan-race, a rebel crew,  
That from a hundred hills ally'd  
In impious leagues their king defy'd.

This wonder of the sculptor's hand  
Produc'd, his art was at a stand :  
For who would hope new fame to raise,  
Or risk his well-establish'd praise,  
That, his high genius to approve,  
Had drawn a George, or carv'd a Jove ?

#### PARAPHRASE ON PSALM XXIII.

THE Lord my pasture shall prepare,  
And feed me with a shepherd's care ;  
His presence shall my wants supply,  
And guard me with a watchful eye :  
My noon-day walks he shall attend,  
And all my midnight hours defend.

When in the sultry glebe I faint,  
Or on the thirsty mountain pant ;  
To fertile vales and dewy meads  
My weary wandering steps he leads :  
Where peaceful rivers, soft and slow,  
Amid the verdant landscape flow.

Though in the paths of death I tread,  
With gloomy horrors overspread,  
My stedfast heart shall fear no ill,  
For thou, O Lord, art with me still ;  
Thy friendly crook shall give me aid,  
And guide me through the dreadful shade.

Though in a bare and rugged way,  
Through devious lonely wilds I stray,  
Thy bounty shall my wants beguile :  
The barren wilderness shall smile,  
With sudden greens and herbage crown'd,  
And streams shall murmur all around.

## MATTHEW PRIOR.

MATTHEW PRIOR, a distinguished poet, was born 1664, in London according to one account, according to another at Winborne, in Dorsetshire. His father dying when he was young, an uncle, who was a vintner, or tavern-keeper, at Charing-cross, took him under his care, and sent him to Westminster-school, of which Dr. Busby was then master. Before he had passed through the school, his uncle took him home, for the purpose of bringing him into his own business; but the Earl of Dorset, a great patron of letters, having found him one day reading Horace, and being pleased with his conversation, determined to give him an university education. He was accordingly admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1682, proceeded bachelor of arts in 1686, and was soon after elected to a fellowship. After having proved his poetic talents by some college exercises, he was introduced at court by the Earl of Dorset, and was so effectually recommended, that, in 1690, he was appointed secretary to the English plenipotentiaries who attended the congress at the Hague. Being now enlisted in the service of the court, his productions were, for some years, chiefly directed to courtly topics, of which one of the most considerable was an Ode presented to King William in 1695, on the death of Queen Mary. In 1697, he was nominated secretary to the commissioners for the treaty of Ryswick; and, on his return, was made secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He went to France in the following year, as secretary, first to the Earl of Portland, and then to the Earl of Jersey; and being now regarded as one conversant in public affairs, he was summoned by King William to Loo, where he had a confidential diocese. In the beginning of 1701 he sat in Parliament for East Grinstead. Prior had hitherto been promoted and acted with the Whigs: but the Tories now having become the prevalent party, he turned about, and ever after adhered to them. He even voted for the impeachment of those lords who advised that partition treaty in which he had been officially employed. Like most converts, he embraced his new friends with much zeal, and from that time almost all his political connections were confined within the limits of the party.

The successes in the beginning of Queen Anne's reign were celebrated by the poets on both sides; and Prior sung the victories of Blenheim and families: he afterwards, however, joined in the attack of the great general who had been his theme.

It will not be worth while here to take notice of all his changes in the political world, except to mention the disgraces which followed the famous congress of Utrecht, in which he was deeply engaged. For the completion of that business he was left in France, with the appointments and authority of an ambassador, though without the title, the proud Duke of Shrewsbury having refused to be joined in commission with a man so meanly born. Prior, however, publicly assumed the character till he was superseded by the Earl of Stair, on the accession of George I. The Whigs being now in power, he was welcomed, on his return, by a warrant from the House of Commons, under which he was committed to the custody of a messenger. He was examined before the Privy Council respecting his share in the peace of Utrecht, was treated with rigour, and Walpole moved an impeachment against him, on a charge of high treason, for holding clandestine conferences with the French plenipotentiary. His name was excepted from an act of grace passed in 1717: at length, however, he was discharged, without being brought to trial, to end his days in retirement.

We are now to consider Prior among the poetical characters of the time. In his writings is found that incongruous mixture of light and rather indecent topics with grave and even religious ones, which was not uncommon at that period. In the faculty of telling a story with ease and vivacity, he yields only to Swift, compared to whom his humour is occasionally strained and quaint. His songs and amatory pieces are generally elegant and classical. The most popular of his serious compositions are "Henry and Emma," or the Nut-brown Maid, modernised from an antique original; and "Solomon," the idea of which is taken from the book of Ecclesiastes. These are harmonious in their versification, splendid and correct in their diction, and copious in poetical imagery; but they exert no powerful effect on the feelings or the fancy, and are enfeebled by prolixity. His "Alma," a piece of philosophical pleasantries, was written to console himself when under confinement, and displays a considerable share of reading. As to his elaborate effusions of loyalty and patriotism, they seem to have sunk into total neglect.

The life of Prior was cut short by a lingering illness, which closed his days at Wimpole, the seat of Lord Oxford, in September, 1721, in the 58th year of his age.

## HENRY AND EMMA.

A POEM,

*Upon the Model of the Nut-Brown Maid.*

## TO CLOE.

THOU, to whose eyes I bend, at whose command  
(Though low my voice, though artless be my hand),  
I take the sprightly reed, and sing, and play,  
Careless of what the censuring world may say:  
Bright Cloe, object of my constant vow,  
Wilt thou awhile unbend thy serious brow?  
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,  
And with one heavenly smile o'erpay his pains?  
No longer shall the Nut-brown Maid be old;  
Though since her youth three hundred years have  
roll'd:

At thy desire, she shall again be rais'd;  
And her reviving charms in lasting verse be prais'd.

No longer man of woman shall complain,  
That he may love, and not be lov'd again:  
That we in vain the fickle sex pursue,  
Who change the constant lover for the new.  
Whatever has been writ, whatever said,  
Of female passion feign'd, or faith decay'd,  
Henceforth shall in my verse refuted stand,  
Be said to winds, or writ upon the sand.  
And, while my notes to future times proclaim  
Unconquer'd love, and ever-during flame,  
O fairest of the sex! be thou my Muse:  
Deign on my work thy influence to diffuse.  
Let me partake the blessings I rehearse,  
And grant me, love, the just reward of verse!

As beauty's potent queen, with every grace,  
That once was Emma's, has adorn'd thy face;  
And, as her son has to my bosom dealt  
That constant flame, which faithful Henry felt:  
O let the story with thy life agree:

Let men once more the bright example see;  
What Emma was to him, be thou to me.  
Nor send me by thy frown from her I love,  
Distant and sad, a banish'd man to rove.  
But, oh! with pity, long-entreated, crown  
My pains and hopes; and, when thou say'st that one  
Of all mankind thou lov'st, oh! think on me alone.

WHERE beauteous Isis and her husband Tame,  
With mingled waves, for ever flow the same,  
In times of yore an ancient baron liv'd;  
Great gifts bestow'd, and great respect receiv'd.

When dreadful Edward, with successful care,  
Led his free Britons to the Gallic war;  
This lord had headed his appointed bands,  
In firm allegiance to his king's commands;  
And (all due honours faithfully discharg'd)  
Had brought back his paternal coat, enlarg'd  
With a new mark, the witness of his toil,  
And no inglorious part of foreign spoil.

From the loud camp retir'd, and noisy court,  
In honourable ease and rural sport,  
The remnant of his days he safely pass;  
Nor found they lagg'd too slow, nor flew too fast.  
He made his wish with his estate comply,  
Joyful to live, yet not afraid to die.

One child he had, a daughter chaste and fair,  
His age's comfort, and his fortune's heir.  
They call'd her Emma; for the beauteous dame,  
Who gave the virgin birth, had borne the name:  
The name th' indulgent father doubly lov'd:  
For in the child the mother's charms improv'd.  
Yet as, when little, round his knees she play'd,  
He call'd her oft, in sport, his Nut-brown Maid,  
The friends and tenants took the fondling word,  
(As still they please, who imitate their lord):  
Usage confirm'd what fancy had begun;  
The mutual terms around the land were known:  
And Emma and the Nut-brown Maid were one.

As with her stature, still her charms increas'd;  
Through all the isle her beauty was confest'd.  
Oh! what perfections must that virgin share,  
Who fairest is esteem'd, where all are fair!  
From distant shires repair the noble youth,  
And find report, for once, had less'n'd truth.  
By wonder first, and then by passion mov'd,  
They came; they saw; they marvell'd; and they  
lov'd.

By public praises, and by secret sighs,  
Each own'd the general power of Emma's eyes.  
In tilts and tournaments the valiant strove,  
By glorious deeds, to purchase Emma's love.  
In gentle verse the witty told their flame,  
And grac'd their choicest songs with Emma's name.  
In vain they combated, in vain they writ:  
Useless their strength, and impotent their wit.  
Great Venus only must direct the dart,  
Which else will never reach the fair-one's heart,  
Spite of th' attempts of force, and soft effects of art.  
Great Venus must prefer the happy one:  
In Henry's cause her favour must be shown;  
And Emma, of mankind, must love but him alone.

While these in public to the castle came,  
And by their grandeur justified their flame;  
More secret ways the careful Henry takes;  
His squires, his arms, and equipage forsakes:  
In borrow'd name, and false attire array'd,  
Oft he finds means to see the beauteous maid.

When Emma hunts, in huntsman's habit dress'd,  
Henry on foot pursues the bounding beast.  
In his right-hand his beechen pole he bears;  
And graceful at his side his horn he wears.  
Still to the glade, where she has bent her way,  
With knowing skill he drives the future prey;  
Bids her decline the hill, and shun the brake;  
And shows the path her steed may safest take;  
Directs her spear to fix the glorious wound;  
Pleas'd in his toils to have her triumph crown'd,  
And blows her praises in no common sound.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks:  
With her of tarsels and of lures he talks.  
Upon his wrist the towering merlin stands,  
Practis'd to rise, and stoop at her commands.  
And when superior now the bird has flown,  
And headlong brought the tumbling quarry down;  
With humble reverence he accosts the fair,  
And with the honour'd feather decks her hair.  
Yet still, as from the sportive field she goes,  
His down-cast eye reveals his inward woes;  
And by his look and sorrow is express'd,  
A nobler game pursued than bird or beast.

A shepherd now along the plain he roves;  
And, with his jolly pipe, delights the groves.

The neighbouring swains around the stranger throng,  
Or to admire, or emulate his song :  
While with soft sorrow he renews his lays,  
Nor heedful of their envy, nor their praise.  
But, soon as Emma's eyes adorn the plain,  
His notes he raises to a nobler strain,  
With dutiful respect and studious fear ;  
Least any careless sound offend her ear.

A frantic gipsy now, the house he haunts,  
And in wild phrases speaks dissembled wants.  
With the fond maids in palmistry he deals :  
They tell the secret first, which he reveals ;  
Says who shall wed, and who shall be beguill'd ;  
What groom shall get, and squire maintain the child.  
But, when bright Emma would her fortune know,  
A softer look unbends his opening brow ;  
With trembling awe he gazes on her eye,  
And in soft accents forms the kind reply ;  
That she shall prove as fortunate as fair ;  
And Hymen's choicest gifts are all reserv'd for her.

Now oft had Henry chang'd his sly disguise,  
Unmark'd by all but beautiful Emma's eyes :  
Oft had found means alone to see the dame,  
And at her feet to breathe his amorous flame ;  
And oft, the pangs of absence to remove,  
By letters, soft interpreters of love :  
Till Time and Industry (the mighty two  
That bring our wishes nearer to our view)  
Made him perceive, that the inclining fair  
Receiv'd his vows with no reluctant ear ;  
That Venus had confirm'd her equal reign,  
And dealt to Emma's heart a share of Henry's pain.

While Cupid smil'd, by kind occasion bleas'd,  
And, with the secret kept, the love increas'd ;  
The amorous youth frequents the silent groves ;  
And much he meditates, for much he loves.  
He loves, 'tis true; and is below'd again :  
Great are his joys ; but will they long remain ?  
Emma with smiles receives his present flame ;  
But, smiling, will she ever be the same ?  
Beautiful looks are rul'd by fickle minds ;  
And summer seas are turn'd by sudden winds.

Another love may gain her easy youth :  
Time changes thought, and flattery conquers truth.  
O impotent estate of human life !

Where Hope and Fear maintain eternal strife ;  
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire ;  
And most we question, what we most desire !  
Amongst thy various gifts, great Heaven, bestow  
Our cup of love unmix'd ; forbear to throw  
Bitter ingredients in ; nor pall the draught  
With nauseous grief : for our ill-judging thought  
Hardly enjoys the pleasurable taste ;  
Or deems it not sincere ; or fears it cannot last.

With wishes rais'd, with jealousies oppress,  
(Alternate tyrants of the human breast)

By one great trial he resolves to prove  
The faith of woman, and the force of love.

If, scanning Emma's virtues, he may find  
That beautiful frame enclose a steady mind,  
He'll fix his hope, of future joy secure ;  
And live a slave to Hymen's happy power.

But if the fair-one, as he fears, is frail ;  
If, pois'd aright in Reason's equal scale,  
Light fly her merit, and her faults prevail ;  
His mind he vows to free from amorous care,  
The latent mischief from his heart to tear,  
Resume his azure arms, and shine again in war.

South of the castle, in a verdant glade,  
A spreading beech extends her friendly shade :

Here oft the nymph his breathing vows had heard ;  
Here oft her silence had her heart declar'd.  
As active Spring awak'd her infant buds,  
And genial life inform'd the verdant woods ;  
Henry, in knots involving Emma's name,  
Had half express'd, and half conceal'd, his flame,  
Upon this tree : and, as the tender mark  
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,  
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,  
That, as the wound, the passion might increase.  
As potent Nature shed her kindly showers,  
And deck'd the various mead with opening flowers,  
Upon this tree the nymph's obliging care  
Had left a frequent wreath for Henry's hair ;  
Which, as with gay delight the lover found,  
Pleas'd with his conquest, with her present crown'd,  
Glorious through all the plains he oft had gone,  
And to each swain the mystic honour shown ;  
The gift still prais'd, the giver still unknown.

His secret note the troubled Henry writes :

To the lone tree the lovely maid invites.  
Imperfect words and dubious terms express,  
That unforeseen mischance disturb'd his peace ;  
That he must something to her ear commend,  
On which her conduct and his life depend.

Soon as the fair-one had the note receiv'd,  
The remnant of the day alone she griev'd :  
For different this from every former note,  
Which Venus dictated, and Henry wrote ;  
Which told her all his future hopes were laid  
On the dear bosom of his Nut-brown Maid ;  
Which always bleas'd her eyes, and own'd her  
power ;

And bid her oft adieu, yet added more.  
Now night advanc'd. The house in sleep were laid ;  
The nurse experienc'd, and the prying maid,  
And, last, that sprite, which does incessant haunt  
The lover's steps, the ancient maiden-aunt.  
To her dear Henry, Emma wings her way,  
With quicken'd pace repairing forc'd delay ;  
For Love, fantastic power, that is afraid  
To stir abroad till Watchfulness be laid,  
Undaunted then o'er cliffs and valleys strays,  
And leads his votaries safe through pathless ways.  
Not Argus, with his hundred eyes, shall find  
Where Cupid goes ; though he, poor guide ! is blind.

The maiden first arriving, sent her eye  
To ask, if yet its chief delight were nigh :  
With fear and with desire, with joy and pain,  
She sees, and runs to meet him on the plain.  
But, oh ! his steps proclaim no lover's haste :  
On the low ground his fix'd regards are cast ;  
His artful bosom heaves dissembled sighs ;  
And tears suborn'd fall copious from his eyes.

With ease, alas ! we credit what we love :  
His painted grief does real sorrow move  
In the afflicted fair ; adown her cheek  
Trickling the genuine tears their current break ;  
Attentive stood the mournful nymph : the man  
Broke silence first : the tale alternate ran.

HENRY.

SINCERE, O tell me, hast thou felt a pain,  
Emma, beyond what woman knows to feign ?  
Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove  
With the first tumults of a real love ?  
Hast thou now dreaded, and now blest his sway,  
By turns averse, and joyful to obey ?

R

Thy virgin softness hast thou e'er bewail'd,  
 As Reason yielded, and as Love prevail'd?  
 And wept the potent god's resistless dart,  
 His killing pleasure, his ecstatic smart,  
 And heavenly poison thrilling through thy heart?  
 If so, with pity view my wretched state;  
 At least deplore, and then forget my fate:  
 To some more happy knight reserve thy charms,  
 By Fortune favour'd, and successful arms;  
 And only, as the Sun's revolving ray  
 Brings back each year this melancholy day,  
 Permit one sigh, and set apart one tear,  
 To an abandon'd exile's endless care.  
 For me, alas! out-cast of human race,  
 Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace;  
 For, lo! these hands in murder are imbrued;  
 These trembling feet by Justice are pursued:  
 Fate calls aloud, and hastens me away;  
 A shameful death attends my longer stay;  
 And I this night must fly from thee and love,  
 Condemn'd in lonely woods, a banish'd man, to rove.

EMMA.

What is our bliss, that changeth with the Moon?  
 And day of life, that darkens ere 'tis noon?  
 What is true passion, if unblest it dies?  
 And where is Emma's joy, if Henry flies?  
 If love, alas! be pain; the pain I bear  
 No thought can figure, and no tongue declare.  
 Ne'er faithful woman felt, nor false one feign'd,  
 The flames which long have in my bosom reign'd:  
 The god of love himself inhabits there,  
 With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care,  
 His complement of stores, and total war.  
 O! cease then coldly to suspect my love;  
 And let my deed at least my faith approve.  
 Alas! no youth shall my endearments share;  
 Nor day nor night shall interrupt my care;  
 No future story shall with truth upbraid  
 The cold indifference of the Nut-brown Maid;  
 Nor to hard banishment shall Henry run,  
 While careless Emma sleeps on beds of down.  
 View me resolv'd, where'er thou lead'st, to go,  
 Friend to thy pain, and partner of thy woe;  
 For I attest, fair Venus and her son,  
 That I, of all mankind, will love but thee alone.

HENRY.

Let prudence yet obstruct thy venturous way;  
 And take good heed, what men will think and say;  
 That beauteous Emma vagrant courses took;  
 Her father's house and civil life forsook;  
 That, full of youthful blood, and fond of man,  
 She to the wood-land with an exile ran.  
 Reflect, that lessen'd fame is ne'er regain'd,  
 And virgin honour, once, is always stain'd:  
 Timely advis'd, the coming evil shun:  
 Better not do the deed, than weep it done.  
 No penance can absolve our guilty fame;  
 Nor tears, that wash out sin, can wash out shame.  
 Then fly the sad effects of desperate love,  
 And leave a banish'd man through lonely woods to rove.

EMMA.

Let Emma's hapless case be falsely told  
 By the rash young, or the ill-natur'd old:  
 Let every tongue its various censures choose;  
 Absolve with coldness, or with spite accuse:

Fair Truth, at last, her radiant beams will raise;  
 And Malice vanquish'd heightens Virtue's praise.  
 Let then thy favour but indulge my flight;  
 O! let my presence make thy travels light;  
 And potent Venus shall exalt my name  
 Above the rumours of censorious Fame;  
 Nor from that busy demon's restless power  
 Will ever Emma other grace implore,  
 Than that this truth should to the world be known.  
 That I, of all mankind, have lov'd but thee alone.

HENRY.

But canst thou wield the sword, and bend the bow?  
 With active force repel the sturdy foe?  
 When the loud tumult speaks the battle nigh,  
 And winged deaths in whistling arrows fly;  
 Wilt thou, though wounded, yet undaunted stay,  
 Perform thy part, and share the dangerous day?  
 Then, as thy strength decays, thy heart will fail;  
 Thy limbs all trembling, and thy cheeks all pale;  
 With fruitless sorrow, thou, inglorious maid,  
 Wilt weep thy safety by thy love betray'd:  
 Then to thy friend, by foes o'er-charg'd, deny  
 Thy little useless aid, and coward fly:  
 Then wilt thou curse the chance that made thee love  
 A banish'd man, condemn'd in lonely woods to rove.

EMMA.

With fatal certainty Thalestris knew  
 To send the arrow from the twanging yew;  
 And, great in arms, and foremost in the war,  
 Bonduca brandish'd high the British spear.  
 Could thirst of vengeance and desire of fame  
 Excite the female breast with martial flame?  
 And shall not love's diviner power inspire  
 More hardy virtue, and more generous fire?  
 Near thee, mistrust not, constant I'll abide,  
 And fall, or vanquish, fighting by thy side.  
 Though my inferior strength may not allow  
 That I should bear or draw the warrior bow;  
 With ready hand I will the shaft supply,  
 And joy to see thy victor arrows fly.  
 Touch'd in the battle by the hostile reed,  
 Should'st thou, (but Heaven avert it!) should'st  
 thou bleed;  
 To stop the wounds, my finest lawn I'd tear,  
 Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair;  
 Blest, when my dangers and my toils have shown  
 That I, of all mankind, could love but thee alone.

HENRY.

But canst thou, tender maid, canst thou sustain  
 Afflictive want, or hunger's pressing pain?  
 Those limbs, in lawn and softest silk array'd,  
 From sun-beams guarded, and of winds afraid,  
 Can they bear angry Jove? can they resist  
 The parching dog-star, and the bleak north-east?  
 When, chill'd by adverse snows and beating rain,  
 We tread with weary steps the longsome plain;  
 When with hard toil we seek our evening food,  
 Berries and acorns from the neighbouring wood;  
 And find among the cliffs no other house  
 But the thin covert of some gather'd boughs;  
 Wilt thou not then reluctant send thine eye  
 Around the dreary waste, and, weeping, try  
 (Though then, alas! that trial be too late)  
 To find thy father's hospitable gate,  
 And seats, where ease and plenty brooding nest?

Those seats, whence long excluded, thou must  
mourn :

That gate, for ever barr'd to thy return :  
Wilt thou not then bewail ill-fated love, [rove ?  
And hate a banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to

## EMMA.

Thy rise of fortune did I only wed,  
From its decline determin'd to recede ;  
Did I but purpose to embark with thee  
On the smooth surface of a summer's sea ;  
While gentle Zephyrs play in prosperous gales,  
And Fortune's favour fills the swelling sails ;  
But would forsake the ship, and make the shore,  
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar ?  
No, Henry, no : one sacred oath has tied  
Our loves : one destiny our life shall guide ;  
Nor wild nor deep our common way divide.

When from the cave thou risest with the day,  
To beat the woods, and rouse the bounding prey ;  
The cave with moss and branches I'll adorn,  
And cheerful sit, to wait my lord's return :  
And, when thou frequent bring'st the smitten deer,  
(For seldom, archers say, thy arrows err)  
I'll fetch quick fuel from the neighbouring wood,  
And strike the sparkling flint, and dress the food ;  
With humble duty, and officious haste,  
I'll cull the furthest mead for thy repast ;  
The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,  
And draw thy water from the freshest spring :  
And, when at night with weary toil oppress,  
Soft slumbers thou enjoy'st, and wholesome rest,  
Watchful I'll guard thee, and with midnight prayer  
Weary the gods to keep thee in their care ;  
And joyous ask, at morn's returning ray,  
If thou hast health, and I may bless the day.  
My thoughts shall fix, my latest wish depend,  
On thee, guide, guardian, kinsman, father, friend :  
By all these sacred names be Henry known  
To Emma's heart ; and grateful let him own  
That she, of all mankind, could love but him alone !

## HENRY.

Vainly thou tell'st me, what the woman's care  
Shall in the wildness of the wood prepare :  
Thou, ere thou goest, unhappiest of thy kind,  
Must leave the habit and the sex behind.  
No longer shall thy comely tresses break  
In flowing ringlets on thy snowy neck ;  
Or sit behind thy head, an ample round,  
In graceful braids with various ribbon bound :  
No longer shall the bodice aptly lac'd,  
From thy full bosom to thy slender waist,  
That air and harmony of shape express,  
Fine by degrees, and beautifully less :  
Nor shall thy lower garments' artful plait,  
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,  
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,  
And double every charm they seek to hide.  
Th' ambrosial plenty of thy shining hair,  
Cropt off and lost, scarce lower than thy ear  
Shall stand uncouth : a horseman's coat shall hide  
Thy taper shape, and comeliness of side :  
The short trunk-hose shall show thy foot and knee  
Licentious, and to common eye-sight free :  
And, with a bolder stride and looser air,  
Mingled with men, a man thou must appear.  
Nor solitude, nor gentle peace of mind,  
Mistaken maid, shalt thou in forests find :

'Tis long since Cynthia and her train were there,  
Or guardian gods made innocence their care.  
Vagrants and outlaws shall offend thy view :  
For such must be my friends, a hideous crew  
By adverse fortune mix'd in social ill,  
Train'd to assault, and disciplin'd to kill ;  
Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,  
The headle's lash still flagrant on their back :  
By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,  
Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread :  
With such must Emma hunt the tedious day,  
Assist their violence, and divide their prey :  
With such she must return at setting light,  
Though not partaker, witness of thy night.  
Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds  
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds  
Of jest obscene and vulgar ribaldry,  
The ill-bred question, and the lewd reply ;  
Brought by long habitude from bad to worse,  
Must bear the frequent oath, the direful curse,  
That latest weapon of the wretches' war,  
And blasphemy, sad comrade of despair.

Now, Emma, now the last reflection make,  
What thou would'st follow, what thou must forsake :  
By our ill-omen'd stars, and adverse Heaven,  
No middle object to thy choice is given.  
Or yield thy virtue, to attain thy love ;  
Or leave a banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to  
rove.

## EMMA.

O grief of heart ! that our unhappy fates  
Force thee to suffer what thy honour hates :  
Mix thee amongst the bad ; or make thee run  
Too near the paths which Virtue bids thee shun.  
Yet with her Henry still let Emma go ;  
With him abhor the vice, but share the woe :  
And sure my little heart can never err  
Amidst the worst, if Henry still be there.

Our outward act is prompted from within ;  
And from the sinner's mind proceeds the sin :  
By her own choice free Virtue is approv'd ;  
Nor by the force of outward objects mov'd.  
Who has assay'd no danger, gains no praise.  
In a small isle, amidst the wildest seas,  
Triumphant Constancy has fix'd her seat :  
In vain the Syrens sing, the tempests beat :  
Their flattery she rejects, nor fears their threat.  
For thee alone these little charms I drest :  
Condemn'd them, or absolv'd them by thy test.  
In comely figure rang'd my jewels shone,  
Or negligently plac'd for thee alone :  
For thee again they shall be laid aside ;  
The woman, Henry, shall put off her pride  
For thee : my clothes, my sex, exchang'd for thee,  
I'll mingle with the people's wretched lee :  
O line extreme of human infamy !  
Wanting the scissars, with these hands I'll tear  
(If that obstructs my flight) this load of hair.  
Black soot, or yellow walnut, shall disgrace  
This little red and white of Emma's face.  
These nails with scratches shall deform my breast,  
Lest by my look or colour be express'd  
The mark of aught high-born, or ever better dress'd.  
Yet in this commerce, under this disguise,  
Let me be grateful still to Henry's eyes ;  
Lost to the world, let me to him be known :  
My fate I can absolve, if he shall own  
That, leaving all mankind, I love but him alone.



HENRY.

O wildest thoughts of an abandon'd mind !  
 Name, habit, parents, woman, left behind,  
 Ev'n honour dubious, thou prefer'st to go  
 Wild to the woods with me : said Emma so ?  
 Or did I dream what Emma never said ?  
 O guilty error ! and O wretched maid !  
 Whose roving fancy would resolve the same  
 With him, who next should tempt her easy fame ;  
 And blow with empty words the susceptible flame.  
 Now why should doubtful terms thy mind perplex ?  
 Confess thy frailty, and avow the sex :  
 No longer loose desire for constant love [to rove.  
 Mistake : but say, 'tis man with whom thou long'st

EMMA.

Are there not poisons, racks, and flames, and  
 swords,

That Emma thus must die by Henry's words ?  
 Yet what could swords or poison, racks or flame,  
 But mangle and disjoint this brittle frame ! [fame.  
 More fatal Henry's words ; they murder Emma's

And fall these sayings from that gentle tongue,  
 Where civil speech and soft persuasion hung ;  
 Whose artful sweetness and harmonious strain,  
 Courting my grace, yet courting it in vain,  
 Call'd sighs, and tears, and wishes, to its aid ;  
 And, whilst it Henry's glowing flame convey'd,  
 Still blam'd the coldness of the Nut-brown Maid ?

Let envious Jealousy and canker'd Spite  
 Produce my actions to severest light,  
 And tax my open day, or secret night.  
 Did e'er my tongue speak my unguarded heart  
 The least inclin'd to play the wanton's part ?  
 Did e'er my eye one inward thought reveal,  
 Which angels might not hear, and virgins tell ?  
 And hast thou, Henry, in my conduct known  
 One fault, but that which I must never own,  
 That I, of all mankind, have lov'd but thee alone ?

HENRY.

Vainly thou talk'st of loving me alone :  
 Each man is man ; and all our sex is one.  
 False are our words, and fickle is our mind :  
 Nor in Love's ritual can we ever find  
 Vows made to last, or promises to bind.

By Nature prompted, and for empire made,  
 Alike by strength or cunning we invade :  
 When, arm'd with rage, we march against the foe,  
 We lift the battle-axe, and draw the bow :  
 When, fir'd with passion, we attack the fair,  
 Delusive sighs and brittle vows we bear ;  
 Our falsehood and our arms have equal use ;  
 As they our conquest or delight produce.  
 The foolish heart thou gav'st, again receive,  
 The only boon departing love can give.  
 To be less wretched, be no longer true ;  
 What strives to fly thee, why should'st thou pursue ?  
 Forget the present flame, indulge a new ;  
 Single the loveliest of the amorous youth :  
 Ask for his vow ; but hope not for his truth.  
 The next man (and the next thou shalt believe)  
 Will pawn his gods, intending to deceive ;  
 Will kneel, implore, persist, o'ercome, and leave.  
 Hence let thy Cupid aim his arrows right ;  
 Be wise and false, shun trouble, seek delight :  
 Change thou the first, nor wait thy lover's flight.

Why should'st thou weep ? let Nature judge our  
 case ;

I saw thee young and fair ; pursued the chase  
 Of Youth and Beauty : I another saw  
 Fairer and younger : yielding to the law  
 Of our all-ruling mother, I pursued  
 More youth, more beauty : blest vicissitude !  
 My active heart still keeps its pristine flame ;  
 The object alter'd, the desire the same.

This younger, fairer, pleads her rightful charms ;  
 With present power compels me to her arms.  
 And much I fear, from my subjected mind,  
 (If Beauty's force to constant love can bind,) [  
 That years may roll, ere in her turn the maid  
 Shall weep the fury of my love decay'd ;  
 And weeping follow me, as thou dost now,  
 With idle clamours of a broken vow.

Nor can the wildness of thy wishes err  
 So wide, to hope that thou may'st live with her.  
 Love, well thou know'st, no partnership allows :  
 Cupid averse rejects divided vows :  
 Then, from thy foolish heart, vain maid, remove  
 An useless sorrow, and an ill-starr'd love ;  
 And leave me, with the fair, at large in woods to  
 rove.

EMMA.

Are we in life through one great error led ?  
 Is each man perjurd, and each nymph betray'd ?  
 Of the superior sex art thou the worst ?  
 Am I of mine the most completely curst ?  
 Yet let me go with thee ; and going prove,  
 From what I will endure, how much I love.

This potent beauty, this triumphant fair,  
 This happy object of our different care,  
 Her let me follow ; her let me attend  
 A servant (she may scorn the name of friend).  
 What she demands, incessant I'll prepare :  
 I'll weave her garlands ; and I'll plait her hair :  
 My busy diligence shall deck her board,  
 (For there at least I may approach my lord,)  
 And, when her Henry's softer hours advise  
 His servant's absence, with dejected eyes  
 Far I'll recede, and sighs forbid to rise.

Yet, when increasing grief brings slow disease,  
 And ebbing life, on terms severe as these,  
 Will have its little lamp no longer fed ;  
 When Henry's mistress shows him Emma dead ;  
 Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect,  
 With virgin honours let my hearse be deckt,  
 And decent emblem ; and at least persuade  
 This happy nymph, that Emma may be laid  
 Where thou, dear author of my death, where she,  
 With frequent eye my sepulchre may see.  
 The nymph amidst her joys may haply breathe  
 One pious sigh, reflecting on my death,  
 And the sad fate which she may one day prove,  
 Who hopes from Henry's vows eternal love.  
 And thou forsworn, thou cruel, as thou art, [  
 If Emma's image ever touch'd thy heart ;  
 Thou sure must give one thought, and drop one  
 To her, whom love abandon'd to despair ;  
 To her, who, dying, on the wounded stone  
 Bid it in lasting characters be known,  
 That, of mankind, she lov'd but thee alone.

HENRY.

Hear, solemn Jove ; and conscious Venus, hear :  
 And thou, bright maid, believe me whilst I swear :

No time, no change, no future flame, shall move  
The well-plac'd basis of my lasting love.  
O powerful virtue! O victorious fair!  
At least, excuse a trial too severe:

Receive the triumph, and forget the war.  
No banish'd man, condemn'd in woods to rove,  
Entreats thy pardon, and implores thy love:  
No perjur'd knight desires to quit thy arms,  
Fairest collection of thy sex's charms,  
Crown of my love, and honour of my youth!  
Henry, thy Henry, with eternal truth,  
As thou may'st wish, shall all his life employ,  
And found his glory in his Emma's joy.

In me behold the potent Edgar's heir,  
Illustrious earl: him terrible in war  
Let Loyre confess, for she has felt his sword,  
And trembling fled before the British lord.  
Him great in peace and wealth fair Deva knows;  
For she amidst his spacious meadows flows;  
Inclines her urn upon his fatten'd lands;  
And sees his numerous herds imprint her sands.

And thou, my fair, my dove, shalt raise thy  
thought

To greatness next to empire: shalt be brought  
With solemn pomp to my paternal seat;  
Where peace and plenty on thy word shall wait.  
Music and song shall wake the marriage-day:  
And, whilst the priests accuse the bride's delay,  
Myrtles and roses shall obstruct her way.

Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn;  
And blooming Peace shall ever bless thy morn.  
Succeeding years their happy race shall run,  
And Age, unheeded, by delight come on:  
While yet superior Love shall mock his power:  
And when old Time shall turn the fated hour,  
Which only can our well-tied knot unfold,  
What rests of both, one sepulchre shall hold.

Hence then for ever from my Emma's breast,  
That heaven of softness, and that seat of rest,  
(O doubts and fears, and all that know to move  
Tormenting grief, and all that trouble love,  
Scatter'd by winds recede, and wild in forests rove.

## EMMA.

O day, the fairest sure that ever rose!  
Period and end of anxious Emma's woes!  
Fare of her joy, and source of her delight;  
O! wing'd with pleasure, take thy happy flight,  
And give each future morn a tincture of thy white.  
Yet tell thy votary, potent queen of love,  
Henry, my Henry, will he never rove?  
Will he be ever kind, and just, and good?  
And is there yet no mistress in the wood?  
None, none there is; the thought was rash and vain;  
A false idea, and a fancy'd pain.

Doubt shall for ever quit my strengthen'd heart,  
And anxious jealousy's corroding smart;  
Nor other inmate shall inhabit there,  
But soft Belief, young Joy, and pleasing Care.

Hence let the tides of plenty ebb and flow,  
And Fortune's various gale unheeded blow.  
If at my feet the suppliant goddess stands,  
And abeds her treasure with unweary'd hands;  
Her present favour cautious I'll embrace,  
And not unthankful use the proffer'd grace:  
If she reclaims the temporary boon,  
And tries her pinions, fluttering to be gone;  
Secure of mind, I'll obviate her intent,  
And unconcern'd return the goods she lent.

Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,  
From any turn of her fantastic wheel:  
Friendship's great laws, and Love's superior powers,  
Must mark the colour of my future hours.  
From the events which thy commands create  
I must my blessings or my sorrows date;  
And Henry's will must dictate Emma's fate.

Yet, while with close delight and inward pride  
(Which from the world my careful soul shall hide)  
I see thee, lord and end of my desire,  
Exalted high as virtue can require;  
With power invested, and with pleasure cheer'd;  
Sought by the good, by the oppressor fear'd;  
Loaded and blest with all the affluent store,  
Which human vows at smoking shrines implore;  
Grateful and humble grant me to employ  
My life subservient only to thy joy;  
And at my death to bless thy kindness shown  
To her, who of mankind could love but thee alone.

WHILE thus the constant pair alternate said,  
Joyful above them and around them play'd  
Angels and sportive Loves, a numerous crowd;  
Smiling they clapt their wings, and low they bow'd:  
They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,  
To choose propitious shafts, a precious store;  
That, when their god should take his future darts,  
To strike (however rarely) constant hearts,  
His happy skill might proper arms employ,  
All tip'd with pleasure, and all wing'd with joy:  
And those, they vow'd, whose lives should imitate  
These lovers' constancy, should share their fate.

The queen of beauty stopt her bridled doves;  
Approv'd the little labour of the Loves;  
Was proud and pleas'd the mutual vow to hear;  
And to the triumph call'd the god of war:  
Soon as she calls, the god is always near.

"Now, Mars," she said, "let Fame exalt her  
voice:

Nor let thy conquests only be her choice:  
But, when she sings great Edward from the field  
Return'd, the hostile spear and captive shield  
In Concord's temple hung, and Gallia taught to  
yield;

And when as prudent Saturn shall complete  
The years design'd to perfect Britain's state,  
The swift-wing'd power shall take her trump again,  
To sing her favourite Anna's wondrous reign;  
To recollect unweary'd Marlborough's toils,  
Old Rufus' hall unequal to his spoils;  
The British soldier from his high command  
Glorious, and Gaul thrice vanquish'd by his hand:  
Let her, at least, perform what I desire;  
With second breath the vocal brass inspire;  
And tell the nations, in no vulgar strain,  
What wars I manage, and what wreaths I gain.  
And, when thy tumults, and thy fights are past;  
And when thy laurels at my feet are cast;  
Faithful mayst thou, like British Henry, prove  
And, Emma-like, let me return thy love.

"Renown'd for truth, let all thy sons appear;  
And constant beauty shall reward their care."

Mars smil'd, and bow'd: the Cyprian deity  
Turn'd to the glorious ruler of the sky;  
"And thou," she smiling said, "great god of days  
And verse, behold my deed, and sing my praise;  
As on the British earth, my favourite isle,  
Thy gentle rays and kindest influence smile,  
Through all her laughing fields and verdant groves,  
Proclaim with joy these memorable loves.

From every annual course let one great day  
To celebrated sports and floral play  
Be set aside ; and, in the softest lays  
Of thy poetic sons, be solemn praise  
And everlasting marks of honour paid  
To the true lover, and the Nut-brown Maid."

ALMA :

OR,

THE PROGRESS OF THE MIND.

IN THREE CANTOS.

Πάντα γίλως, καὶ πάντα κύνει, καὶ πάντα τὸ μῦθον·  
Πάντα γὰρ ἐξ ἀλόγων ἰστί τὰ γιγνόμενα.

Incert. ap. Stobæum.

CANTO I.

MATTHEW \* met Richard †, when or where  
From story is not mighty clear :  
Of many knotty points they spoke,  
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.  
Rats half the manuscript have eat :  
Dire hunger ! which we still regret.  
O ! may they ne'er again digest  
The horrors of so sad a feast !  
Yet less our grief, if what remains,  
Dear Jacob ‡, by thy care and pains  
Shall be to future times convey'd.  
It thus begins :

... Here Matthew said,  
" Alma in verse, in prose the Mind,  
By Aristotle's pen defin'd,  
Throughout the body, squat or tall,  
Is, *bonâ fide*, all in all.  
And yet, slap-dash, is all again  
In every sinew, nerve, and vein :  
Runs here and there, like Hamlet's ghost ;  
While every where she rules the roast.

" This *system*, Richard, we are told,  
The men of Oxford firmly hold.  
The Cambridge wits, you know, deny  
With *ipse dixit* to comply.  
They say, (for in good truth they speak  
With small respect of that old Greek,)  
That, putting all his words together,  
'Tis three blue beans in one blue bladder.

" Alma, they strenuously maintain,  
Sits cock-horse on her throne, the brain ;  
And from that seat of thought dispenses  
Her sovereign pleasure to the senses.  
Two *optic* nerves, they say, she ties,  
Like spectacles, across the eyes ;  
By which the spirits bring her word,  
Whene'er the balls are fix'd or stirr'd,  
How quick at park and play they strike ;  
The duke they court ; the toast they like ;  
And at St. James's turn their grace  
From former friends, now out of place.

" Without these aids, to be more serious,  
Her power, they hold, had been precarious :

\* Himself. † Mr. Shelton. ‡ Tonsen.

The eyes might have conspir'd her ruin,  
And she not known what they were doing.  
Foolish it had been, and unkind,  
That they should see, and she be blind.

" Wise Nature likewise, they suppose,  
Has drawn two conduits down our nose :  
Could Alma else with judgment tell  
When *cabbage* stinks, or *roses* smell ?  
Or who would ask for her opinion  
Between an *oyster* and an *onion* ?  
For from most bodies, Dick, you know,  
Some little bits ask leave to flow ;  
And, as through these canals they roll,  
Bring up a sample of the whole ;  
Like footmen running before coaches,  
To tell the inn what lord approaches.

" By nerves about our palate plac'd,  
She likewise judges of the taste.  
Else (dismal thought !) our warlike men  
Might drink thick *port* for fine *champagne* ;  
And our ill-judging wives and daughters  
Mistake small-beer for *ciron*-waters.

" Hence, too, that she might better hear  
She sets a drum at either ear :  
And, loud or gentle, harsh or sweet,  
Are but th' *alarums* which they beat.

" Last, to enjoy her sense of feeling,  
(A thing she much delights to deal in,)  
A thousand little nerves she sends  
Quite to our toes and fingers' ends ;  
And these, in gratitude, again  
Return their spirits to the brain ;  
In which their figure being printed,  
(As just before, I think, I hinted,)  
Alma, inform'd, can try the case,  
As she had been upon the place.

" Thus, while the judge gives different *journals*  
To country council and attorneys,  
He on the bench in quiet sits,  
Deciding, as they bring the writs.  
The pope thus prays and sleeps at Rome,  
And very seldom stirs from home :  
Yet, sending forth his holy spies,  
And having heard what they advise,  
He rules the church's blest dominions,  
And sets men's faith by his opinions.

" The scholars of the Stagyrite,  
Who for the old opinion fight,  
Would make their modern friends confess  
The difference but from more to less.  
The Mind, say they, while you sustain  
To hold her station in the brain ;  
You grant, at least, she is extended :  
*Ergo* the whole dispute is ended.  
For, till to-morrow should you plead,  
From form and structure to the head,  
The Mind as visibly is seen  
Extended through the whole *machine*.  
Why should all honour then be ta'en  
From lower parts to load the brain,  
When other limbs, we plainly see,  
Each in his way as brisk as he ?  
For music, grant the head receive it,  
It is the artist's hand that gave it ;  
And, though the skull may wear the laurel,  
The soldier's arm sustains the quarrel.  
Besides, the nostrils, ears, and eyes,  
Are not his parts, but his allies ;  
Ev'n what you hear the tongue proclaim  
Comes *ab origine* from them.

What could the head perform alone,  
If all their friendly aids were gone?  
A foolish figure he must make;  
Do nothing else but sleep and ake.

"Nor matters it, that you can show  
How to the head the spirits go;  
Those spirits started from some goal,  
Before they through the veins could roll.  
Now, we should hold them much to blame,  
If they went back, before they came.

"If, therefore, as we must suppose,  
They came from fingers, and from toes;  
Or teeth, or fingers, in this case,  
Of *Num-skull's* self should take the place:  
Disputing fair, you grant thus much,  
That all sensation is but touch.  
Dip but your toes into cold water,  
Their correspondent teeth will chatter:  
And, strike the bottom of your feet,  
You set your head into a heat.  
The bully beat, and happy lover,  
Confess that feeling lies all over.

"Note here, Lucretius dares to teach  
(As all our youth may learn from Creech)  
That eyes were made, but could not view,  
Nor hands embrace, nor feet pursue:  
But heedless Nature did produce  
The members first, and then the use.  
What each must act was yet unknown,  
Till all is mov'd by Chance alone.

"A man first builds a country-seat,  
Then finds the walls not good to eat.  
Another plants, and wondering sees  
Nor books nor medals on his trees.  
Yet poet and philosopher  
Was he, who durst such whims aver.  
Blest, for his sake, be human reason,  
That came at all, though late in season.  
But no man, sure, e'er left his house,

And saddled Ball, with thoughts so wild,  
To bring a midwife to his spouse,  
Before he knew she was with child.  
And no man ever reapt his corn,  
Or from the oven drew his bread,  
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,

That taught them both to sow and knead.  
Before they're ask'd, can maids refuse?  
Can" — "Pray," says Dick, "hold in your Muse.  
While you Pindaric truths rehearse,  
She hobbles in *alternate verse*." —

"Verse," Mat reply'd; "is that my care?" —  
"Go on," quoth Richard, "soft and fair."

"This looks, friend Dick, as Nature had  
But exercis'd the *salesman's* trade;  
As if she haply had sat down,  
And cut out clothes for all the town;  
Then sent them out to Monmouth-street,  
To try what persons they would fit.  
But every free and licens'd taylor  
Would in this *thesis* find a failure.  
Should whims like these his head perplex,  
How could he work for either sex?  
His clothes, as atoms might prevail,  
Might fit a pismire, or a whale.  
No, no: he views with studious pleasure  
Your shape, before he takes your measure.  
For real Kate he made the bodice,  
And not for an *ideal* goddess.  
No error near his shop-board lurk'd;  
He knew the folks for whom he work'd:

Still to their size he aim'd his skill:  
Else, pr'ythee, who would pay his bill?

"Next, Dick, if Chance herself should vary,  
Observe, how matters would miscarry:  
Across your eyes, friend, place your shoes;  
Your spectacles upon your toes:  
Then you and Memmius shall agree  
How nicely men would walk, or see.

"But Wisdom, peevish and cross-grain'd,  
Must be oppos'd, to be sustain'd;  
And still your knowledge will increase,  
As you make other people's less.  
In arms and science 'tis the same;  
Our rival's hurts create our fame.  
At Faubert's, if disputes arise  
Among the champions for the prize,  
To prove who gave the fairer butt,  
John shows the chalk on Robert's coat.  
So, for the honour of your book,  
It tells where other folks mistook:  
And, as their notions you confound,  
Those you invent get farther ground.

"The commentators on old Aristotle ('tis urg'd) in judgment vary:  
They to their own conceits have brought  
The image of his general thought;  
Just as the melancholic eye  
Sees fleets and armies in the sky;  
And to the poor apprentice ear  
The bells sound, 'Whittington, lord-mayor.'  
The conjuror thus explains his *scheme*;  
Thus spirits walk, and prophets dream;  
North Britons thus have *second-sight*;  
And Germans, free from gun-shot, fight.

"Theodoret and Origen,  
And fifty other learned men,  
Attest, that, if their comments find  
The traces of their master's mind,  
Alma, can ne'er decay nor die:  
This flatly t' other sect deny;  
Simplicius, Theophrast, Durand,  
Great names, but hard in verse to stand.  
They wonder men should have mistook  
The *tenets* of their master's book,  
And hold, that Alma yields her breath,  
O'ercome by age, and seiz'd by death.  
Now which were wise? and which were fools?  
Poor Alma sits between two stools:  
The more she reads, the more perplex;  
The comment ruining the text:  
Now fears, now hopes, her doubtful fate:  
But, Richard, let her look to that —  
Whilst we our own affairs pursue.

"These different *systems*, old or new,  
A man with half an eye may see,  
Were only form'd to disagree.  
Now, to bring things to fair conclusion,  
And save much Christian ink's effusion,  
Let me propose an healing *scheme*,  
And sail along the middle stream;  
For, Dick, if we could reconcile  
Old Aristotle with Gassendus,  
How many would admire our toil!

And yet how few would comprehend us!  
"Here, Richard, let my *scheme* commence;  
Oh! may my words be lost in sense!  
While pleas'd Thalia deigns to write  
The slips and bounds of Alma's flight.

"My simple *system* shall suppose  
That Alma enters at the toes;

That then she mounts by just degrees  
Up to the ancles, legs, and knees ;  
Next, as the sap of life does rise,  
She lends her vigour to the thighs ;  
And all these under-regions past,  
She nestles somewhere near the waist ;  
Gives pain or pleasure, grief or laughter,  
As we shall show at large hereafter.  
Mature, if not improv'd by time,  
Up to the heart she loves to climb ;  
From thence, compell'd by craft and age,  
She makes the head her latest stage.

" From the feet upward to the head "—

" Pithy and short," says Dick, " proceed."

" Dick, this is not an idle notion :  
Observe the progress of the motion.

First, I demonstratively prove,  
That feet were only made to move ;  
And legs desire to come and go,  
For they have nothing else to do.

" Hence, long before the child can crawl,  
He learns to kick, and wince, and sprawl :  
To hinder which, your midwife knows  
To bind those parts extremely close ;  
Lest Alma, newly enter'd in,  
And stunn'd at her own christening's din,  
Fearful of future grief and pain,  
Should silently sneak out again.  
Full piteous seems young Alma's case ;  
As in a luckless gamester's place,  
She would not play, yet must not pass.

" Again ; as she grows something stronger,  
And master's feet are swath'd no longer,  
If in the night too oft he kicks,  
Or shows his *loco-motive* tricks ;  
'These first assaults fat Kate repays him ;  
When half asleep, she overlays him.

" Now mark, dear Richard, from the age  
That children tread this worldly stage,  
Broom-staff or poker they bestride,  
And round the parlour love to ride ;  
Till thoughtful father's pious care  
Provides his brood, next Smithfield Fair,  
With supplemental hobby-horses :  
And happy be their infant courses !

" Hence for some years they ne'er stand still :  
Their legs, you see, direct their will ;  
From opening morn till setting sun,  
Around the fields and woods they run ;  
They friak, and dance, and leap, and play,  
Nor heed what Freind or Snape can say.

" To her next stage as Alma flies,  
And likes, as I have said, the thighs,  
With *sympathetic* power she warms  
Their good allies and friends, the arms ;  
While Betty dances on the green,  
And Susan is at stool-ball seen ;  
While John for nine-pins does declare,  
And Roger loves to pitch the bar :  
Both legs and arms spontaneous move ;  
Which was the thing I meant to prove.

" Another motion now she makes :  
O, need I name the seat she takes ?  
His thought quite chang'd the stripling finds ;  
The sport and race no more he minds ;  
Neglected Tray and pointer lie,  
And covies unmolested fly.  
Sudden the jocund plain he leaves,  
And for the nymph in secret grieves.

In dying accents he complains  
Of cruel fires, and raging pains.  
The nymph too longs to be alone,  
Leaves all the swains, and sighs for one.  
The nymph is warm'd with young desire,  
And feels, and dies to quench his fire.  
They meet each evening in the grove ;  
Their parley but augments their love :  
So to the priest their case they tell :  
He ties the knot ; and all goes well.

" But, O my Muse, just distance keep ;  
Thou art a maid, and must not peep.  
In nine months time, the bodice loose,  
And petticoats too short, disclose  
That at this age the active mind  
About the waist lies most confin'd ;  
And that young life and quickening sense  
Spring from his influence darted thence.  
So from the middle of the world  
The Sun's prolific rays are hurl'd :  
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,  
Which quicken Earth with genial flames."

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,  
Here strok'd his chin, and cock'd his hat ;  
Then slapp'd his hand upon the board,  
And thus the youth put in his word.  
" Love's advocates, sweet sir, would find him  
A higher place than you assign'd him."

" Love's advocates ! Dick, who are those ?"—

" The poets, you may well suppose.  
I'm sorry, sir, you have discarded  
The men with whom till now you herded.  
*Prose-men* alone, for private ends,  
I thought, forsook their ancient friends.  
*In cor stillavit*, cries Lucretius ;  
If he may be allow'd to teach us.  
The self-same thing soft Ovid says,  
(A proper judge in such a case ;)  
Horace's phrase is, *torret jecur* ;  
And happy was that curious speaker.  
Here Virgil too has plac'd this passion.  
What signifies too long quotation ?  
In ode and epic, plain the case is,  
That Love holds one of these two places."

" Dick, without passion or reflection,  
I'll straight demolish this objection.

" First, poets, all the world agrees,  
Write half to profit, half to please.  
Matter and figure they produce ;  
For garnish this, and that for use ;  
And in the structure of their feasts,  
They seek to feed and please their guests :  
But one may balk this good intent,  
And take things otherwise than meant.  
Thus, if you dine with my lord-mayor,  
Roast-beef and venison is your fare ;  
Thence you proceed to swan and bustard,  
And persevere in tart and custard :  
But *tulip-leaves* and *lemon-peel*  
Help only to adorn the meal ;  
And painted flags, superb and neat,  
Proclaim you welcome to the treat.  
The man of sense his meat devours,  
But only smells the peel and flowers ;  
And he must be an idle dreamer,  
Who leaves the pie, and gnaws the streamer.  
" That Cupid goes with bow and arrows,  
And Venus keeps her coach and sparrows,  
Is all but emblem, to acquaint one,  
The son is sharp, the mother wanton.

Such images have sometimes shown  
A mystic sense, but oftener none.  
For who conceives, what bards devise,  
That Heaven is plac'd in Celia's eyes ;  
Or where's the sense, direct and moral,  
That teeth are pearl, or lips are coral ?

" Your Horace owns, he various writ,  
As wild or sober maggots bit :  
And, where too much the poet ranted,  
The sage philosopher recanted.  
His grave Epistles may disprove  
The wanton Odes he made to love.

" Lucretius keeps a mighty pother  
With Cupid and his fancy'd mother ;  
Calls her great queen of Earth and Air,  
Declares that winds and seas obey her ;  
And, while her honour he rehearses,  
Implores her to inspire his verses.

" Yet, free from this poetic madness,  
Next page he says, in sober sadness,  
That she and all her fellow-gods  
Sit idling in their high abodes,  
Regardless of this world below,  
Nor health or hanging, weal or woe ;  
Nor once disturb their heavenly spirits  
With Scapin's cheats, or Cæsar's merits.

" Nor e'er can Latin poets prove  
Where lies the real seat of Love.  
*leur* they burn, and *cor* they pierce,  
As either best supplies their verse ;  
And, if folks ask the reason for't,  
Say, one was long, and t'other short.  
Thus, I presume, the British Muse  
May take the freedom strangers use.  
In prose our property is greater :  
Why should it then be less in metre ?  
If Cupid throws a single dart,  
We make him wound the lover's heart :  
But, if he takes his bow and quiver ;  
Tis sure he must transfix the liver :  
For rhyme with reason may dispense,  
And sound has right to govern sense.

" But let your friends in verse suppose,  
What ne'er shall be allow'd in prose ;  
*Anatomists* can make it clear,  
The *Liver* minds his own affair ;  
Kindly supplies our public uses,  
And parts and strains the vital juices ;  
Till lays some useful bile aside,  
To tinge the chyle's insipid tide :  
Else we should want both gibe and satire ;  
And all be burst with pure good-nature.  
Low gall is bitter with a witness,  
And love is all delight and sweetness.  
If *logic* then has lost its aim,  
If sweet and bitter be the same :  
And he, methinks, is no great scholar,  
Who can mistake desire for choler.

" The like may of the *heart* be said ;  
Courage and terror there are bred.  
All those, whose *hearts* are loose and low,  
Fart, if they hear but the *tattoo* :  
And mighty physical their fear is ;  
For, soon as noise of combat near is,  
Their heart, descending to their breeches,  
Must give their stomach cruel twitches.  
But heroes, who o'ercome or die,  
Have their hearts hung extremely high,  
The strings of which, in battle's heat,  
Against their very *corslets* beat ;

Keep time with their own trumpet's measure,  
And yield them most excessive pleasure.

" Now, if 'tis chiefly in the heart  
That Courage does itself exert,  
'Twill be prodigious hard to prove  
That this is eke the throne of Love.  
Would Nature make one place the seat  
Of fond desire, and fell debate ?  
Must people only take delight in  
Those hours, when they are tir'd of fighting ?  
And has no man, but who has kill'd  
A father, right to get a child ?  
These notions then I think but idle ;  
And Love shall still possess the middle.

" This truth more plainly to discover,  
Suppose your hero were a lover.  
Though he before had gall and rage,  
Which death or conquest must assuage,  
He grows dispirited and low ;  
He hates the fight, and shuns the foe.

" In scornful sloth Achilles slept,  
And for his wench, like Tall-boy, wept :  
Nor would return to war and slaughter,  
Till they brought back the parson's daughter.

" Antonius fled from Actium's coast,  
Augustus pressing, Asia lost :  
His sails by Cupid's hands unfurl'd,  
To keep the fair, he gave the world.  
Edward our Fourth, rever'd and crown'd,  
Vigorous in youth, in arms renown'd,  
While England's voice, and Warwick's care,  
Design'd him Gallia's beauteous heir,  
Chang'd peace and power for rage and wars,  
Only to dry one widow's tears —

" France's fourth Henry we may see  
A servant to the fair d'Estree ;  
When, quitting Coutras' prosperous field,  
And Fortune taught at length to yield,  
He from his guards and midnight tent  
Disguis'd o'er hills and vallies went,  
To wanton with the sprightly dame,  
And in his pleasure lost his fame.

" Bold is the critic who dares prove  
These heroes were no friends to love ;  
And bolder he, who dares aver  
That they were enemies to war.  
Yet, when their thought should, now or never,  
Have rais'd their *heart*, or fir'd their *liver*,  
Fond Alma to those parts was gone,  
Which Love more justly calls his own.

" Examples I could cite you more ;  
But be contented with these four :  
For when one's proofs are aptly chosen,  
Four are as valid as four dozen.  
One came from Greece, and one from Rome ;  
The other two grew nearer home.  
For some in ancient books delight ;  
Others prefer what moderns write :  
Now I should be extremely loth,  
Not to be thought expert in both."

## CANTO II.

" But shall we take the Muse abroad,  
To drop her idly on the road ?  
And leave our subject in the middle,  
As Butler did his Bear and Fiddle ?  
Yet he, consummate master, knew,  
When to recede, and where pursue :

His noble negligences teach  
 What others toils despair to reach.  
 He, perfect dancer, climbs the rope,  
 And balances your fear and hope :  
 If, after some distinguish'd leap,  
 He drops his pole, and seems to slip,  
 Straight gathering all his active strength,  
 He rises higher half his length.  
 With wonder you approve his slight,  
 And owe your pleasure to your fright :  
 But like poor Andrew I advance,  
 False mimic of my master's dance.  
 Around the cord awhile I sprawl,  
 And thence, though low, in earnest fall.

" My preface tells you, I digress'd :  
 He's half absolv'd who has confess'd."

" I like," quoth Dick, " your *simile*,  
 And, in return, take two from me.  
 As masters in the *claire obscure*  
 With various light your eyes allure,  
 A flaming yellow here they spread,  
 Draw off in blue, or charge in red ;  
 Yet, from these colours oddly mix'd,  
 Your sight upon the whole is fix'd :  
 Or as, again, your courtly dames  
 (Whose clothes returning birth-day claims)  
 By arts improve the stuffs they vary,  
 And things are best as most contrary ;  
 The gown, with stiff embroidery shining,  
 Looks charming with a slighter lining ;  
 The out-, if Indian figure stain,  
 The in-side must be rich and plain.  
 So you great authors have thought fit  
 To make digression temper wit :  
 When arguments too fiercely glare,  
 You calm them with a milder air :  
 To break their points, you turn their force,  
 And *furbelow* the plain discourse."

" Richard," quoth Mat, " these words of thine  
 Speak something sly, and something fine :  
 But I shall e'en resume my *theme*,  
 However thou may'st praise or blame."

" As people marry now, and settle,  
 Fierce Love abates his usual mettle :  
 Worldly desires, and household cares,  
 Disturb the godhead's soft affairs :  
 So now, as health or temper changes,  
 In larger compass Alma ranges.  
 This day below, the next above,  
 As light or solid whimsies move.  
 So merchant has his house in town,  
 And country-seat near Bansted-down :  
 From one he dates his foreign letters,  
 Sends out his goods, and duns his debtors :  
 In t'other, at his hours of leisure,  
 He smokes his pipe, and takes his pleasure."

" And now your matrimonial Cupid,  
 Lash'd on by Time, grows tir'd and stupid.  
 For story and experience tell us  
 That man grows old, and woman jealous.  
 Both would their little ends secure ;  
 He sighs for freedom, she for power :  
 His wishes tend abroad to roam,  
 And hers to domineer at home.  
 Thus passion flags by slow degrees,  
 And, ruffled more, delighted less,  
 The busy mind does seldom go  
 To those once-charming seats below ;  
 But, in the breast incamp'd, prepares  
 For well-bred feints and future wars."

The man suspects his lady's crying  
 (When he last autumn lay a-dying)  
 Was but to gain him to appoint her  
 By codicil a larger jointure.  
 The woman finds it all a trick,  
 That he could swoon when she was sick ;  
 And knows, that in that grief he reckon'd  
 On black-ey'd Susan for his second.

" Thus having strove some tedious years  
 With feign'd desires, and real fears ;  
 And, tir'd with answers and replies  
 Of John affirms, and Martha lies,  
 Leaving this endless altercation,  
 The Mind affects a higher station."

" Poltis, that generous king of Thrace,  
 I think, was in this very case.  
 All Asia now was by the ears,  
 And gods beat up for volunteers  
 To Greece and Troy ; while Poltis sat  
 In quiet governing his state."

' And whence,' said the pacific king,  
 ' Does all this noise and discord spring ?'  
 ' Why, Paris took Atides' wife.' —  
 ' With ease I could compose this strife :  
 The injur'd hero should not lose,  
 Nor the young lover want a spouse.  
 But Helen chang'd her first condition,  
 Without her husband's just permission.  
 What from the dame can Paris hope ?  
 She may as well from him elope.

Again, how can her old good man,  
 With honour, take her back again ?  
 From hence I logically gather,  
 The woman cannot live with either.  
 Now, I have two right honest wives,  
 For whose possession no man strives :  
 One to Atrides I will send,  
 And t'other to my Trojan friend.  
 Each prince shall thus with honour have  
 What both so warmly seem to crave :  
 The wrath of gods and man shall cease,  
 And Poltis live and die in peace.'

" Dick, if this story pleaseth thee,  
 Pray thank Dan Pope, who told it me."

" Howe'er swift Alma's flight may vary,  
 (Take this by way of *corollary*)  
 Some limbs she finds the very same,  
 In place, in dignity, in name :  
 These dwell at such convenient distance,  
 That each may give his friend assistance.  
 Thus he who runs or dances begs  
 The equal vigour of two legs ;  
 So much to both does Alma trust,  
 She ne'er regards which goes the first.  
 Teague could make neither of them stay,  
 When with himself he ran away.  
 The man who struggles in the fight,  
 Fatigues left arm as well as right ;  
 For, whilst one hand exalts the blow,  
 And on the earth extends the foe,  
 T'other would take it wondrous ill,  
 If in your pocket it lay still.  
 And, when you shoot, and shut one eye,  
 You cannot think he would deny  
 To lend the other friendly aid,  
 Or wink as coward, and afraid.  
 No, sir ; whilst he withdraws his flame,  
 His comrade takes the surer aim :  
 One moment if his beams recede,  
 As soon as e'er the bird is dead,

Opening again, he lays his claim  
To half the profit, half the fame,  
And helps to pocket up the game.  
'Tis thus one tradesman slips away,  
To give his partner fairer play.

"Some limbs again, in bulk or stature  
Unlike, and not a-kin by nature,  
In concert act, like modern friends,  
Because one serves the other's ends.  
The arm thus waits upon the heart,  
So quick to take the bully's part,  
That one, though warm, decides more slow  
Than t'other executes the blow.

A stander-by may chance to have it,  
Ere Hack himself perceives he gave it.

"The amorous eyes thus always go  
A-strolling for their friends below;  
For, long before the squire and dame  
Have *tête-à-tête* reliev'd their flame,  
Ere visits yet are brought about,  
The eye by sympathy looks out,  
Knows Florimel, and longs to meet her,  
And, if he sees, is sure to greet her,  
Though at sash-window, on the stairs,  
At court, nay (authors say) at prayers. —

"The funeral of some valiant knight  
May give this thing its proper light.  
View his two gauntlets; these declare  
That both his hands were us'd to war.  
And from his two gilt spurs 'tis learn'd  
His feet were equally concern'd.  
But have you not, with thought, beheld  
The sword hang dangling o'er the shield?  
Which shows the breast, that plate was us'd to,  
Had an ally right arm to trust to:  
And, by the peep-holes in his crest,  
Is it not virtually confest,

That there his eyes took distant aim,  
And glanc'd respect to that bright dame,  
In whose delight his hope was center'd,  
And for whose glove his life he ventur'd?

"Objections to my general system  
May rise, perhaps; and I have mist them;  
But I can call to my assistance  
Proximity (mark that!) and distance;  
Can prove, that all things, on occasion,  
Love union, and desire adhesion;  
That Alma merely is a scale,  
And motives, like the weights, prevail.  
If neither side turn down nor up,  
With loss or gain, with fear or hope,  
The balance always would hang even,  
Like Mah'met's tomb, 'twixt Earth and Heaven.

"This, Richard, is a curious case:  
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays  
Upon two distant pots of ale,  
Not knowing which was mild or stale:  
In this sad state your doubtful choice  
Would never have the casting voice;  
Which best or worst you could not think,  
And die you must for want of drink;  
Unless some chance inclines your sight,  
Setting one pot in fairer light;  
Then you prefer or A, or B,  
As lines and angles best agree:  
Your sense resolv'd impels your will:  
She guides your hand — so drink your fill.

"Have you not seen a baker's maid  
Between two equal banniers sway'd?

Her tallies useless lie, and idle,  
If plac'd exactly in the middle:  
But, forc'd from this unactive state  
By virtue of some casual weight,  
On either side you hear them clatter,  
And judge of right and left hand matter.

"Now, Richard, this coercive force,  
Without your choice, must take its course;  
Great kings to wars are pointed forth,  
Like loaded needles to the north.  
And thou and I, by power unseen,  
Are barely passive, and suck'd-in  
To Henault's vaults, or Celia's chamber,  
As straw and paper are by amber.

If we sit down to play or set,  
(Suppose at *ombre* or *basset*),

Let people call us cheats or fools,  
Our cards and we are equal toons.  
We sure in vain the cards condemn:  
Ourselves both cut and shuffled them.  
In vain on Fortune's aid rely:  
She only is a stander-by.

Poor men! poor papers! we and they  
Do some impulsive force obey:  
And are but play'd with — do not play.  
But space and matter we should blame;  
They palm'd the trick that lost the game.

"Thus, to save further contradiction  
Against what you may think but fiction,  
I for attraction, Dick, declare:  
Deny it those bold men that dare.  
As well your motion, as your thought,  
Is all by hidden impulse wrought:  
Ev'n saying that you think or walk,  
How like a country squire you talk!

"Mark then; — Where fancy, or desire,  
Collects the beams of vital fire;  
Into that limb fair Alma slides,  
And there, *pro tempore*, resides.  
She dwells in Nicolini's tongue,  
When Pyrrhus chants the heavenly song.  
When Pedro does the lute command,  
She guides the cunning artist's hand.  
Through Macer's gullet she runs down,  
When the vile glutton dines alone.  
And, void of modesty and thought,  
She follows Bibb's endless draught.  
Through the soft sex again she ranges,  
As youth, caprice, or fashion, changes.  
Fair Alma, careless and serene,  
In Fanny's sprightly eyes is seen;  
While they diffuse their infant beams,  
Themselves not conscious of their flames.

Again fair Alma sits confest  
On Florimel's experter breast;  
When she the rising sigh constrains,  
And, by concealing, speaks her pains.  
In Cynthia's neck fair Alma glows,  
When the vain thing her jewels shows:  
When Jenny's stays are newly lac'd,  
Fair Alma plays about her waist;  
And when the swelling hoop sustains  
The rich brocade, fair Alma deigns  
Into that lower space to enter,  
Of the large round herself the centre.

"Again: that single limb or feature,  
(Such is the cogent force of Nature,)  
Which most did Alma's passion move  
In the first object of her love,



For ever will be found confest,  
And printed on the amorous breast.

" O Abelard ! ill-fated youth,  
Thy tale will justify this truth :  
But well I weet, thy cruel wrong  
Adorns a nobler poet's song.  
Dan Pope for thy misfortune griev'd,  
With kind concern and skill has weav'd  
A silken web ; and ne'er shall fade  
Its colours ; gently has he laid  
The mantle o'er thy sad distress,  
And Venus shall the texture bless.  
He o'er the weeping nun has drawn  
Such artful folds of sacred lawn,  
That Love, with equal grief and pride,  
Shall see the crime he strives to hide,  
And, softly drawing back the veil,  
The god shall to his votaries tell  
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,  
That deck'd dear Eloisa's face.  
Happy the poet, blest the lays,  
Which Buckingham has deign'd to praise !

" Next, Dick, as youth and habit sways,  
A hundred gambols Alma plays.  
If, whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,  
Fond of his hunting-horn and pole ;  
Though gout and age his speed detain,  
Old John halloo his hounds again ;  
By his fire-side he starts the hare,  
And turns her in his wicker-chair ;  
His feet, however lame, you find,  
Have got the better of his Mind.

" If, while the Mind was in her leg,  
The dance affected nimble Peg ;  
Old Madge, bewitch'd at sixty-one,  
Calls for Green Sleeves, and Jumping Joan.  
In public mask, or private ball,  
From Lincoln's-inn to Goldsmiths-hall,  
All Christmas long away she trudges,  
Trips it with prentices and judges.  
In vain her children urge her stay,  
And age or palsy bar the way  
But, if those images prevail  
Which whilom did affect the tail,  
She still renews the ancient scene,  
Forgets the forty years between :  
Awkwardly gay, and oddly merry,  
Her scarf pale pink, her head-knot cherry ;  
O'er-heated with *ideal* rage,  
She cheats her son, to wed her page.

" If Alma, whilst the man was young,  
Slipp'd up too soon into his tongue,  
Pleas'd with his own fantastic skill,  
He lets that weapon ne'er lie still.  
On any point if you dispute,  
Depend upon it, he'll confute :  
Change sides, and you increase your pain,  
For he'll confute you back again.  
For one may speak with Tully's tongue,  
Yet all the while be in the wrong.  
And 'tis remarkable, that they  
Talk most, who have the least to say.  
Your dainty speakers have the curse,  
To plead bad causes down to worse :  
As dames, who native beauty want,  
Still uglier look, the more they paint.

" Again : if in the female sex  
Alma should on this member fix,  
(A cruel and a desperate case,  
From which Heaven shield my lovely lass !)

For ever more all care is vain,  
That would bring Alma down again.  
As, in habitual gout or stone,  
The only thing that can be done,  
Is to correct your drink and diet,  
And keep the inward foe in quiet ;  
So, if for any sins of ours,  
Or our forefathers' higher powers,  
Severe, though just, afflict our life  
With that prime ill, a talking wife ;  
Till Death shall bring the kind relief,  
We must be patient, or be deaf.

" You know a certain lady, Dick,  
Who saw me when I last was sick :  
She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,  
Of *plastic* forms, and *mental* powers ;  
Describ'd our pre-existing station  
Before this vile terrene creation ;  
And, lest I should be weary'd, madam,  
To cut things short, came down to Adam ;  
From whence, as fast as she was able,  
She drowns the world, and builds up Babel  
Through Syria, Persia, Greece, she goes,  
And takes the Romans in the close.

" But we'll descant on general nature :  
This is a system, not a satire.

" Turn we this globe, and let us see  
How different nations disagree  
In what we wear, or eat and drink ;  
Nay, Dick, perhaps in what we think.  
In water as you smell and taste  
The soils through which it rose and past,  
In Alma's manners you may read  
The place where she was born and bred.

" One people from their swaddling bands  
Releas'd their infants' feet and hands :  
Here Alma to these limbs was brought,  
And Sparta's offspring kick'd and fought.

" Another taught their babes to talk,  
Ere they could yet in go-carts walk :  
There Alma settled in the tongue,  
And orators from Athens sprung.

" Observe but in these neighbouring lands  
The different use of mouths and hands ;  
As men repos'd their various hopes,  
In battles these, and those in tropes.

" In Britain's isles, as Heylin notes,  
The ladies trip in petticoats ;  
Which, for the honour of their nation,  
They quit but on some great occasion.  
Men there in breeches clad you view :  
They claim that garment as their due.  
In Turkey the reverse appears ;  
Long coats the haughty husband wears,  
And greets his wife with angry speeches,  
If she be seen without her breeches.

" In our fantastic climes the fair  
With cleanly powder dry their hair :  
And round their lovely breast and head  
Fresh flowers their mingled odours shed.  
Your nicer Hottentots think meet  
With guts and tripe to deck their feet :  
With down-cast looks on Totta's legs  
The ogling youth most humbly begs  
She would not from his hopes remove  
At once his breakfast and his love :  
And, if the skittish nymph should fly,  
He in a double sense must die.

" We simple toasters take delight  
To see our women's teeth look white,

And every saucy ill-bred fellow  
 sneers at a mouth profoundly yellow.  
 In China none hold women sweet,  
 Except their snags are black as jet.  
 King Chihu put nine queens to death,  
 Convict on statute, *Ivory Teeth*.

"At Tonquin, if a prince should die,  
 As Jesuits write, who never lie,  
 The wife, and counsellor, and priest,  
 Who serv'd him most, and lov'd him best,  
 Prepare and light his funeral fire,  
 And cheerful on the pile expire.  
 In Europe 'twould be hard to find  
 In each degree one half so kind.

"Now turn we to the farthest east,  
 And there observe the gentry drest.  
 Prince Giolo, and his royal sisters,  
 Scarr'd with ten thousand comely blisters;  
 The marks remaining on the skin,  
 To tell the quality within.

Distinguish'd slashes deck the great:  
 As each excels in birth or state,  
 His oylet-holes are more and ampler:  
 The king's own body was a sampler.  
 Happy the climate, where the beau  
 Wears the same suit for use and show:  
 And at a small expense your wife,  
 Once well pink'd, is cloth'd with life.

"Westward again, the Indian fair  
 Is nicely smear'd with fat of bear:  
 Before you see, you smell your toast;  
 And sweetest she who stinks the most.  
 The finest sparks and cleanest beaux  
 Drip from the shoulders to the toes:  
 How sleek their skins! their joints how easy!  
 There slovens only are not greasy!

"I mention'd different ways of breeding:  
 Begin we in our children's reading.  
 To master John the English maid  
 A horn-book gives of gingerbread;  
 And, that the child may learn the better,  
 As he can name, he eats the letter.  
 Proceeding thus with vast delight,  
 He spells, and gnaws, from left to right.  
 But, show a Hebrew's hopeful son  
 Where we suppose the book begun,  
 The child would thank you for your kindness,  
 And read quite backward from our *finis*.  
 Devour he learning ne'er so fast,  
 Great A would be reserv'd the last.

"An equal instance of this matter  
 Is in the manners of a daughter.  
 In Europe, if a harmless maid,  
 By Nature and by Love betray'd,  
 Should, ere a wife, become a nurse,  
 Her friends would look on her the worse.  
 In China, Dampier's Travels tell ye,  
 Look in his Index for Pagelli,  
 Soon as the British ships unmoor,  
 And jolly long-boat rows to shore,  
 Down come the nobles of the land:  
 Each brings his daughter in his hand,  
 Beseeching the imperious tar  
 To make her but one hour his care.  
 The tender mother stands affrighted,  
 Lest her dear daughter should be slighted:  
 And poor miss Yaya dreads the shame  
 Of going back the maid she came.

"Observe how custom, Dick, compels  
 The lady that in Europe dwells:

After her tea, she slips away,  
 And what to do, one need not say.  
 Now see how great Pomonque's queen  
 Behav'd herself amongst the men:  
 Pleas'd with her punch, the gallant soul  
 First drank, then water'd in the bowl;  
 And sprinkled in the captain's face  
 The marks of her peculiar grace. —

"To close this point, we need not roam  
 For instances so far from home.  
 What parts gay France from sober Spain?  
 A little rising rocky chain.

Of men born south or north o'th' hill,  
 Those seldom move, these ne'er stand still.  
 Dick, you love maps, and may perceive  
 Rome not far distant from Geneva.  
 If the good pope remains at home,  
 He's the first prince in Christendom.  
 Choose then, good pope, at home to stay,  
 Nor westward curious take thy way:  
 Thy way unhappy should'st thou take  
 From Tyber's bank to Leman lake,  
 Thou art an aged priest no more,  
 But a young flaring painted whore:  
 Thy sex is lost, thy town is gone;  
 No longer Rome, but Babylon.  
 That some few leagues should make this change,  
 To men unlearn'd seems mighty strange.

"But need we, friend, insist on this?  
 Since, in the very Canton Swiss,  
 All your philosophers agree,  
 And prove it plain, that one may be  
 A heretic, or true believer,  
 On this, or t'other side a river."

"Here," with an artful smile, quoth Dick,  
 "Your proofs come mighty full and thick."

The bard, on this extensive chapter  
 Wound up into poetic rapture,  
 Continued: "Richard, cast your eye,  
 By night, upon a winter-sky:  
 Cast it by day-light on the strand,  
 Which compasses fair Albion's land:  
 If you can count the stars that glow  
 Above, or sands that lie below,  
 Into those common places look,  
 Which from great authors I have took,  
 And count the proofs I have collected,  
 To have my writings well protected.  
 These I lay by for time of need,  
 And thou may'st at thy leisure read.  
 For, standing every critic's rage,  
 I safely will to future age  
 My system, as a gift, bequeath,  
 Victorious over Spite and Death."

### CANTO III.

RICHARD, who now was half asleep,  
 Rous'd, nor would longer silence keep;  
 And sense like this, in vocal breath,  
 Broke from his two-fold hedge of teeth.  
 Now, if this phrase too harsh be thought,  
 Pope, tell the world, 'tis not my fault.  
 Old Homer taught us thus to speak;  
 If 'tis not sense, at least 'tis Greek.

"As folks," quoth Richard, "prone to leasing,  
 Say things at first, because they're pleasing,  
 Then prove what they have once asserted,  
 Nor care to have their lie deserted,

Till their own dreams at length deceive 'em,  
And, oft repeating, they believe 'em :  
Or as, again, those amorous blades,  
Who trifle with their mothers' maids,  
Though at the first their wild desire  
Was but to quench a present fire ;  
Yet if the object of their love  
Chance by Lucina's aid to prove,  
They seldom let the bantling roar  
In basket at a neighbour's door ;  
But, by the flattering glass of Nature  
Viewing themselves in *cake-bread's* feature,  
With serious thought and care support  
What only was begun in sport :

" Just so with you, my friend, it fares,  
Who deal in philosophic wares.  
Atoms you cut, and forms you measure,  
To gratify your private pleasure ;  
Till airy seeds of casual wit  
Do some fantastic birth beget ;  
And, pleas'd to find your system mended  
Beyond what you at first intended,  
The happy whimsey you pursue,  
Till you at length believe it true.  
Caught by your own delusive art,  
You fancy first, and then assert."

Quoth Matthew : " Friend, as far as I  
Through Art or Nature cast my eye,  
This axiom clearly I discern,  
That one must teach, and t'other learn.  
No fool Pythagoras was thought ;  
Whilst he his weighty doctrines taught,  
He made his listening scholars stand,  
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand :  
Else, may be, some odd-thinking youth,  
Less friend to doctrine than to truth,  
Might have refus'd to let his ears  
Attend the music of the spheres ;  
Deny'd all transmigrating scenes,  
And introduced the use of beans.  
From great Lucretius take his void,  
And all the world is quite destroy'd.  
Deny Dea-cart his subtil matter,  
You leave him neither fire nor water.  
How oddly would Sir Isaac look,  
If you, in answer to his book,  
Say in the front of your discourse,  
That things have no elastic force !  
How could our *chymic* friends go on,  
To find the *philosophic* stone,  
If you more powerful reasons bring,  
To prove that there is no such thing ?

" Your chiefs in sciences and arts  
Have great contempt of Alma's parts.  
They find she giddy is, or dull ;  
She doubts if things are void, or full :  
And who should be presum'd to tell  
What she herself should see, or feel ?  
She doubts if two and two make four,  
Though she has told them ten times o'er.  
It can't — it may be — and it must ;  
To which of these must Alma trust ?  
Nay further yet they make her go  
In doubting, if she doubts, or no.  
Can *syllogism* set things right ?  
No : *majors* soon with *minors* fight ;  
Or, both in friendly consort join'd,  
The *consequence* limps false behind.  
So to some cunning man she goes,  
And asks of him, how much she knows.

With patience grave he hears her speak,  
And from his short notes gives her back  
What from her tale he comprehended ;  
Thus the dispute is wisely ended.

" From the account the loser brings,  
The conjuror knows who stole the things."

" 'Squire," interrupted Dick, " since when  
Were you amongst these cunning men ?"

" Dear Dick," quoth Mat, " let not thy force  
Of eloquence spoil my discourse.

I tell thee, this is Alma's case,  
Still asking what some wise man says,  
Who does his mind in words reveal,  
Which all must grant, though few can spell.  
You tell your doctor that y're ill :  
And what does he, but write a bill ?  
Of which you need not read one letter :  
The worse the scrawl, the dose the better.  
For if you knew but what you take,  
Though you recover, he must break.

" *Ideas, forms, and intellects,*  
Have furnish'd out three different sects,  
*Substance, or accident, divides,*  
All Europe into adverse sides.

" Now, as, engag'd in arms or laws,  
You must have friends to back your cause ;  
In *philosophic* matters so  
Your judgment must with others go :  
For as in senates, so in schools,  
Majority of voices rules.

" Poor Alma, like a lonely deer,  
O'er hills and dales does doubtful err :  
With panting haste, and quick surprise,  
From every leaf that stirs, she flies ;  
Till, mingled with the neighbouring herd,  
She slights what erst she singly fear'd :  
And now, exempt from doubt and dread,  
She dares pursue, if they dare lead ;  
As their example still prevails,  
She tempts the stream, or leaps the pales."

" He then," quoth Dick, " who by your rule  
Thinks for himself, becomes a fool ;  
As party man, who leaves the rest,  
Is call'd but *whimsical* \* at best.

" Now, by your favour, master Mat,  
Like Ralpho, here I smell a rat.  
I must be listed in your sect,  
Who, though they teach not, can protect."  
" Right, Richard," Mat in triumph cry'd :  
" So put off all mistrust and pride.  
And, while my principles I beg,  
Pray answer only with your leg.  
Believe what friendly I advise :  
Be first secure, and then be wise.  
The man within the coach that sits,  
And to another's skill submits,  
Is safer much, (whate'er arrives),  
And warmer too, than he that drives.

" So Dick *Adept*, tuck back thy hair,  
And I will pour into thy ear  
Remarks, which none did e'er disclose  
In smooth-pac'd verse, or hobbling prose.  
Attend, dear Dick ; but don't reply :  
And thou may'st prove as wise as I.

" When Alma now, in different ages,  
Has finish'd her ascending stages,

\* Some of the Tories, in the queen's reign, were distinguished by that appellation.

into the head at length she gets,  
And there in public grandeur sits,  
To judge of things, and censure wits.

"Here, Richard, how could I explain  
The various labyrinths of the brain!  
Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em  
Of *cerebrum*, and *cerebellum*!  
How could I play the commentator  
On *dura* and on *pia mater*!  
Where hot and cold, and dry and wet,  
Strive each the other's place to get;  
And, with incessant toil and strife,  
Would keep possession during life.  
I could demonstrate every pore,  
Where memory lays up all her store;  
And to an inch compute the station  
Twixt judgment and imagination.  
O friend! I could display much learning,  
At least to men of small discerning.  
The brain contains ten thousand cells:  
In each some active fancy dwells;  
Which always is at work, and framing  
The several follies I was naming.  
As in a hive's vimineous dome  
Ten thousand bees enjoy their home,  
Each does her studious actions vary,  
To go and come, to fetch and carry;  
Each still renews her little labour,  
Nor justles her assiduous neighbour:  
Each — whilst this *thesis* I maintain,  
Fancy, Dick, I know thy brain.  
), with the mighty *theme* affected,  
Could I but see thy head dissected!"

"My head!" quoth Dick, "to serve your  
whim!

pare that, and take some other limb.  
Air, in your nice affairs of *system*,  
Vise men propose; but fools assist 'em."

Says Matthew, "Richard, keep thy head,  
And hold thy peace; and I'll proceed."

"Proceed!" quoth Dick: "Sir, I aver,  
You have already gone too far.

When people once are in the wrong,  
Each line they add is much too long.  
Who fastest walks, but walks astray,  
Is only farthest from his way.

Bless your conceits! must I believe,  
Howe'er absurd, what you conceive;  
And, for your friendship, live and die  
A papist in philosophy?

Say, whatever you maintain  
Of Alma in the heart or brain,  
The plainest man alive may tell ye,  
Her seat of empire is the belly:  
From hence she sends out those supplies,  
Which makes us either stout or wise;  
The strength of every other member  
Is founded on your belly-timber;  
The qualms or raptures of your blood  
Use in proportion to your food;  
And, if you would improve your thought,  
You must be fed as well as taught.  
Your stomach makes your fabric roll,  
Just as the bias rules the bowl.  
The great Achilles might employ  
The strength design'd to ruin Troy;  
He din'd on lion's marrow, spread  
On toasts of ammunition bread:  
But, by his mother sent away,  
Amongst the Thracian girls to play,

Effeminate he sat, and quiet:  
Strange product of a cheese-cake diet!  
Now give my argument fair play,  
And take the thing the other way:  
The youngster, who at nine and three  
Drinks with his sisters milk and tea,  
From breakfast reads till twelve o'clock,  
Burnet and Heylin, Hobbes, and Locke:  
He pays due visits after noon  
To cousin Alice and uncle John.  
At ten from coffee-house or play  
Returning, finishes the day.  
But, give him port and potent sack,  
From *milk-sop* he starts up *Mohack*;  
Holds that the happy know no hours;  
So through the street at midnight scours,  
Breaks watchmen's heads and chairmen's glasses,  
And thence proceeds to nicking sashes;  
Till, by some tougher hand o'ercome,  
And first knock'd down, and then led home,  
He damns the footman, strikes the maid,  
And decently reels up to bed.

"Observe the various operations  
Of food and drink in several nations.  
Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel  
Upon the strength of water-gruel?  
But who shall stand his rage and force,  
If first he rides, then eats his horse?  
Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare,  
Tune the Italian spark's guitar.  
And, if I take Dan Congreve right,  
Pudding and beef make Britons fight.  
Tokay and coffee cause this work  
Between the German and the Turk;  
And both, as they provisions want,  
Chicane avoid, retire and faint.

"Hunger and thirst, or guns and swords,  
Give the same death in different words.  
To push this argument no further;  
To starve a man, in law is murder.

"As in a watch's fine machine,  
Though many artful springs are seen;  
The added movements, which declare  
How full the Moon, how old the year,  
Derive their secondary power  
From that which simply points the hour.  
For, though those gim-craaks were away,  
(Quare would not swear, but Quare would say)  
However more reduc'd and plain,  
The watch would still a watch remain:  
But, if the *horal*-orbit ceases,  
The whole stands still, or breaks to pieces;  
Is now no longer what it was,  
And you may e'en go sell the case.  
So, if unprejudic'd you scan  
The goings of this clock-work man,  
You find a hundred movements made  
By fine devices in his head;  
But 'tis the stomach's solid stroke  
That tells his being what's o'clock.  
If you take off this *rhetoric* trigger,  
He talks no more in mode and figure;  
Or, clog his *mathematic*-wheel,  
His buildings fall, his ship stands still;  
Or, lastly, break his *politic*-weight,  
His voice no longer rules the state.  
Yet, if these finer whims are gone,  
Your clock, though plain, would still go on;  
But spoil the engine of digestion,  
And you entirely change the question.

Alma's affairs no power can mend ;  
The jest, alas ! is at an end :  
Soon ceases all the worldly bustle,  
And you consign the corpse to Russel.

" Now make your Alma come or go  
From leg to hand, from top to toe,  
Your *system*, without my addition,  
Is in a very sad condition.  
So Harlequin extoll'd his horse,  
Fit for the war, or road, or course !  
His mouth was soft, his eye was good,  
His foot was sure as ever trod :  
One fault he had (a fault indeed !)  
And what was that? the horse was dead."

" Dick, from these instances and fetches,  
Thou mak'st of horses, clocks, and watches,"  
Quoth Mat, " to me thou seem'st to mean,  
That Alma is a mere *machine* :  
That, telling others what's o'clock,  
She knows not what herself has struck ;  
But leaves to standers by the trial  
Of what is mark'd upon her dial."

" Here hold a blow, good friend," quoth Dick,  
And rais'd his voice exceeding quick.  
" Fight fair, sir : what I never meant  
Don't you infer. In argument  
Similies are like songs in love :  
They much describe ; they nothing prove."

Mat, who was here a little gravell'd,  
Took up his nose, and would have cavill'd ;  
But, calling Hermes to his aid,  
Half pleas'd, half angry, thus he said :  
(Where mind ('tis for the author's fame)  
That Matthew call'd, and Hermes came.  
In danger heroes, and in doubt  
Poets find gods to help them out.)

" Friend Richard, I begin to see,  
That you and I shall scarce agree.  
Observe how oddly you behave :  
The more I grant, the more you crave.  
But, comrade, as I said just now,  
I should affirm, and you allow.  
We *system*-makers can sustain  
The *thesis*, which you grant was plain ;  
And with remarks and comments tease ye,  
In case the thing before was easy.  
But, in a point obscure and dark,  
We fight as Leibnitz did with Clarke ;  
And, when no reason we can show,  
Why matters this or that way go,  
The shortest way the thing we try,  
And what we know not, we deny ;  
True to our own o'erbearing pride,  
And false to all the world beside.

" That old philosopher grew cross,  
Who could not tell what motion was :  
Because he walk'd against his will,  
He fac'd men down, that he stood still.  
And he who, reading on the heart,  
(When all his *quodlibets* of art  
Could not expound its pulse and heat)  
Swore he had never felt it beat.  
Chrysippus, foil'd by Epicurus,  
Makes bold (Jove bless him !) to assure us,  
That all things, which our mind can view,  
May be at once both false and true.  
And Malebranche has an odd conceit,  
As ever enter'd Frenchman's pate :  
Says he, ' So little can our mind  
Of matter or of spirit find,

That we by guess at least may gather  
Something, which may be both, or neither.'  
Faith, Dick, I must confess, 'tis true,  
(But this is only *entre nous*)

That many knotty points there are,  
Which all discuss, but few can clear ;  
As Nature slyly had thought fit,  
For some by-ends, to cross-bite wit :  
Circles to square, and cubes to double,  
Would give a man excessive trouble ;  
The longitude uncertain roams,  
In spite of Whiston and his bombs.  
What *system*, Dick, has right averr'd  
The cause why woman has no beard?  
Or why, as years our frame attack,  
Our hairs grow white, our teeth grow black !  
In points like these we must agree,  
Our barbers know as much as we.  
Yet still, unable to explain,  
We must persist the best we can ;  
With care our *system* still renew,  
And prove things likely, though not true.

" I could, thou seest, in quaint dispute,  
By dint of *logic*, strike thee mute ;  
With learned skill, now push, now parry,  
From Darii to Bocardo vary,  
And never yield ; or, what is worst,  
Never conclude the point discours'd.  
Yet, that you *hic & nunc* may know  
How much you to my candour owe,  
I'll from the disputant descend,  
To show thee, I assume the friend :  
I'll take thy notion for my own —  
(So most philosophers have done)  
It makes my *system* more complete :  
Dick, can it have a nobler fate ?" [friend :

" Take what thou wilt," said Dick, " dear  
But bring thy matters to an end."

" I find," quoth Mat, " reproof is vain :  
Who first offend, will first complain.  
Thou wishest I should make to shore ;  
Yet still putt'st in thy thwarting oar.  
What I have told thee fifty times  
In prose, receive for once in rhymes :  
A huge fat man in country-fair,  
Or city-church, (no matter where,)  
Labour'd and push'd amidst the crowd,  
Still bawling out extremely loud,  
' Lord save us ! why do people press !'  
Another, marking his distress,  
Friendly reply'd, ' Plump gentleman,  
Get out as fast as e'er you can ;  
Or cease to push, or to exclaim :  
You make the very crowd you blame.' "

Says Dick, " Your moral does not need  
The least return ; so e'en proceed :  
Your tale, howe'er apply'd, was short :  
So far, at least, I thank you for't."

Mat took his thanks ; and, in a tone  
More magisterial, thus went on.

" Now Alma settles in the head,  
As has before been sung or said :  
And here begins this farce of life ;  
Enter Revenge, Ambition, Strife :  
Behold on both sides men advance,  
To form in earnest Bay's dance.  
L'Avare, not using half his store,  
Still grumbles that he has no more ;  
Strikes not the present tun, for fear  
The vintage should be bad next year ;

And eats to day with inward sorrow,  
 And dread of fancy'd want to-morrow.  
 Abroad if the *surtout* you wear  
 Repels the rigour of the air ;  
 Would you be warmer, if at home  
 You had the fabric and the loom ?  
 And, if two boots keep out the weather,  
 What need you have two hides of leather ?  
 Could Pedro, think you, make no trial  
 Of a *sonata* on his viol,  
 Unless he had the total gut  
 Whence every string at first was cut ?  
 " When Rarus shows you his cartone,  
 He always tells you, with a groan,  
 Where two of that same hand were torn,  
 Long before you or he were born.  
 " Poor Vento's mind so much is crosst,  
 For part of his Petronius lost,  
 That he can never take the pains  
 To understand what yet remains.  
 " What toil did honest Curio take,  
 What strict inquiries did he make,  
 To get one medal wanting yet,  
 And perfect all his Roman set !  
 'Tis found : and, O his happy lot !  
 'Tis bought, lock'd up, and lies forgot :  
 Of these no more you hear him speak :  
 He now begins upon the Greek.  
 These, rang'd and show'd, shall in their turns  
 Remain obscure as in their urns.  
 My copper lamps, at any rate,  
 For being true antique, I bought ;  
 Yet wisely melted down my plate,  
 On modern models to be wrought :  
 And trifles I alike pursue,  
 Because they're old, because they're new.  
 " Dick, I have seen you with delight,  
 For Georgy \* make a paper kite.  
 And simple ode too many show ye  
 My servile complaisance to Chloe.  
 Parents and lovers are decreed  
 By Nature fools." — " That's brave, indeed !"  
 Quoth Dick : " such truths are worth receiving."  
 Yet still Dick look'd as not believing.  
 " Now, Alma, to divines and prose  
 I leave thy frauds, and crimes, and woes ;  
 Nor think to-night of thy ill-nature,  
 But of thy follies, idle creature !  
 The turns of thy uncertain wing,  
 And not the malice of thy sting :  
 Thy pride of being great and wise  
 I do but mention, to despise ;  
 I view, with anger and disdain,  
 How little gives thee joy or pain ;  
 A print, a *bronze*, a flower, a root,  
 A shell, a butterfly, can do't :  
 Ev'n a romance, a tune, a rhyme,  
 Help thee to pass the tedious time,  
 Which else would on thy hand remain ;  
 Though, flown, it ne'er looks back again ;  
 And cards are dealt, and chess-boards brought,  
 To ease the pain of coward Thought :  
 Happy result of human wit !  
 That Alma may herself forget.  
 " Dick, thus we act ; and thus we are,  
 Or toss'd by hope, or sunk by care.  
 With endless pain this man pursues  
 What, if he gain'd he could not use :

\* Mr. Shelton's son.

And t'other fondly hopes to see  
 What never was, nor e'er shall be.  
 We err by use, go wrong by rules,  
 In gesture grave, in action fools :  
 We join hypocrisy to pride,  
 Doubling the faults we strive to hide.  
 Or grant that, with extreme surprise,  
 We find ourselves at sixty wise,  
 And twenty pretty things are known,  
 Of which we can't accomplish one ;  
 Whilst, as my *system* says, the Mind  
 Is to these upper rooms confin'd.  
 Should I, my friend, at large repeat  
 Her borrow'd sense, her fond conceit,  
 The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,  
 My poem would be too prolix.  
 For, could I my remarks sustain,  
 Like Socrates, or Miles Montaigne,  
 Who in these times would read my books,  
 But Tom o'Stiles, or John o'Nokes ?  
 " As Brentford kings, discreet and wise,  
 After long thought and grave advice,  
 Into Lardella's coffin peeping,  
 Saw nought to cause their mirth or weeping :  
 So Alma, now to joy or grief  
 Superior, finds her late relief :  
 Weary'd of being high or great,  
 And nodding in her chair of state ;  
 Stunn'd and worn out with endless chat  
 Of Will did this, and Nan said that ;  
 She finds, poor thing, some little crack,  
 Which Nature, forc'd by Time, must make,  
 Through which she wings her destin'd way ;  
 Upward she soars, and down drops clay :  
 While some surviving friend supplies  
*Hic jacet*, and a hundred lies.  
 " O Richard, till that day appears,  
 Which must decide our hopes and fears,  
 Would Fortune calm her present rage,  
 And give us play-things for our age :  
 Would Clotho wash her hands in milk,  
 And twist our thread with gold and silk ;  
 Would she, in friendship, peace and plenty,  
 Spin out our years to four times twenty ;  
 And should we both, in this condition,  
 Have conquer'd Love, and worse Ambition,  
 (Else those two passions, by the way,  
 May chance to show us scurvy play,)  
 Then, Richard, then should we sit down,  
 Far from the tumult of this town ;  
 I fond of my well-chosen seat,  
 My pictures, medals, books complete.  
 Or, should we mix our friendly talk,  
 O'ershaded in that favourite walk,  
 Which thy own hand had whilom planted,  
 Both pleas'd with all we thought we wanted ;  
 Yet then, ev'n then, one cross reflection  
 Would spoil thy grove, and my collection :  
 Thy son, and his, ere that, may die,  
 And Time some uncouth heir supply,  
 Who shall for nothing else be known  
 But spoiling all that thou hast done.  
 Who set the twigs shall he remember  
 That is in haste to sell the timber ?  
 And what shall of thy woods remain,  
 Except the box that threw the main ?  
 " Nay, may not Time and Death remove  
 The near relations whom I love ?  
 And my coz Tom, or his coz Mary,  
 (Who hold the plough, or skim the dairy,)

My favourite books and pictures sell  
To Smart, or Doiley, by the ell?  
Kindly throw in a little figure,  
And set the price upon the bigger?  
Those who could never read the grammar,  
When my dear volumes touch the hammer,  
May think books best, as richest bound;  
My copper medals by the pound  
May be with learned justice weigh'd;  
To turn the balance, Otho's head  
May be thrown in; and, for the metal,  
The coin may mend a tinker's kettle—

"Tir'd with these thoughts"—"Less tir'd  
than I,"

Quoth Dick, "with your philosophy—  
That people live and die, I knew  
An hour ago, as well as you.  
And, if Fate spins us longer years,  
Or is in haste to take the shears,  
I know we must both fortunes try,  
And bear our evils, wet or dry.  
Yet, let the goddess smile or frown,  
Bread we shall eat, or white or brown;  
And in a cottage, or a court,  
Drink fine *champaigne*, or muddled *port*.  
What need of books these truths to tell,  
Which folks perceive who cannot spell?  
And must we spectacles apply,  
To view what hurts our naked eye!  
"Sir, if it be your wisdom's aim  
To make me merrier than I am,  
I'll be all night at your devotion—  
Come on, friend, broach the pleasing notion;  
But, if you would depress my thought,  
Your *system* is not worth a groat—  
"For Plato's fancies what care I?  
I hope you would not have me die,  
Like simple Cato in the play,  
For any thing that he can say:  
E'en let him of ideas speak  
To heathens in his native Greek.  
If to be sad is to be wise,  
I do most heartily despise  
Whatever Socrates has said,  
Or Tully writ, or Wanley read.  
"Dear Drift \*, to set our matters right,  
Remove these papers from my sight;  
Burn Mat's Des-cart, and Aristotle:  
Here! Jonathan, your master's bottle."

\* Mr. Prior's secretary and executor.

## SOLOMON

ON

### THE VANITY OF THE WORLD.

A POEM,

IN THREE BOOKS.

'Ο Βίος γὰρ ὅντα ἔχει, κίνος δ' ἔργῳ τίλει.

EDUIF.

Siquis Deus mihi largiatur, ut ex hac ætate repa-  
erascam, et in cunis vagiam, valde recusem.

Cic. de Senec.

The bewailing of man's miseries has been elegant  
and copiously set forth by many in the writings  
as well of philosophers as divines; and is both a  
pleasant and a profitable contemplation.

BACON.

#### Book I.—KNOWLEDGE.

Texts chiefly alluded to in Book I.

- "THE words of the Preacher the son of David,  
king of Jerusalem."—ECCLES. chap. i. ver. 1.
- "Vanity of vanities, says the Preacher, vanity of  
vanities, all is vanity."—Ver. 2.
- "I communed with mine own heart, saying, Lo,  
I am come to great estate, and have gotten more  
wisdom than all they that have been before me  
in Jerusalem: yea, my heart had great expe-  
rience of wisdom and knowledge."—Ver. 16.
- "He spake of trees, from the cedar-tree that is in  
Lebanon, even unto the hyssop that springeth  
out of the wall: he spake also of beasts, and of  
fowl, and of creeping things, and of fishes."—  
1 KINGS, chap. iv. ver. 33.
- "I know, that whatsoever God doeth, it shall be  
for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor any thing  
taken from it; and God doeth it, that men should  
fear before him."—ECCLES. chap. iii. ver. 14.
- "He hath made every thing beautiful in his time:  
also he hath set the world in their heart, so that  
no man can find out the work that God maketh  
from the beginning to the end."—Ver. 11.
- "For in much wisdom is much grief: and he that  
increaseth knowledge, increaseth sorrow."—  
Ch. I. ver. 18.
- "And further, by these, my son, be admonished:  
of making many books there is no end: and  
much study is a weariness of the flesh."—Ch. xii.  
Ver. 12.

#### The Argument.

SOLOMON, seeking happiness from knowledge, con-  
venes the learned men of his kingdom; requires  
them to explain to him the various operations  
and effects of Nature; discourses of vegetables,  
animals, and man; proposes some questions  
concerning the origin and situation of the habit-  
able Earth; proceeds to examine the system of  
the visible Heaven; doubts if there may not  
be a plurality of worlds; inquires into the na-  
ture of spirits and angels; and wishes to be more

fully informed as to the attributes of the Supreme Being. He is imperfectly answered by the rabbins and doctors; blames his own curiosity; and concludes, that, as to human science, All is vanity.

Y<sup>e</sup> sons of men, with just regard attend,  
Observe the preacher, and believe the friend,  
Whose serious Muse inspires him to explain,  
That all we act, and all we think, is vain;  
That, in this pilgrimage of seventy years,  
O'er rocks of perils, and through vales of tears,  
Destin'd to march, our doubtful steps we tend,  
Tir'd with the toil, yet fearful of its end:  
That from the womb we take our fatal shares  
Of follies, passions, labours, tumults, cares;  
And, at approach of Death, shall only know  
The truth, which from these pensive numbers flow,  
That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe.

Happiness, object of that waking dream,  
Which we call life, mistaking: fugitive theme  
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,  
Notional good, by fancy only made,  
And by tradition nurs'd, fallacious fire,  
Whose dancing beams mislead our fond desire,  
Cause of our care, and error of our mind;  
Oh! hadst thou ever been by Heaven design'd  
To Adam, and his mortal race; the boon  
Entire had been reserv'd for Solomon:  
On me the partial lot had been bestow'd,  
And in my cup the golden draught had flow'd.  
But O! ere yet original man was made,  
Ere the foundations of this Earth were laid,  
It was, opponent to our search, ordain'd  
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd.  
This sad experience cites me to reveal,  
And what I dictate is from what I feel.

Born, as I was, great David's favourite son,  
Dear to my people, on the Hebrew throne,  
Sublime my court, with Ophir's treasures blest,  
My name extended to the farthest east,  
My body cloth'd with every outward grace,  
Strength in my limbs, and beauty in my face,  
My shining thought with fruitful notions crown'd,  
Quick my invention, and my judgment sound:  
'Arise,' I commun'd with myself, 'arise;  
Think, to be happy; to be great, be wise:  
Content of spirit must from science flow,  
For 'tis a godlike attribute to know.'

I said; and sent my edict through the land:  
Around my throne the letter'd rabbins stand;  
Historic leaves revolve, long volumes spread,  
The old discoursing as the younger read:  
Attent I heard, propos'd my doubts, and said:  
"The vegetable world, each plant and tree,  
As seed, its name, its nature, its degree,  
I am allow'd, as Fame reports, to know  
From the fair cedar on the craggy brow  
Of Lebanon, nodding supremely tall,  
To creeping moss and hyssop on the wall:  
Yet, just and conscious to myself, I find  
A thousand doubts oppose the searching mind.  
"I know not why the beech delights the glade  
With boughs extended, and a rounder shade;  
Whilst towering firs in conic forms arise,  
And with a pointed spear divide the skies:  
Or why again the changing oak should shed  
The yearly honour of his stately head;  
Whilst the distinguish'd yew is ever seen,  
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green.

Wanting the Sun, why does the caltha fade?  
Why does the cypress flourish in the shade?  
The fig and date, why love they to remain  
In middle station, and an even plain;  
While in the lower marsh the gourd is found,  
And while the hill with olive shade is crown'd?  
Why does one climate and one soil endure  
The blushing poppy with a crimson hue,  
Yet leave the lily pale, and tinge the violet blue?  
Why does the fond carnation love to shoot  
A various colour from one parent root;  
While the fantastic tulip strives to break  
In twofold beauty, and a parted streak?  
The twining jasmine and the blushing rose,  
With lavish grace, their morning scents disclose:  
The smelling tuberose and jonquil declare  
The stronger impulse of an evening air.  
Whence has the tree (resolve me), or the flower,  
A various instinct, or a different power?  
Why should one earth, one clime, one stream, one  
breath,

Raise this to strength, and sicken that to death?  
"Whence does it happen, that the plant, which  
well

We name the Sensitive, should move and feel?  
Whence know her leaves to answer her command,  
And with quick horror fly the neighbouring hand?

"Along the sunny bank, or watery mead,  
Ten thousand stalks the various blossoms spread:  
Peaceful and lowly in their native soil,  
They neither know to spin, nor care to toil;  
Yet with confess'd magnificence deride  
Our vile attire, and impotence of pride.  
The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow dress'd  
Than that which veils the nubile virgin's breast:  
A fairer red stands blushing in the rose  
Than that which on the bridegroom's vestment  
flows.

Take but the humblest lily of the field,  
And, if our pride will to our reason yield,  
It must, by sure comparison, be shown  
That on the regal seat great David's son,  
Array'd in all his robes and types of power,  
Shines with less glory than that simple flower.

"Of fishes next, my friends, I would inquire:  
How the mute race engender, or respire,  
From the small fry that glide on Jordan's stream,  
Unmark'd, a multitude without a name,  
To that Leviathan, who o'er the seas  
Immense rolls onward his impetuous ways,  
And mocks the wind, and in the tempest plays?  
How they in warlike bands march greatly forth  
From freezing waters and the colder north,  
To southern climes directing their career,  
Their station changing with th' inverted year?  
How all with careful knowledge are endued,  
To choose their proper bed, and wave, and food;  
To guard their spawn, and educate their brood?

"Of birds, how each, according to her kind,  
Proper materials for her nest can find,  
And build a frame, which deepest thought in man  
Would or amend or imitate in vain?  
How in small flights they know to try their young,  
And teach the callow child her parent's song?  
Why these frequent the plain, and those the wood?  
Why every land has her specific brood?  
Where the tall crane, or winding swallow, goes,  
Fearful of gathering winds and falling snows;  
If into rocks, or hollow trees, they creep,  
In temporary death confin'd to sleep;



Or, conscious of the coming evil, fly  
To milder regions, and a southern sky?

"Of beasts and creeping insects shall we trace  
The wondrous nature, and the various race;  
Or wild or tame, or friend to man or foe,  
Of us what they, or what of them we know?

"Tell me, ye studious, who pretend to see  
Far into Nature's bosom, whence the bee  
Was first inform'd her venturous flight to steer  
Through trackless paths, and an abyss of air?  
Whence she avoids the slimy marsh, and knows  
The fertile hills, where sweeter herbage grows,  
And honey-making flowers their opening buds dis-  
close?

How from the thicken'd mist, and setting sun,  
Finds she the labour of her day is done?  
Who taught her against winds and rains to strive,  
To bring her burthen to the certain hive;  
And through the liquid fields again to pass,  
Duteous, and hearkening to the sounding brass?

"And, O thou sluggard, tell me why the ant,  
'Midst summer's plenty, thinks of winter's want,  
By constant journeys careful to prepare  
Her stores; and, bringing home the corny ear,  
By what instruction does she bite the grain,  
Lest, hid in earth, and taking root again,  
It might elude the foresight of her care?  
Distinct in either insect's deed appear  
The marks of thought, contrivance, hope, and fear.

"Fix thy corporeal and internal eye  
On the young gnat, or new-engender'd fly;  
On the vile worm that yesterday began  
To crawl; thy fellow-creatures, abject man! [see,  
Like thee they breathe, they move, they taste, they  
They show their passions by their acts, like thee:  
Darting their stings, they previously declare  
Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war:  
Laying their eggs, they evidently prove  
The genial power, and full effect of love.  
Each then has organs to digest his food,  
One to beget, and one receive the brood;  
Has limbs and sinews, blood and heart, and brain,  
Life and her proper functions to sustain,  
Though the whole fabric smaller than a grain.  
What more can our penurious reason grant  
To the large whale, or castled elephant;  
To those enormous terrors of the Nile,  
The crested snake, and long-tail'd crocodile;  
Than that all differ but in shape and name,  
Each destin'd to a less or larger frame?

"For potent Nature loves a various act,  
Prone to enlarge, or studious to contract;  
Now forms her work too small, now too immense,  
And scorns the measures of our feeble sense.  
The object, spread too far, or rais'd too high,  
Denies its real image to the eye;  
Too little, it eludes the dazzled sight,  
Becomes mixt blackness, or unparted light.  
Water and air the varied form confound; [round.  
The straight looks crooked, and the square grows

"Thus, while with fruitless hope and weary pain,  
We seek great Nature's power, but seek in vain,  
Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;  
Around her myriads of ideas wait,  
And endless shapes, which the mysterious queen  
Can take or quit, can alter or retain,  
As from our lost pursuit she wills, to hide  
Her close decrees, and chasten human pride.

"Untam'd and fierce the tiger still remains -  
He tires his life in biting on his chains:

For the kind gifts of water and of food  
Ungrateful, and returning ill for good,  
He seeks his keeper's flesh, and thirsts his blood:  
While the strong camel, and the generous horse,  
Restrain'd and aw'd by man's inferior force  
Do to the rider's will their rage submit,  
And answer to the spur, and own the bit;  
Stretch their glad mouths to meet the feeder's hand,  
Pleas'd with his weight, and proud of his command.

"Again: the lonely fox roams far abroad,  
On secret rapine bent, and midnight fraud;  
Now haunts the cliff, now traverses the lawn,  
And flies the hated neighbourhood of man:  
While the kind spaniel and the faithful hound,  
Likest that fox in shape and species found,  
Refuses through these cliffs and lawns to roam,  
Pursues the noted path, and covets home,  
Does with kind joy domestic fancies meet,  
Takes what the gluttied child denies to eat,  
And, dying, licks his long-lov'd master's feet.

"By what immediate cause they are inclin'd,  
In many acts, 'tis hard, I own, to find.  
I see in others, or I think I see,  
That strict their principles and ours agree.  
Evil like us they shun, and covet good;  
Abhor the poison, and receive the food.

Like us they love or hate; like us they know  
To joy the friend, or grapple with the foe.  
With seeming thought their action they intend;  
And use the means proportion'd to the end.  
Then vainly the philosopher avers,  
That reason guides our deed, and instinct theirs.  
How can we justly different causes frame,  
When the effects entirely are the same?  
Instinct and reason how can we divide?  
'Tis the fool's ignorance, and the pedant's pride.

"With the same folly, sure, man vaunts his swiftness,  
If the brute beast refuses to obey.  
For tell me, when the empty boaster's word  
Proclaims himself the universal lord,  
Does he not tremble, lest the lion's paw  
Should join his plea against the fancy'd law?  
Would not the learned coward leave the chair,  
If in the schools or porches should appear  
The fierce hyena, or the foaming bear?

"The combatant too late the field declines,  
When now the sword is girded to his loins.  
When the swift vessel flies before the wind,  
Too late the sailor views the land behind.  
And 'tis too late now back again to bring  
Inquiry, rais'd and towering on the wing:  
Forward she strives, averse to be withheld  
From nobler objects, and a larger field.

"Consider with me this ethereal space,  
Yielding to earth and sea the middle place.  
Anxious I ask you, how the pensile ball  
Should never strive to rise nor fear to fall?  
When I reflect how the revolving Sun  
Does round our globe his crooked journeys run,  
I doubt of many lands, if they contain  
Or herd of beast, or colony of man;  
If any nation pass their destin'd days  
Beneath the neighbouring Sun's directer rays;  
If any suffer on the polar coast  
The rage of Arctos and eternal frost.

"May not the pleasure of Omnipotence  
To each of these some secret good dispense?  
Those who amidst the torrid regions live,  
May they not gales unknown to us receive?  
See daily showers rejoice the thirsty earth,  
And bless the flowery buds' succeeding birth?

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear  
The various heaven of an obliquer sphere ;  
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return, [burn ;  
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that  
And praise the neighbouring Sun, whose constant  
flame

Enlightens them with seasons still the same ?  
And may not those, whose distant lot is cast  
North beyond Tartary's extended waste ;  
Where through the plains of one continual day  
Six shining months pursue their even way,  
And six succeeding urge their dusky flight,  
Obscur'd with vapours, and o'erwhelm'd in night ?  
May not, I ask, the natives of these climes  
(As annals may inform succeeding times)  
To our quotidian change of heaven prefer  
Their own vicissitude, and equal share  
Of day and night, disparted through the year ?  
May they not scorn our Sun's repeated race,  
To narrow bounds prescrib'd, and little space,  
Hastening from morn, and headlong driven from  
noon,

Half of our daily toil yet scarcely done ?  
May they not justly to our climes upbraid  
Shortness of night, and penury of shade ;  
That, ere our wearied limbs are justly blest  
With wholesome sleep, and necessary rest,  
Another Sun demands return of care,  
The remnant toil of yesterday to bear ?  
Whilst, when the solar beams salute their sight,  
Bold and secure in half a year of light,  
Uninterrupted voyages they take  
To the remotest wood, and farthest lake ;  
Manage the fishing, and pursue the course [force ?  
With more extended nerves, and more continued  
And, when declining day forsakes their sky,  
When gathering clouds speak gloomy winter nigh ;  
With plenty for the coming season blest,  
Six solid months (an age) they live, releas'd  
From all the labour, process, clamour, woe,  
Which our sad scenes of daily action know :  
They light the shining lamp, prepare the feast,  
And with full mirth receive the welcome guest ;  
Or tell their tender loves (the only care  
Which now they suffer) to the listening fair ;  
And, rais'd in pleasure, or repos'd in ease,  
(Grateful alternate of substantial peace)  
They bless the long nocturnal influence shed  
On the crown'd goblet, and the genial bed.

“ In foreign isles, which our discoverers find,  
Far from this length of continent disjoin'd,  
The rugged bear's, or spotted lynx's brood,  
Frighten the vallies, and infest the wood ;  
The hungry crocodile, and hissing snake,  
Lurk in the troubled stream and fenny brake ;  
And man, untaught and ravenous as the beast,  
Does valley, wood, and brake, and stream, infest :  
Deriv'd these men and animals their birth  
From trunk of oak, or pregnant womb of Earth ?  
Whence then the old belief, that all began  
In Eden's shade, and one created man ?  
Or, grant this progeny was wafted o'er,  
By coasting boats, from next adjacent shore ;  
Would those, from whom we will suppose they  
spring,

Slaughter to harmless lands and poison bring ?  
Would they on board or bears or lynxes take,  
Feed the she-adder, and the brooding snake ?  
Or could they think the new-discover'd isle  
Pleas'd to receive a pregnant crocodile ?

“ And, since the savage lineage we must trace  
From Noah sav'd, and his distinguish'd race ;  
How should their fathers happen to forget  
The arts which Noah taught, the rules he set,  
To sow the glebe, to plant the generous vine,  
And load with grateful flames the holy shrine ;  
While the great sire's unhappy sons are found,  
Unpress'd their vintage, and untill'd their ground,  
Straggling o'er dale and hill in quest of food,  
And rude of arts, of virtue, and of God ?

“ How shall we next o'er earth and seas pursue  
The varied forms of every thing we view ;  
That all is chang'd, though all is still the same,  
Fluid the parts, yet durable the frame ?  
Of those materials, which have been confess'd  
The pristine springs and parents of the rest,  
Each becomes other. Water stopp'd gives birth  
To grass and plants, and thickens into earth :  
Diffus'd, it rises in a higher sphere,  
Dilates its drops, and softens into air :  
Those finer parts of air again aspire,  
Move into warmth, and brighten into fire :  
The fire, once more by thicker air o'ercome,  
And downward forc'd, in Earth's capacious womb  
Alters its particles ; is fire no more,  
But lies resplendent dust, and shining ore ;  
Or, running through the mighty mother's veins,  
Changes its shape, puts off its old remains ;  
With watery parts its lessen'd force divides,  
Flows into waves, and rises into tides.

“ Disparted streams shall from their channels fly,  
And, deep surcharg'd, by sandy mountains lie,  
Obscurely sepulch'r'd. By beating rain,  
And furious wind, down to the distant plain  
The hill, that hides his head above the skies,  
Shall fall ; the plain, by slow degrees, shall rise  
Higher than erst had stood the summit-hill ;  
For Time must Nature's great behest fulfil.

“ Thus, by a length of years and change of fate,  
All things are light or heavy, small or great :  
Thus Jordan's waves shall future clouds appear,  
And Egypt's pyramids refine to air :  
Thus later age shall ask for Pison's flood,  
And travellers inquire where Babel stood.  
Now where we see these changes often fall,  
Sedate we pass them by as natural ;  
Where to our eye more rarely they appear,  
The pompous name of prodigy they bear.  
Let active thought these close meanders trace ;  
Let human wit their dubious boundaries place :  
Are all things miracle, or nothing such ?  
And prove we not too little, or too much ?

“ For, that a branch cut off, a wither'd rod,  
Should, at a word pronounc'd, revive and bud ;  
Is this more strange, than that the mountain's brow  
Stripp'd by December's frost, and white with snow,  
Should push in spring ten thousand thousand buds,  
And boast returning leaves, and blooming woods ?  
That each successive night, from opening Heaven,  
The food of angels should to man be given ;  
Is this more strange, than that with common bread  
Our fainting bodies every day are fed ?  
Than that each grain and seed, consum'd in earth,  
Raises its store, and multiplies its birth,  
And from the handful, which the tiller sows,  
The labour'd fields rejoice, and future harvest  
flows.

“ Then, from what'er we can to sense produce,  
Common and plain, or wondrous and abstruse,

From Nature's constant or eccentric laws,  
The thoughtful soul this general inference draws,  
That an effect must pre-suppose a cause:  
And, while she does her upward flight sustain,  
Touching each link of the continued chain,  
At length she is oblig'd and forc'd to see  
A First, a Source, a Life, a Deity;  
What has for ever been, and must for ever be.

" This great Existence, thus by reason found,  
Blest by all power, with all perfection crown'd ;  
How can we bind or limit his decree,  
By what our ear has heard, or eye may see ?  
Say then, is all in heaps of water lost,  
Beyond the islands, and the mid-land coast ?  
Or has that God, who gave our world its birth,  
Sever'd those waters by some other earth,  
Countries by future plough-shares to be torn,  
And cities raised by nations yet unborn !  
Ere the progressive course of restless age  
Performs three thousand times its annual stage,  
May not our power and learning be suppress'd,  
And arts and empire learn to travel west ?

" Where, by the strength of this idea charm'd,  
Lighten'd with glory, and with rapture warm'd,  
Ascends my soul ? what sees she white and great  
Amidst subjected seas ? An isle, the seat  
Of power and plenty ; her imperial throne,  
For justice and for mercy sought and known ;  
Virtues sublime, great attributes of Heaven,  
From thence to this distinguish'd nation given-  
Yet farther west the western Isle extends  
Her happy fame ; her armed fleet she sends  
To climates folded yet from human eye,  
And lands, which we imagine wave and sky.  
From pole to pole she hears her acts resound,  
And rules an empire by no ocean bound ;  
Knows her ships anchor'd, and her sails unfurl'd,  
In other Indies, and a second world.

" Long shall Britannia (that must be her name)  
Be first in conquest, and preside in fame :  
Long shall her favour'd monarchy engage  
The teeth of Envy, and the force of Age :  
Rever'd and happy she shall long remain,  
Of human things least changeable, least vain.  
Yet all must with the general doom comply,  
And this great glorious power, tho' last, must die.

" Now let us leave this Earth, and lift our eye  
To the large convex of yon azure sky :  
Behold it like an ample curtain spread,  
Now streak'd and glowing with the morning red ;  
Anon at noon in flaming yellow bright,  
And choosing sable for the peaceful night.  
Ask Reason now, whence light and shade were given,  
And whence this great variety of Heaven.  
Reason, our guide, what can she more reply,  
Than that the Sun illuminates the sky ;  
Than that night rises from his absent ray,  
And his returning lustre kindles day ?

" But we expect the morning-red in vain :  
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscur'd by rain.  
The noon-tide yellow we in vain require :  
'Tis black in storm, or red in lightning fire.  
Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,  
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears :  
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,  
With stars unnumber'd, and eternal lights.  
Send forth, ye woe, send forth your labouring  
thought ;

Let it return with empty notions fraught,

Of airy columns every moment broke,  
Of circling whirlpools, and of spheres of smoke:  
Yet this solution but once more affords  
New change of terms, and scaffolding of words:  
In other garb my question I receive,  
And take the doubt the very same I gave.

" Lo ! as a giant strong, the lusty Sun  
Multiply'd rounds in one great round does run ;  
Twofold his course, yet constant his career,  
Changing the day, and finishing the year.  
Again, when his descending orb retires,  
And Earth perceives the absence of his fires ;  
The Moon affords us her alternate ray,  
And with kind beams distributes fainter day,  
Yet keeps the stages of her monthly race ;  
Various her beams, and changeable her face.  
Each planet, shining in his proper sphere,  
Does with just speed his radiant voyage steer ;  
Each sees his lamp with different lustre crown'd ;  
Each knows his course with different periods bound ;  
And, in his passage through the liquid space,  
Nor hastens, nor retards, his neighbour's race.  
Now, shine these planets with substantial rays ?  
Does innate lustre gild their measur'd days ?  
Or do they (as your schemes, I think, have shown)  
Dart furtive beams and glory not their own,  
All servants to that source of light, the Sun ?

" Again I see ten thousand thousand stars,  
Nor cast in lines, in circles, nor in squares,  
(Poor rules, with which our bounded mind is fill'd,  
When we would plant, or cultivate, or build.)  
But shining with such vast, such various light,  
As speaks the hand, that form'd them, infinite.  
How mean the order and perfection sought,  
In the best product of the human thought,  
Compar'd to the great harmony that reigns  
In what the Spirit of the world ordains !

" Now if the Sun to Earth transmits his ray,  
Yet does not scorch us with too fierce a day !  
How small a portion of his power is given  
To orbs more distant, and remoter Heaven ?  
And of those stars, which our imperfect eye  
Has doom'd and fix'd to one eternal sky,  
Each, by a native stock of honour great,  
May dart strong influence, and diffuse kind heat,  
(Itself a sun) and with transmissive light  
Enliven worlds deny'd to human sight.  
Around the circles of their ambient skies  
New moons may grow or wane, may set or rise,  
And other stars may to those suns be earths,  
Give their own elements their proper births,  
Divide their climes, or elevate their pole,  
See their lands flourish, and their oceans roll :  
Yet these great orbs, thus radically bright,  
Primitive founts, and origins of light,  
May each to other (as their different sphere  
Makes or their distance or their light appear)  
Be seen a nobler or inferior star,  
And, in that space which we call air and sky,  
Myriads of earths, and moons, and suns, may lie,  
Unmeasur'd and unknown by human eye.

" In vain we measure this amazing sphere,  
And find and fix its centre here or there ;  
Whilst its circumference, scorning to be brought  
Ev'n into fancy'd space, illudes our vanquish'd  
thought.

" Where then are all the radiant monsters driven,  
With which your guesses fill'd the frighten'd  
Heaven ?

Where will their fictitious images remain?  
In paper-schemes, and the Chaldean's brain.  
" This problem yet, this offspring of a guess,  
Let us for once a child of truth confess,  
That these fair stars, these objects of delight  
And terror to our searching daseled sight,  
Are worlds immense, unnumber'd, infinite.  
But do these worlds display their beams, or guide  
Their orbs, to serve thy use, to please thy pride?  
Thyself but dust, thy stature but a span,  
A moment thy duration, foolish man!  
As well may the minutest emmet say,  
That Cancausus was rais'd to pave his way;  
The snail, that Lebanon's extended wood  
Was destin'd only for his walk and food;  
The vilest cockle, gaping on the coast  
That rounds the ample seas, as well may boast,  
The craggy rock projects above the sky,  
That he in safety at its foot may lie;  
And the whole ocean's confluent waters swell, [shell.  
Only to quench his thirst, or move and blanch his

" A higher flight the venturous goddess tries,  
Leaving material worlds and local skies;  
Inquires what are the beings, where the space,  
That form'd and held the angels' ancient race.  
For rebel Lucifer with Michael fought,  
I offer only what tradition taught,  
Embattled cherub against cherub rose,  
Did shield to shield, and power to power oppose;  
Heaven rung with triumph, Hell was fill'd with  
woes.

What were these forms of which your volumes tell,  
How some fought great, and others recreant fell?  
These bound to bear an everlasting load,  
Duration of chain, and banishment of God;  
By fatal turns their wretched strength to tire,  
To swim in sulphurous lakes, or land on solid fire:  
While those, exalted to primeval light,  
Excess of blessing, and supreme delight,  
Only perceive some little pause of joys  
In those great moments when their God employs  
Their ministry, to pour his threaten'd hate  
On the proud king, or the rebellious state;  
Or to reverse Jehovah's high command,  
And speak the thunder falling from his hand,  
When to his duty the proud king returns,  
And the rebellious state in ashes mourns;  
How can good angels be in Heaven confin'd,  
Or view that presence, which no space can bind?  
Is God above, beneath, or yon, or here?  
Is he who made all, is he not every where?  
Oh, how can wicked angels find a night  
So dark, to hide them from that piercing light,  
Which form'd the eye, and gave the power of sight?

" What mean I now of angel, when I hear  
Firm body, spirit pure, or fluid air?  
Spirits to action spiritual confin'd,  
Friends to our thought, and kindred to our mind,  
Should only act and prompt us from within,  
Nor by external eye be ever seen.  
Was it not, therefore, to our fathers known,  
That these had appetite, and limb, and bone?  
Else how could Abraham wash their weary'd feet?  
Or Sarah please their taste with savoury meat?  
Whence should they fear? or why did Lot engage  
To save their bodies from abusive rage?  
And how could Jacob, in a real fight,  
Feel or resist the wrestling angel's might?  
How could a form in strength with matter try?  
Or how a spirit touch a mortal's thigh?

" Now are they air condens'd, or gather'd rays?  
How guide they then our prayer, or keep our ways,  
By stronger blasts still subject to be tost,  
By tempests scatter'd, and in whirlwinds lost?

" Have they again (as sacred song proclaims)  
Substances real, and existing frames?  
How comes it, since with them we jointly share  
The great effect of one Creator's care,  
That, whilst our bodies sicken and decay,  
Theirs are for ever healthy, young, and gay?  
Why, whilst we struggle in this vale beneath  
With want and sorrow, with disease and death,  
Do they, more bless'd, perpetual life employ  
On songs of pleasure, and in scenes of joy?

" Now when my mind has all this world survey'd,  
And found, that nothing by itself was made;  
When thought has rais'd itself, by just degrees,  
From vallies crown'd with flowers, and hills with  
trees;

From smooking mineral, and from rising streams;  
From fattening Nilus, or victorious Thames;  
From all the living, that four-footed move  
Along the shore, the meadow, or the grove;  
From all that can with fins or feathers fly  
Through the aerial or the watery sky;  
From the poor reptile with a reasoning soul,  
That miserable master of the whole;  
From this great object of the body's eye,  
This fair half-round, this ample azure sky,  
Terribly large, and wonderfully bright,  
With stars unnumber'd, and unmeasur'd light;

From essences unseen, celestial names,  
Enlightening spirits, and ministerial flames,  
Angels, dominions, potentates, and thrones,  
All that in each degree the name of creature owns:  
Lift we our reason to that sovereign Cause, [laws;  
Who blest the whole with life, and bounded it with  
Who forth from nothing call'd this comely frame,  
His will and act, his word and work the same;  
To whom a thousand years are but a day;  
Who bade the Light her genial beams display,  
And set the Moon, and taught the Sun its way;  
Who, waking Time, his creature, from the source  
Primeval, order'd his predestin'd course;  
Himself, as in the hollow of his hand,  
Holding, obedient to his high command,  
The deep abyss, the long-continued store, [pour  
Where months, and days, and hours, and minutes  
Their floating parts, and thenceforth are no more:  
This Alpha and Omega, first and last,  
Who like the potter in a mould has cast  
The world's great frame, commanding it to be  
Such as the eyes of Sense and Reason see;  
Yet if he wills may change or spoil the whole;  
May take yon' beauteous, mystic, starry roll,  
And burn it like an useless parchment scroll;  
May from its basis in one moment pour  
This melted earth —

Like liquid metal, and like burning ore;  
Who, sole in power, at the beginning said,  
Let Sea, and Air, and Earth, and Heaven be made;  
And it was so: — and, when he shall ordain  
In other sort, has but to speak again,  
And they shall be no more: of this great theme,  
This glorious, hallow'd, everlasting name,  
This Gon, I would discourse." —

The learned elders sat appall'd, amaz'd,  
And each with mutual look on other gaz'd;  
Nor speech they meditate, nor answer frame,  
(Too plain, alas! their silence spake their shame)

Till one, in whom an outward mien appear'd,  
And turn superior to the vulgar herd,  
Began : That human learning's furthest reach  
Was but to note the doctrine I could teach ;  
That mine to speak, and theirs was to obey ;  
For I in knowledge more than power did sway :  
And the astonish'd world in me beheld  
Moses eclips'd, and Jesse's son excell'd.  
Humble a second bow'd, and took the word ;  
Foresaw my name by future age ador'd :  
" O live," said he, " thou wisest of the wise ;  
As none has equall'd, none shall ever rise  
Excelling thee." —

Parent of wicked, bane of honest deeds,  
Pernicious Flattery ! thy malignant seeds,  
In an ill hour, and by a fatal hand,  
Sadly diffus'd o'er Virtue's gleby land,  
With rising pride amidst the corn appear,  
And choke the hopes and harvest of the year.

And now the whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,  
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,  
Echo'd the word : whence things arose, or how  
They thus exist, the aptest nothing know :  
What yet is not, but is ordain'd to be,  
All veil of doubt apart, the dullest see !

My prophets and my sophists finish'd here  
The civil efforts of the verbal war :  
Not so my rabbins and logicians yield ;  
Retiring, still they combat ; from the field  
Of open arms unwilling they depart,  
And skulk behind the subterfuge of art.  
To speak one thing, mix'd dialects they join,  
Divide the simple, and the plain define ;  
Fix fancy'd laws, and form imagin'd rules,  
Terms of their art, and jargon of their schools,  
Ill-grounded maxims, by false gloss enlarg'd,  
And captious science against reason charg'd.

Soon their crude notions with each other fought ;  
The adverse sect deny'd what this had taught ;  
And he at length the amplest triumph gain'd,  
Who contradicted what the last maintain'd.

O wretched impotence of human mind !  
We, erring still, excuse for error find,  
And darkling grope, not knowing we are blind.

Vain man ! since first thy blushing sire essay'd  
His folly with connected leaves to shade,  
How does the crime of thy resembling race  
With like attempt that pristine error trace !  
Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,  
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide  
By masks of eloquence and veils of pride ?

With outward smiles their flattery I receiv'd,  
Own'd my sick mind by their discourse reliev'd ;  
But bent, and inward to myself, again  
Perplex'd, these matters I revolv'd in vain.  
My search still tir'd, my labour still renew'd,  
At length I ignorance and knowledge view'd,  
Impartial ; both in equal balance laid, [weigh'd.  
Light flew the knowing scale, the doubtful heavy

Forc'd by reflective reason, I confess,  
That human science is uncertain guess.  
Alas ! we grasp at clouds, and beat the air,  
Vexing that spirit we intend to clear.  
Can thought beyond the bounds of matter climb ?  
Or who shall tell me what is space or time ?  
In vain we lift up our presumptuous eyes  
To what our Maker to their ken denies :  
The searcher follows fast ; the object faster flies.  
The little which imperfectly we find,  
Seduces only the bewilder'd mind  
To fruitless search of something yet behind.

Various discussions tear our heated brain ;  
Opinions often turn ; still doubts remain ;  
And who indulges thought, increases pain.  
How narrow limits were to Wisdom given !  
Earth she surveys ; she thence would measure  
Heaven :

Through mists obscure now wings her tedious way ;  
Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day ;  
And from the summit of a pathless coast  
Sees infinite, and in that sight is lost.

Remember, that the curs'd desire to know,  
Offspring of Adam ! was thy source of woe.  
Why wilt thou then renew the vain pursuit,  
And rashly catch at the forbidden fruit ;  
With empty labour and eluded strife  
Seeking, by knowledge, to attain to life ;  
For ever from that fatal tree debar'd,  
Which flaming swords and angry cherubs guard ?

## Book II. — PLEASURE.

*Texts chiefly alluded to in Book II.*

" I said in my own heart, Go to now, I will prove thee with mirth ; therefore enjoy pleasure." — *EccLES. chap. ii. ver. 1.*

" I made me great works, I builded me houses, I planted me vineyards." — *Ver. 4.*

" I made me gardens and orchards ; and I planted trees in them of all kind of fruits." — *Ver. 5.*

" I made me pools of water, to water therewith the wood that bringeth forth trees." — *Ver. 6.*

" Then I looked on all the works that my hands had wrought, and on the labour that I had laboured to do : and behold all was vanity and vexation of spirit ; and there was no profit under the Sun." — *Ver. 11.*

" I gat me men-singers and women-singers, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments, and that of all sorts." — *Ver. 8.*

" I sought in mine heart to give myself unto wine, (yet acquainting mine heart with wisdom) and to lay hold on folly, till I might see what was that good for the sons of men, which they should do under Heaven all the days of their life." — *Ver. 3.*

" Then I said in my heart, As it happeneth unto the fool, so it happeneth even unto me ; and why was I then more wise ? Then I said in my heart, that this also is vanity." — *Ver. 15.*

" Therefore I hated life, because the work that is wrought under the Sun is grievous unto me." — *Ver. 17.*

" Dead flies cause the ointment to send forth a stinking savour : so doth a little folly him that is in reputation for wisdom and honour." — *Ch. i. ver. 1.*

" The memory of the just is blessed, but the memory of the wicked shall rot." — *PROVERBS, ch. x. ver. 7.*

### *The Argument.*

Solomon, again seeking happiness, inquires if wealth and greatness can produce it ; begins with the magnificence of gardens and buildings, the luxury of music and feasting ; and proceeds to the hopes

and desires of love. In two episodes are shown the follies and troubles of that passion. Solomon, still disappointed, falls under the temptations of libertinism and idolatry; recovers his thought; reasons aright; and concludes, that, as to the pursuit of pleasure and sensual delight, All is vanity and vexation of spirit.

TAKE then, O man, the moments to deceive,  
That from the womb attend thee to the grave:  
For weary'd Nature find some apter scheme:  
Health be thy hope, and Pleasure be thy theme.  
From the perplexing and unequal ways,  
Where study brings thee; from the endless maze,  
Which doubt persuades to run, forewarn'd, recede  
To the gay field and flowery path, that lead  
To jocund mirth, soft joy, and careless ease:  
Forsake what may instruct, for what may please;  
Essay amusing art, and proud expense,  
And make thy reason subject to thy sense.

I commun'd thus: the power of wealth I try'd,  
And all the various luxe of costly pride;  
Artists and plans reliev'd my solemn hours;  
Founded palaces, and planted bowers;  
Birds, fishes, beasts, of each exotic kind,  
To the limits of my court confin'd;  
To trees transferr'd I gave a second birth,  
And bade a foreign shade grace Judah's earth;  
Fish-ponds were made, where former forests grew,  
And hills were levell'd to extend the view;  
Rivers diverted from their native course,  
And bound with chains of artificial force,  
From large cascades in pleasing tumult roll'd,  
Or rose through figur'd stone, or breathing gold;  
From furthest Africa's tormented womb  
The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,  
Or forms the pillars long-extended rows,  
In which the planted grove, the pensile garden,  
grows.

The workmen here obey the master's call,  
To gild the turret, and to paint the wall,  
To mark the pavement there with various stone,  
And on the jasper steps to rear the throne:  
The spreading cedar, that an age had stood,  
Supreme of trees, and mistress of the wood,  
Cut down and carv'd, my shining roof adorns,  
And Lebanon his ruin'd honour mourns.

A thousand artists show their cunning power,  
To raise the wonders of the ivory tower.  
A thousand maidens ply the purple loom,  
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room;  
Till Tyre confesses her exhausted store,  
That on her coast the murex \* is no more;  
Till from the Parian isle, and Libya's coast,  
The mountains grieve their hopes of marble lost;  
And India's woods return their just complaint,  
Their brood decay'd, and want of elephant.

My full design with vast expense achiev'd,  
Came, beheld, admir'd, reflected, griev'd;  
Chid the folly of my thoughtless haste,  
For, the work perfected, the joy was past.  
To my new courts sad Thought did still repair,  
And round my gilded roofs hung hovering Care.  
In vain on silken beds I sought repose,  
And restless oft from purple couches rose;  
Vexatious Thought still found my flying mind  
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;

\* The murex is a shell-fish, of the liquor whereof a purple colour is made.

Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;  
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursued my ways,  
Nor shut from artful bower, nor lost in winding  
maze.

Yet take thy bent, my soul; another sense  
Indulge; add music to magnificence:  
Essay if harmony may grief control,  
Or power of sound prevail upon the soul.  
Often our seers and poets have confest,  
That music's force can tame the furious beast -  
Can make the wolf, or foaming boar, restrain  
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane,  
Attentive to the song; the lynx forget  
His wrath to man, and lick the minstrel's feet.  
Are we, alas! less savage yet than these?  
Else music, sure, may human cares appease.

I spake my purpose; and the cheerful choir  
Parted their shares of harmony: the lyre  
Softened the timbrel's noise; the trumpet's sound  
Provok'd the Dorian flute (both sweeter found  
When mix'd); the fife the viol's notes refin'd,  
And every strength with every grace was join'd.  
Each morn they wak'd me with a sprightly lay;  
Of opening Heaven they sung and gladsome day.  
Each evening their repeated skill express'd  
Scenes of repose, and images of rest:  
Yet still in vain; for music gather'd thought:  
But how unequal the effects it brought!  
The soft ideas of the cheerful note,  
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot;  
The solemn violence of the graver sound  
Knew to strike deep, and leave a lasting wound.

And now reflecting, I with grief descri  
The sickly lust of the fantastic eye;  
How the weak organ is with seeing cloy'd,  
Flying ere night what it at noon enjoy'd.  
And now (unhappy search of thought!) I found  
The fickle ear soon glutted with the sound,  
Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,  
Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new.

I bade the virgins and the youth advance,  
To temper music with the sprightly dance.  
In vain! too low the mimic motions seem;  
What takes our heart must merit our esteem.  
Nature, I thought, perform'd too mean a part,  
Forming her movements to the rules of art;  
And, vex'd, I found that the musician's hand  
Had o'er the dancer's mind too great command.

I drank; I lik'd it not; 'twas rage, 'twas noise,  
An airy scene of transitory joys.  
In vain I trusted that the flowing bowl  
Would banish sorrow, and enlarge the soul.  
To the late revel, and protracted feast,  
Wild dreams succeeded, and disorder'd rest;  
And as, at dawn of morn, fair Reason's light  
Broke through the fumes and phantoms of the night,  
What had been said, I ask'd my soul, what done?  
How flow'd our mirth, and whence the source begun?  
Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,  
And made the jovial table laugh so loud,  
To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence,  
To an ambiguous word's perverted sense,  
To a wild sonnet, or a wanton air,  
Offence and torture to the sober ear:  
Perhaps, alas! the pleasing stream was brought  
From this man's error, from another's fault;  
From topics, which good-nature would forget,  
And prudence mention with the last regret.

Add yet unnumber'd ills, that lie unseen  
In the pernicious draught; the word obscene,

Or harsh, which, once elanc'd, must ever fly  
Irrevocable; the too prompt reply,  
Seed of severe distrust and fierce debate;  
What we should shun, and what we ought to hate.

Add too the blood impoverish'd, and the course  
Of health suppress'd, by wine's continual force.

Unhappy man! whom sorrow thus and rage  
To different ills alternately engage;  
Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor sees  
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,  
Memory confus'd, and interrupted thought,  
Death's harbingers, lie latent in the draught;  
And, in the flowers that wreath the sparkling bowl,  
Fell adds hiss, and poisonous serpents roll.

Remains there aught untry'd that may remove  
Sickness of mind, and heal the bosom?— Love.  
Love yet remains: indulge his genial fire,  
Cherish fair hope, solicit young desire,  
And boldly bid thy anxious soul explore  
This last great remedy's mysterious power.

Why therefore hesitates my doubtful breast?  
Why ceases it one moment to be blest?  
"Fly swift, my friends; my servants, fly; employ  
Your instant pains to bring your master joy.  
Let all my wives and concubines be dress'd;  
Let them to-night attend the royal feast;  
All Israel's beauty, all the foreign fair;  
The gifts of princes, or the spoils of war:  
Before their monarch they shall singly pass,  
And the most worthy shall obtain the grace."

I said: the feast was serv'd, the bowl was crown'd;  
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round.  
The women came: as custom wills, they past:  
On one (O that distinguish'd one!) I cast  
The favourite glance! O! yet my mind retains  
That fond beginning of my infant pains.  
Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race; [face;  
Grace shap'd her limbs, and beauty deck'd her  
Easy her motion seem'd, serene her air;  
Full, though unzon'd, her bosom rose; her hair,  
Unty'd, and ignorant of artful aid,  
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,  
And in the jetty curls ten thousand Cupids play'd.  
Fix'd on her charms, and pleas'd that I could love,  
"Aid me, my friends, contribute to improve  
Your monarch's bliss," I said; "fresh roses bring  
To strew my bed, till the impoverish'd Spring  
Confess her want; around my amorous head  
Be dropping myrrh and liquid amber shed,  
Till Arab has no more. From the soft lyre,  
Sweet flute, and ten-string'd instrument, require  
Sounds of delight: and thou, fair nymph! draw  
nigh,

Thou, in whose graceful form and potent eye,  
Thy master's joy, long sought, at length is found;  
And, as thy brow, let my desires be crown'd;  
O favourite virgin! that hast warm'd the breast,  
Whose sovereign dictates subjugate the East!"

I said: and sudden from the golden throne,  
With a submissive step, I hasted down.

The glowing garland from my hair I took,  
Love in my heart, obedience in my look;  
Prepar'd to place it on her comely head:  
"O favourite virgin!" yet again I said,  
"Receive the honours destin'd to thy brow;  
And O, above thy fellows, happy thou!  
Their duty must thy sovereign word obey:  
Rise up, my love, my fair-one, come away."

What pangs, alas! what ecstasy of smart,  
Tore up my senses, and transfix'd my heart,

When she, with modest scorn, the wreath return'd,  
Reclin'd her beauteous neck, and inward mourn'd!

Forc'd by my pride, I my concern suppress'd,  
Pretended drowsiness, and wish of rest:  
And sullen I forsook th' imperfect feast,  
Ordering the eunuchs, to whose proper care  
Our eastern grandeur gives th' imprison'd fair,  
To lead her forth to a distinguish'd bower,  
And bid her dress the bed, and wait the hour

Restless I follow'd this obdurate maid  
(Swift are the steps that Love and Anger tread);  
Approach'd her person, courted her embrace,  
Renew'd my flame, repeated my disgrace;  
By turns put on the suppliant and the lord;  
Threaten'd this moment, and the next implor'd;  
Offer'd again the unaccepted wreath,  
And choice of happy love, or instant death.  
Averse to all her amorous king desir'd,  
Far as she might she decently retir'd;  
And, darting scorn and sorrow from her eyes,  
"What means," said she, "king Solomon the wise?  
"This wretched body trembles at your power:  
Thus far could Fortune, but she can no more.  
Free to herself my potent mind remains,  
Nor fears the victor's rage, nor feels his chains.

"'Tis said, that thou canst plausibly dispute,  
Supreme of seers! of angel, man, and brute;  
Canst plead, with subtle wit and fair discourse,  
Of passion's folly, and of reason's force;  
That, to the tribes attentive, thou canst show  
Whence their misfortunes or their blessings flow;  
That thou in science as in power art great,  
And truth and honour on thy edicts wait.  
Where is that knowledge now, that regal thought,  
With just advice and timely counsel fraught?  
Where now, O Judge of Israel! does it rove?—  
What in one moment dost thou offer? Love—  
Love! why 'tis joy or sorrow, peace or strife;  
'Tis all the colour of remaining life:  
And human misery must begin or end,  
As he becomes a tyrant or a friend.  
Would David's son, religious, just, and grave,  
To the first bride-bed of the world receive  
A foreigner, a heathen, and a slave?  
Or, grant thy passion has these names destroy'd,  
That Love, like Death, makes all distinction void;  
Yet in his empire o'er thy abject breast  
His flames and torments only are express;  
His rage can in my smiles alone relent,  
And all his joys solicit my consent.

"Soft love, spontaneous tree, its parted root  
Must from two hearts with equal vigour shoot;  
Whilst each, delighted and delighting gives  
The pleasing ecstasy which each receives:  
Cherish'd with hope, and fed with joy it grows;  
Its cheerful buds their opening bloom disclose.  
And round the happy soil diffusive odour flows.  
If angry Fate that mutual care denies,  
The fading plant bewails its due supplies;  
Wild with despair, or sick with grief, it dies.

"By force beasts act, and are by force restrain'd:  
The human mind by gentle means is gain'd.  
Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ:  
Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy,  
Thou shalt not gain what I deny to yield,  
Nor reap the harvest, though thou spoil'st the field.  
Know, Solomon, thy poor extent of sway;  
Contract thy brow, and Israel shall obey:  
But wilful Love thou must with smiles appease,  
Approach his awful throne by just degrees,  
And, if thou would'st be happy, learn to please.

"Not that those arts can here successful prove,  
 For I am destin'd to another's love.  
 Beyond the cruel bounds of thy command,  
 To my dear equal in my native land,  
 My plighted vow I gave; I his receiv'd:  
 Each swore with truth, with pleasure each believ'd.  
 The mutual contract was to Heaven convey'd;  
 In equal scales the busy angels weigh'd  
 Its solemn force, and clapp'd their wings, and spread  
 The lasting roll, recording what we said.

"Now in my heart behold thy poniard stain'd;  
 Take the sad life which I have long disdain'd;  
 End, in a dying virgin's wretched fate,  
 Thy ill-starr'd passion and my steadfast hate:  
 For, long as blood informs these circling veins,  
 Or fleeting breath its latest power retains,  
 Hear me to Egypt's vengeful Gods declare,  
 Hate is my part, be thine, O king, despair.

"Now strike," she said, and open'd bare her breast;

'Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,  
 That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,  
 Knew a she-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd!'  
 Astonish'd, confus'd, I started from the bed,  
 And to my soul, yet uncollected, said,  
 'Into thyself, fond Solomon, return;  
 Reflect again, and thou again shalt mourn.  
 When I through number'd years have Pleasure sought,

And in vain hope the wanton phantom caught;  
 To mock my sense, and mortify my pride,  
 'Tis in another's power, and is deny'd.  
 'Am I a king, great Heaven! does life or death  
 Hang on the wrath or mercy of my breath;  
 While kneeling if my servant's smiles implore,  
 And one mad damsel dares dispute my power?

"To ravish her! that thought was soon depress'd,  
 Which must debase the monarch to the beast.  
 To send her back! O whither, and to whom?  
 To lands where Solomon must never come?  
 To that insulting rival's happy arms,  
 Or whom, disdaining me, she keeps her charms?

"Fantastic tyrant of the amorous heart,  
 How hard thy yoke! how cruel is thy dart!  
 How 'scape thy anger, who refuse thy sway,  
 And those are punish'd most who most obey.  
 See Judah's king revere thy greater power:  
 What canst thou covet, or how triumph more?  
 Why then, O Love, with an obdurate ear,  
 Does this proud nymph reject a monarch's prayer?  
 Why to some simple shepherd does she run  
 From the fond arms of David's favourite son?  
 Why flies she from the glories of a court,  
 Where wealth and pleasure may thy reign support,  
 To some poor cottage on the mountain's brow,  
 To bow bleak with winds, and cover'd now with snow,  
 Where pinching want must curb her warm desires,  
 And household cares suppress thy genial fires?

"Too aptly the afflicted Heathens prove  
 Thy force, while they erect the shrines of Love.  
 His mystic form the artizans of Greece  
 In wounded stone, or molten gold, express;  
 And Cyprus to his godhead pays her vow,  
 Fast in his hand the idol holds his bow;  
 A quiver by his side sustains his store  
 Of pointed darts; sad emblems of his power:  
 A pair of wings he has, which he extends  
 Now to be gone; which now again he bends,  
 Prone to return, as best may serve his wanton ends.

Entirely thus I find the fiend pourtray'd,  
 Since first, alas! I saw the beauteous maid:  
 I felt him strike, and now I see him fly:  
 Curs'd demon! O! for ever broken lie  
 Those fatal shafts, by which I inward bleed!  
 O! can my wishes yet o'ertake thy speed!  
 Tir'd may'st thou pant, and hang thy flagging wings,  
 Except thou turn'st thy course, resolv'd to bring  
 The damsel back, and save the love-sick king!"

My soul thus struggling in the fatal net,  
 Unable to enjoy, or to forget;  
 I reason'd much, alas! but more I lov'd:  
 Sent and recall'd, ordain'd and disapprov'd;  
 Till, hopeless, plung'd in an abyss of grief,  
 I from necessity receiv'd relief:  
 Time gently aided to assuage my pain,  
 And Wisdom took once more the slacken'd rein.

But O, how short my interval of woe!  
 Our griefs how swift! our remedies how slow!  
 Another nymph, (for so did Heaven ordain,  
 To change the manner, but renew the pain,)  
 Another nymph, amongst the many fair,  
 That made my softer hours their solemn care,  
 Before the rest affected still to stand,  
 And watch'd my eye, preventing my command.  
 Abra, she so was call'd, did soonest haste  
 To grace my presence; Abra went the last  
 Abra was ready ere I call'd her name;  
 And, though I call'd another, Abra came.

Her equals first observ'd her growing zeal,  
 And, laughing, gloss'd, that Abra serv'd so well.  
 To me her actions did unheeded die,  
 Or were remarked but with a common eye;  
 Till more appriz'd of what the rumour said,  
 More I observ'd peculiar in the maid.

The Sun declin'd had shot his western ray,  
 When, tir'd with business of the solemn day,  
 I purpos'd to unbend the evening hours,  
 And banquet private in the women's bowers.  
 I call'd, before I sat, to wash my hands  
 (For so the precept of the law commands):  
 Love had ordain'd, that it was Abra's turn  
 To mix the sweets, and minister the urn.

With awful homage and submissive dread,  
 The maid approach'd, on my declining head  
 To pour the oils; she trembled as she pour'd:  
 With an unguarded look she now devour'd  
 My nearer face! and now recall'd her eye,  
 And heav'd, and strove to hide, a sudden sigh.

"And whence," said I, "canst thou have dread  
 or pain?

What can thy imagery of sorrow mean?  
 Secluded from the world and all its care,  
 Hast thou to grieve or joy, to hope or fear?  
 For sure," I added, "sure thy little heart  
 Ne'er felt Love's anger, nor receiv'd his dart."

Abash'd, she blush'd, and with disorder spoke:  
 Her rising shame adorn'd the words it broke.

"If the great master will descend to hear  
 The humble series of his handmaid's care;  
 O! while she tells it, let him not put on  
 The look, that awes the nations from the throne!  
 O! let not death severe in glory lie  
 In the king's frown, and terror of his eye!  
 "Mine to obey, thy part is to ordain;  
 And though to mention be to suffer pain,  
 If the king smile whilst I my woe recite,  
 If, weeping, I find favour in his sight,  
 Flow fast, my tears, full rising his delight.



"O! witness Earth beneath, and Heaven above!  
For can I hide it? I am sick of love;  
If madness may the name of passion bear,  
Or love be call'd what is indeed despair. [controls

"Thou Sovereign Power! whose secret will  
The inward bent and motion of our souls!  
Why hast thou plac'd such infinite degrees  
Between the cause and cure of my disease?  
The mighty object of that raging fire,  
In which unpiety'd Abra must expire,  
Had he been born some simple shepherd's heir,  
The lowing herd or fleecy sheep his care,  
At morn with him I o'er the hills had run,  
Scornful of winter's frost and summer's sun,  
Still asking where he made his flock to rest at noon.  
For him at night, the dear expected guest,  
I had with hasty joy prepar'd the feast;  
And from the cottage, o'er the distant plain,  
Sent forth my longing eye to meet the swain,  
Wavering, impatient, toss'd by hope and fear,  
Till he and joy together should appear,  
And the lov'd dog declare his master near.  
On my declining neck and open breast  
I should have lull'd the lovely youth to rest,  
And from beneath his head, at dawning day,  
With softest care have stol'n my arm away,  
To rise and from the fold release the sheep,  
Fond of his flock, indulgent to his sleep.

"Or if kind Heaven, propitious to my flame,  
(For sure from Heaven the faithful ardour came,)  
Had blest my life, and deck'd my natal hour  
With height of title, and extent of power;  
Without a crime my passion had aspir'd,  
Found the lov'd prince, and told what I desir'd.

"Then I had come, preventing Sheba's queen,  
To see the comeliest of the sons of men,  
To hear the charming poet's amorous song,  
And gather honey falling from his tongue,  
To take the fragrant kisses of his mouth,  
Sweeter than breezes of her native south,  
Likening his grace, his person, and his mien,  
To all that great or beautiful I had seen.  
Serene and bright his eyes, as solar beams  
Reflecting temper'd light from crystal streams;  
Ruddy as gold his cheek; his bosom fair  
As silver; the curl'd ringlets of his hair  
Black as the raven's wing; his lip more red  
Than eastern coral, or the scarlet thread;  
Even his teeth, and white like a young flock  
Coeval, newly shorn, from the clear brook  
Recent, and branching on the sunny rock.  
Ivory, with sapphires interspers'd, explains  
How white his hands, how blue the manly veins.  
Columns of polish'd marble, firmly set  
On golden bases, are his legs and feet;  
His stature all majestic, all divine,  
Straight as the palm-tree, strong as is the pine.  
Saffron and myrrh are on his garments shed,  
And everlasting sweets bloom round his head.  
What utter I! where am I! wretched maid!  
Die, Abra, die: too plainly hast thou said  
Thy soul's desire to meet his high embrace,  
And blessing stamp'd upon thy future race;  
To bid attentive nations bless thy womb,  
With unborn monarchs charg'd, and Solomons to  
come."

Here o'er her speech her flowing eyes prevail.  
O foolish maid! and O unhappy tale!  
My suffering heart for ever shall defy  
New wounds and danger from a future eye.

O! yet my tortur'd senses deep retain  
The wretched memory of my former pain,  
The dire affront, and my Egyptian chain.  
"As time," I said, "may happily efface  
That cruel image of the king's disgrace,  
Imperial Reason shall resume her seat,  
And Solomon, once fall'n, again be great.  
Betray'd by passion, as subdued in war,  
We wisely should exert a double care,  
Nor ever ought a second time to err."

This Abra then —  
I saw her; 'twas humanity; it gave  
Some respite to the sorrows of my slave.  
Her fond excess proclaim'd her passion true,  
And generous pity to that truth was due.  
Well I entreated her, who well deserv'd;  
I call'd her often, for she always serv'd.  
Use made her person easy to my sight,  
And ease insensibly produc'd delight.

Whene'er I revell'd in the women's bowers,  
(For first I sought her but at looser hours)  
The apples she had gather'd smelt most sweet,  
The cakes she kneaded was the savoury meat:  
But fruits their odour lost, and meats their taste,  
If gentle Abra had not deck'd the feast.  
Dishonour'd did the sparkling goblet stand,  
Unless receiv'd from gentle Abra's hand;  
And, when the virgins form'd the evening choir,  
Raising their voices to the master lyre,  
Too flat I thought this voice, and that too shrill;  
One show'd too much, and one too little skill;  
Nor could my soul approve the music's tone,  
Till all was hush'd, and Abra sung alone.  
Fairer she seem'd distinguish'd from the rest,  
And better mien disclos'd, as better drest.  
A bright tiara, round her forehead ty'd,  
To juster bounds confin'd its rising pride;  
The blushing ruby on her snowy breast  
Render'd its panting whiteness more confess'd;  
Bracelets of pearl gave roundness to her arm,  
And every gem augmented every charm.  
Her senses pleas'd, her beauty still improv'd,  
And she more lovely grew, as more below'd.

And now I could behold, avow, and blame  
The several follies of my former flame;  
Willing my heart for recompense to prove  
The certain joys that lie in prosperous love.  
"For what," said I, "from Abra can I fear,  
Too humble to insult, too soft to be severe?  
The damsel's sole ambition is to please:  
With freedom I may like, and quit with ease;  
She soothes, but never can enthrall my mind:  
Why may not Peace and Love for once be join'd?"

Great Heaven! how frail thy creature man is  
made!

How by himself insensibly betray'd!  
In our own strength unhappily secure,  
Too little cautious of the adverse power,  
And by the blast of self-opinion mov'd,  
We wish to charm, and seek to be below'd.  
On Pleasure's flowing brink we idly stray,  
Masters as yet of our returning way;  
Seeing no danger, we disarm our mind,  
And give our conduct to the waves and wind:  
Then in the flowery mead, or verdant shade,  
To wanton dalliance negligently laid,  
We weave the chaplet, and we crown the bowl,  
And smiling see the nearer waters roll,  
Till the strong gusts of raging passion rise,  
Till the dire tempest mingles earth and skies;

And, swift into the boundless ocean borne,  
 Our foolish confidence too late we mourn;  
 Round our devoted heads the billows beat, [treat.  
 And from our troubled view the lessen'd lands re-

O mighty Love! from thy unbounded power  
 How shall the human bosom rest secure?  
 How shall our thought avoid the various snare?  
 Or Wisdom to our caution'd soul declare  
 The different shapes thou pleasest to employ,  
 When bent to hurt, and certain to destroy?

The haughty nymph, in open beauty dress,  
 To-day encounters our unguarded breast:  
 She looks with majesty, and moves with state;  
 Unbent her soul, and in misfortune great,  
 She scorns the world, and dares the rage of Fate.

Here whilst we take stern manhood for our guide,  
 And guard our conduct with becoming pride;  
 Harm'd with the courage in her action shown,  
 We praise her mind, the image of our own.  
 He that can please is certain to persuade,  
 To-day belov'd, to-morrow is obey'd.  
 We think we see through Reason's optics right,  
 Nor find how Beauty's rays elude our sight:  
 Struck with her eye, whilst we applaud her mind,  
 And when we speak her great, we wish her kind.

To-morrow, cruel power! thou arm'st the fair  
 With flowing sorrow, and dishevell'd hair;  
 And her complaint, and humble is her tale,  
 Her sighs explaining where her accents fail.  
 Here generous softness warms the honest breast;  
 We raise the sad, and succour the distress'd.  
 And, whilst our wish prepares the kind relief,  
 Whilst pity mitigates her rising grief,  
 We sicken soon from her contagious care,  
 Grieve for her sorrows, groan for her despair;  
 And against Love too late those bosoms arm,  
 Which tears can soften, and which sighs can warm.

Against this nearest, cruellest of foes,  
 What shall Wit meditate, or Force oppose?  
 Whence, feeble Nature, shall we summon aid,  
 If by our pity and our pride betray'd?  
 External remedy shall we hope to find, [mind;  
 When the close fiend has gain'd our treacherous  
 Insulting there does Reason's power deride,  
 And, blind himself, conducts the dazzled guide?  
 My conqueror now, my lovely Abra, held  
 My freedom in her chains; my heart was fill'd  
 With her, with her alone; in her alone  
 I sought its peace and joy: while she was gone,  
 I sigh'd and griev'd, impatient of her stay;  
 Return'd, she chas'd those sighs, that grief, away:  
 Her absence made the night, her presence brought  
 the day.

The ball, the play, the mask, by turns succeed:  
 For her I make the song, the dance with her I lead.  
 I court her various in each shape and dress,  
 That luxury may form, or thought express.

To-day, beneath the palm-tree on the plains,  
 In Deborah's arms and habit Abra reigns:  
 The wreath, denoting conquest, guides her brow,  
 And low, like Barak, at her feet I bow.  
 The mimic chorus sings her prosperous hand,  
 As she had slain the foe, and sav'd the land.

To-morrow she approves a softer air,  
 Forsakes the pomp and pageantry of war,  
 The form of peaceful Abigail assumes,  
 And from the village with the present comes.  
 The youthful band depose their glittering arms,  
 Receive her bounties, and recite her charms;  
 Whilst I assume my father's step and mien,  
 To meet with due regard my future queen.

If haply Abra's will be now inclin'd  
 To range the woods, or chase the flying hind,  
 Soon as the Sun awakes, the sprightly court  
 Leave their repose, and hasten to the sport.  
 In lessen'd royalty, and humble state,  
 Thy king, Jerusalem, descends to wait  
 Till Abra comes: she comes; a milk-white steed  
 Mixture of Persia's and Arabia's breed,  
 Sustains the nymph: her garments flying loose,  
 (As the Sydonian maids or Thracian use,)  
 And half her knee and half her breast appear,  
 By art, like negligence, disclos'd and bare.  
 Her left-hand guides the hunting courser's flight,  
 A silver bow she carries in her right,  
 And from the golden quiver at her side  
 Rustles the ebon arrow's feather'd pride.  
 Sapphires and diamonds on her front display  
 An artificial moon's increasing ray.

Diana, huntress, mistress of the groves,  
 The favourite Abra speaks, and looks, and moves.  
 Her, as the present goddess, I obey:  
 Beneath her feet the captive game I lay.  
 The mingled chorus sings Diana's fame:  
 Clarions and horns in louder peals proclaim  
 Her mystic praise; the vocal triumphs bound  
 Against the hills; the hills reflect the sound.

If, tir'd this evening with the hunted woods,  
 To the large fish-pools, or the glassy floods,  
 Her mind to-morrow points; a thousand hands,  
 To-night employ'd, obey the king's commands.  
 Upon the watery beach an artful pile  
 Of planks is join'd, and forms a moving isle:  
 A golden chariot in the midst is set,  
 And silver cygnets seem to feel its weight.  
 Abra, bright queen, ascends her gaudy throne,  
 In semblance of the Grecian Venus known:  
 Tritons and sea-green Naiads round her move,  
 And sing in moving strains the force of love;  
 Whilst, as th' approaching pageant does appear,  
 And echoing crowds speak mighty Venus near,  
 I, her adorer, too devoutly stand  
 Fast on the utmost margin of the land,  
 With arms and hopes extended, to receive  
 The fancy'd goddess rising from the wave.

O subject Reason! O imperious Love!  
 Whither yet further would my folly rove?  
 Is it enough, that Abra should be great  
 In the wall'd palace, or the rural seat?  
 That masking habits, and a borrow'd name,  
 Contrive to hide my plenitude of shame?  
 No, no! Jerusalem combin'd must see  
 My open fault, and regal infamy.  
 Solemn a month is destin'd for the feast:  
 Abra invites; the nation is the guest.  
 To have the honour of each day sustain'd,  
 The woods are travers'd, and the lakes are drain'd:  
 Arabia's wilds, and Egypt's, are explor'd:  
 The edible creation decks the board:  
 Hardly the phoenix 'scapes —  
 The men their lyres, the maids their voices raise,  
 To sing my happiness, and Abra's praise;  
 And slavish bards our mutual loves rehearse  
 In lying strains and ignominious verse:  
 While, from the banquet leading forth the bride,  
 Whom prudent Love from public eyes should hide,  
 I show her to the world, confess'd and known  
 Queen of my heart, and partner of my throne.  
 And now her friends and flatterers fill the court;  
 From Dan and from Beersheba they resort:  
 They barter places, and dispose of grants,  
 Whole provinces unequal to their wants;

They teach her to recede, or to debate,  
With toys of love to mix affairs of state;  
By practis'd rules her empire to secure,  
And in my pleasure make my ruin sure.  
They gave, and she transferr'd the curs'd advice,  
That monarchs should their inward soul disguise,  
Dissemble and command, be false and wise;  
By ignominious arts, for servile ends,  
Should compliment their foes, and shun their friends.

And now I leave the true and just supports  
Of legal princes, and of honest courts,  
Barzillai's and the fierce Benaiah's heirs,  
Whose sires, great partners in my father's cares,  
Saluted their young king, at Hebron crown'd,  
Great by their toil, and glorious by their wound.  
And now (unhappy counsel!) I prefer  
Those whom my follies only made me fear,  
Old Corah's blood, and taunting Shimei's race;  
Miscreants who ow'd their lives to David's grace,  
Though they had spurn'd his rule, and curs'd him  
to his face.

Still Abra's power, my scandal still increas'd;  
Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:  
Her will alone could settle or revoke,  
And law was fix'd by what she latest spoke.

Israel neglected, Abra was my care:  
I only acted, thought, and liv'd, for her.  
I durst not reason with my wounded heart;  
Abra possess'd; she was its better part.  
O! had I now review'd the famous cause,  
Which gave my righteous youth so just applause,  
In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue  
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung,  
And real care in vain, and native love,  
In the true parent's panting breast had strove;  
While both, deceiv'd, had seen the destin'd child  
Or slain or sav'd, as Abra frown'd or smil'd.

Unknown to command, proud to obey,  
A lifeless king, a royal shade, I lay.  
Unheard, the injur'd orphans now complain;  
The widow's cries address the throne in vain.  
Causes unjudg'd disgrace the loaded file,  
And sleeping laws the king's neglect revile.  
No more the elders throng'd around my throne,  
To hear my maxims, and reform their own.  
No more the young nobility were taught  
How Moses govern'd, and how David fought.  
Loose and undisciplin'd the soldier lay,  
Or lost in drink and game the solid day.  
Porches and schools, design'd for public good,  
Uncover'd, and with scaffolds cumber'd stood,  
Or nodded, threatening ruin. —  
Half pillars wanted their expected height,  
And roofs imperfect prejudic'd the sight.  
The artists grieve; the labouring people droop:  
My father's legacy, my country's hope,  
God's temple, lies unfinish'd. —

The wise and great deplor'd their monarch's fate,  
And future mischiefs of a sinking state.  
"Is this," the serious said, "is this the man,  
Whose active soul through every science ran?  
Who, by just rule and elevated skill,  
Prescrib'd the dubious bounds of good and ill?  
Whose golden sayings, and immortal wit,  
On large phylacteries expressive writ,  
Were to the forehead of the rabbins ty'd,  
Our youth's instruction, and our age's pride?  
Could not the wise his wild desires restrain?  
Then was our hearing, and his preaching, vain!

What from his life and letters were we taught,  
But that his knowledge aggravates his fault?"

In lighter mood the humorous and the gay  
(As crown'd with roses at their feasts they lay)  
Sent the full goblet, charg'd with Abra's name,  
And charms superior to their master's fame.  
Laughing, some praise the king, who let them see  
How aptly luxe and empire might agree:  
Some gloss'd, how love and wisdom were at strife,  
And brought my proverbs to confront my life.  
"However, friend, here's to the king," one cries:  
"To him who *was* the king," the friend replies.  
"The king, for Judah's and for Wisdom's cure,  
To Abra yields: could I or thou do worse?  
Our looser lives let Chance or Folly steer,  
If thus the prudent and determin'd err.  
Let Dinah bind with flowers her flowing hair,  
And touch the lute, and sound the wanton air:  
Let us the bliss without the sting receive,  
Free, as we will, or to enjoy, or leave.  
Pleasures on levity's smooth surface flow:  
Thought brings the weight that sinks the soul to woe.  
Now be this maxim to the king convey'd,"  
And added to the thousand he has made."

"Sadly, O Reason! is thy power express'd,  
Thou gloomy tyrant of the frightened breast!  
And harsh the rules which we from thee receive,  
If for our wisdom we our pleasure give;  
And more to think be only more to grieve:  
If Judah's king, at thy tribunal try'd,  
Forsakes his joy, to vindicate his pride,  
And, changing sorrows, I am only found  
Loos'd from the chains of Love, in thine more  
strictly bound!

"But do I call thee tyrant, or complain  
How hard thy laws, how absolute thy reign?  
While thou, alas! art but an empty name,  
To no two men, who e'er discours'd, the same;  
The idle product of a troubled thought,  
In borrow'd shapes and airy colours wrought;  
A fancy'd line, and a reflected shade;  
A chain which man to fetter man has made;  
By artifice impos'd, by fear obey'd!

"Yet, wretched name, or arbitrary thing,  
Whence-ever I thy cruel essence bring,  
I own thy influence, for I feel thy sting.  
Reluctant I perceive thee in my soul,  
Form'd to command, and destin'd to control.  
Yes; thy insulting dictates shall be heard;  
Virtue for once shall be her own reward:  
Yes; rebel Israel! this unhappy maid  
Shall be dismiss'd: the crowd shall be obey'd:  
The king his passion and his rule shall leave,  
No longer Abra's, but the people's slave.  
My coward soul shall bear its wayward fate;  
I will, alas! be wretched to be great,  
And sigh in royalty, and grieve in state."

I said: resolv'd to plunge into my grief  
At once so far, as to expect relief  
From my despair alone —  
I chose to write the thing I durst not speak  
To her I lov'd, to her I must forsake.  
The harsh epistle labour'd much to prove  
How inconsistent majesty and love.  
I always should, it said, esteem her well,  
But never see her more: it bid her feel  
No future pain for me; but instant wed  
A lover more proportion'd to her bed,  
And quiet dedicate her remnant life  
To the just duties of an humble wife.

She read, and forth to me she wildly ran,  
 To me, the ease of all her former pain.  
 She kneel'd, entreated, struggled, threaten'd, cry'd,  
 And with alternate passion liv'd and dy'd :

Till, now, deny'd the liberty to mourn,  
 And by rude fury from my presence torn,  
 This only object of my real care,  
 Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,

In some few posting fatal hours is hurl'd [world.  
 From wealth, from power, from love, and from the

" Here tell me, if thou dar'st, my conscious soul,  
 What pangs, what fires, what racks, didst thou

sustain ?  
 What sad vicissitudes of smarting pain ?  
 How oft from pomp and state did I remove,

To feed despair, and cherish hopeless love ?  
 How oft, all day, recall'd I Abra's charms,

Her beauties press'd, and panting in my arms ?  
 How oft, with sighs, view'd ev'ry female face,

Where mimic fancy might her likeness trace ?  
 How oft desir'd to fly from Israel's throne,

And live in shades with her and Love alone ?  
 How oft all night pursued her in my dreams,

O'er flowery vallies, and through crystal streams,  
 And, waking, view'd with grief the rising Sun,

And fondly mourn'd the dear delusion gone ?"

When thus the gather'd storms of wretched love  
 In my swoln bosom, with long war had strove ;

At length they broke their bounds ; at length their  
 force

bore down whatever met its stronger course,  
 And all the civil bonds of manhood waste,

And scatter'd ruin as the torrent past.  
 From the hills, whose hollow caves contain

the congregated snow and swelling rain  
 Till the full stores their ancient bounds disdain,

precipitate the furious torrent flows :  
 A rain would speed avoid, or strength oppose ;

Towns, forests, herds, and men, promiscuous  
 drown'd,

With one great death deform the dreary ground :  
 The echoed woes from distant rocks resound.

And now, what impious ways my wishes took,  
 How they the monarch and the man forsook ;

And how I follow'd an abandon'd will,  
 Through crooked paths, and sad retreats of ill ;

How Judah's daughters now, now foreign slaves,  
 By turns my prostituted bed receives ;

Through tribes of women how I loosely rang'd  
 impatient : lik'd to-night, to-morrow chang'd ;

And, by the instinct of capricious lust,  
 Enjoy'd, disdain'd, was grateful, or unjust :

O ! be these scenes from human eyes conceal'd,  
 In clouds of decent silence justly veil'd !

O ! be the wanton images convey'd  
 To black oblivion and eternal shade !

Or let their sad epitome alone,  
 And outward lines, to future age be known,

Enough to propagate the sure belief,  
 That vice engenders shame, and folly broods o'er

grief !  
 Bury'd in sloth, and lost in ease, I lay ;

The night I revell'd, and I slept the day.  
 New heaps of fuel damp'd my kindling fires,

And daily change extinguish'd young desires.  
 By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceas'd,

And, always weary'd, I was never pleas'd.  
 No longer now does my neglected mind

In wonted stores and old ideas find.

Fix'd Judgment there no longer does abide,  
 To take the true, or set the false aside.  
 No longer does swift Memory trace the cells,  
 Where springing Wit, or young Invention, dwells.  
 Frequent debauch to habitude prevails ;  
 Patience of toil, and love of virtue, fails.  
 By sad degrees impair'd, my vigour dies,  
 Till I command no longer ev'n in vice.

The women on my dotage build their sway ;  
 They ask, I grant ; they threaten, I obey.

In regal garments now I gravely stride,  
 Aw'd by the Persian damsel's haughty pride :

Now with the looser Syrian dance and sing,  
 In robes tuck'd up, opprobrious to the king.

Charm'd by their eyes, their manners I acquire,  
 And shape my foolishness to their desire ;

Seduc'd and aw'd by the Philistine dame,  
 At Dagon's shrine I kindle impious flame.

With the Chaldean's charms her rites prevail,  
 And curling frankincense ascends to Baal.

To each new harlot I new altars dress,  
 And serve her god, whose person I caress.

Where, my deluded sense, was Reason flown ?  
 Where the high majesty of David's throne ?

Where all the maxims of eternal truth,  
 With which the living God inform'd my youth,

When with the lewd Egyptian I adore  
 Vain idols, deities that ne'er before

In Israel's land had fix'd their dire abodes,  
 Beastly divinities, and droves of gods ;

Osiris, Apis, powers that chew the cud,  
 And dog Anubis, flatterer for his food ?

When in the woody hills forbidden shade  
 I carv'd the marble, and invoc'd its aid ;

When in the fens to snakes and flies, with zeal  
 Unworthy human thought, I prostrate fell ;

To shrubs and plants my vile devotion paid,  
 And set the bearded leek, to which I pray'd ;

When to all beings sacred rites were given,  
 Forgot the Arbitrer of Earth and Heaven ?

Through these sad shades, this chaos in my soul,  
 Some seeds of light at length began to roll.

The rising motion of an infant ray  
 Shot glimmering thro' the cloud, and promis'd day.

And now, one moment able to reflect,  
 I found the king abandon'd to neglect,

Seen without awe, and serv'd without respect.  
 I found my subjects amicably join

To lessen their defects by citing mine.  
 The priest with pity pray'd for David's race,

And left his text, to dwell on my disgrace.  
 The father, whilst he warn'd his erring son

The sad examples which he ought to shun,  
 Describ'd, and only nam'd not, Solomon.

Each bard, each sire, did to his pupil sing,  
 " A wise child better than a foolish king."

Into myself my Reason's eye I turn'd,  
 And as I much reflected, much I mourn'd.

A mighty king I am, an earthly god ;  
 Nations obey my word, and wait my nod :

I raise or sink, imprison or set free,  
 And life or death depends on my decree.

Fond the idea, and the thought is vain ;  
 O'er Judah's king ten thousand tyrants reign ;

Legions of lust, and various powers of ill,  
 Insult the master's tributary will :

And he, from whom the nations should receive  
 Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave,

Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,  
 Lash'd by mad rage, and scorch'd by brutal fires.

"O Reason! once again to thee I call;  
Accept my sorrow, and retrieve my fall.  
Wisdom, thou say'st, from Heaven receiv'd her  
birth,

Her beams transmitted to the subject Earth:  
Yet this great empress of the human soul  
Does only with imagin'd power control,  
If restless Passion, by rebellious sway,  
Compels the weak usurper to obey.

"O troubled, weak, and coward, as thou art,  
Without thy poor advice, the labouring heart  
To worse extremes with swifter steps would run,  
Not sav'd by virtue, yet by vice undone!"

Oft have I said, the praise of doing well  
Is to the ear as ointment to the smell.  
Now, if some flies, perchance, however small,  
Into the alabaster urn should fall,  
The odours of the sweets enclos'd would die,  
And stench corrupt (sad change!) their place  
supply.

So the least faults, if mix'd with fairest deed,  
Of future ill become the fatal seed;  
Into the balm of purest virtue cast,  
Annoy all life with one contagious blast.

Lost Solomon! pursue this thought no more:  
Of thy past errors recollect the store;  
And silent weep, that, while the deathless Muse  
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their heads diffuse  
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall proclaim  
Thy crimes alone, and, to thy evil fame  
Impartial, scatter damps and poisons on thy name.  
Awaking, therefore, as who long had dream'd,  
Much of my women and their gods asham'd;  
From tias abyss of exemplary vice  
Resolv'd, as time might aid my thought, to rise;  
Again I bid the mournful goddess write  
The fond pursuit of fugitive delight;  
Bid her exalt her melancholy wing,  
And, rais'd from earth, and sav'd from passion, sing  
Of human hope by cross event destroy'd,  
Of useless wealth and greatness unenjoy'd,  
Of lust and love, with their fantastic train,  
Their wishes, smiles, and looks, deceitful all, and  
vain.

### Book III. — POWER.

*Texts chiefly alluded to in Book III.*

"Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden  
bowl be broken, or the pitcher be broken at the  
fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern." —  
ECCLES. chap. xii. ver. 6.

"The Sun ariseth, and the Sun goeth down, and  
hasteth to his place where he arose." — CH. I. 5.

"The wind goeth towards the south, and turneth  
about unto the north. It whirleth about con-  
tinually; and the wind returneth again, accord-  
ing to his circuit." — VER. 6.

"All the rivers run into the sea: yet the sea is not  
full. Unto the place from whence the rivers  
come, thither they return again." — VER. 7.

"Then shall the dust return to the earth, as it was:  
and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it."  
— CH. xii. 7.

"Now when Solomon had made an end of praying,  
the fire came down from Heaven, and consumed

the burnt-offering, and the sacrifices; and the  
glory of the Lord filled the house." — 2 CHRON.  
vii. 1.

"By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down:  
yea, we wept, when we remembered Sion," &c. —  
PSALM cxxxvii. 1.

"I said of laughter, it is mad; and of mirth, what  
doth it?" — ECCLES. ii. 2.

"No man can find out the work that God maketh,  
from the beginning to the end." — CH. iii. 11.

"Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever:  
nothing can be put to it, nor any thing taken from  
it: and God doeth it, that men should fear before  
him." — VER. 14.

"Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter;  
fear God, and keep his commandments; for this  
is the whole duty of man." — CH. xii. 13.

### *Argument.*

Solomon considers man through the several stages  
and conditions of life, and concludes in general,  
that we are all miserable. He reflects more par-  
ticularly upon the trouble and uncertainty of  
greatness and power; gives some instances thereof  
from Adam down to himself; and still concludes  
that all is vanity. He reasons again upon life,  
death, and a future being; finds human wisdom  
too imperfect to resolve his doubts; has recourse  
to religion; is informed by an angel, what shall  
happen to himself, his family, and his kingdom  
till the redemption of Israel; and, upon the whole,  
resolves to submit his inquiries and anxieties to  
the will of his Creator.

COME then, my soul; I call thee by that name,  
Thou busy thing, from whence I know I am:  
For, knowing what I am, I know thou art;  
Since that must needs exist, which can impart.  
But how can'st thou be, or whence thy spring?  
For various of thee priests and poets sing.

Bear'st thou submissive, but a lowly birth,  
Some separate particles of finer earth,  
A plain effect which Nature must beget,  
As motion orders, and as atoms meet;  
Companion of the body's good or ill,  
From force of instinct, more than choice of will;  
Conscious of fear or valour, joy or pain,  
As the wild courses of the blood ordain;  
Who, as degrees of heat and cold prevail,  
In youth dost flourish, and with age shalt fail;  
Till, mingled with thy partner's latest breath,  
Thou fly'st dissolv'd in air, and lost in death?

Or, if thy great existence would aspire  
To causes more sublime, of heavenly fire  
Wert thou a spark struck off, a separate ray,  
Ordain'd to mingle with terrestrial clay;  
With it condemn'd for certain years to dwell,  
To grieve its frailties, and its pains to feel;  
To teach it good and ill, disgrace or fame,  
Pale it with rage, or redden it with shame;  
To guide its actions with informing care,  
In peace to judge, to conquer in the war;  
Render it agile, witty, valiant, sage,  
As fits the various course of human age;  
Till as the earthly part decays and falls,  
The captive breaks her prison's mouldering walls;

Hovers awhile upon the sad remains,  
Which now the pile or sepulchre contains ;  
And thence with liberty unbounded flies,  
Impatient to regain her native skies.

What'e'er thou art, where-e'er ordain'd to go,  
(Points which we rather may dispute than know,)  
Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,  
Which for thy sake from passions I divest,  
For these, thou say'st, raise all the stormy strife,  
Which hinder thy repose, and trouble life.  
Be the fair level of thy actions laid,  
As temperance wills, and prudence may persuade :  
Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,  
Guided to what may great or good appear,  
And try if life be worth the liver's care.

Amass'd in man, there justly is beheld  
What through the whole creation has excell'd :  
The life and growth of plants, of beasts the sense,  
The angel's forecast and intelligence :  
Say from these glorious seeds what harvest flows,  
Recount our blessings, and compare our woes.  
In its true light let clearest reason see  
The man dragg'd out to act, and forc'd to be ;  
Helpless and naked, on a woman's knees  
To be expos'd and rear'd as she may please,  
Feel her neglect, and pine from her disease :  
His tender eye by too direct a ray  
Wounded, and flying from unpractis'd day ;  
His heart assaulted by invading air,  
And beating fervent to the vital war ;  
To his young sense how various forms appear,  
That strike his wonder, and excite his fear :  
By his distortions he reveals his pains ;  
He by his tears and by his sighs complains ;  
Till time and use assist the infant wretch,  
By broken words and rudiments of speech,  
His wants in plainer characters to show,  
And paint more perfect figures of his woe ;  
Condemn'd to sacrifice his childish years  
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears ;  
To pass the ripper period of his age,  
Acting his part upon a crowded stage ;  
To lasting toils expos'd, and endless cares,  
To open dangers, and to secret snares ;  
To malice, which the vengeful foe intends,  
And the more dangerous love of seeming friends.  
His deeds examin'd by the people's will,  
To none to forget the good, and blame the ill ;  
To sadly censur'd in their curs'd debate,  
Who, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,  
Are to condemn the virtue which they hate.  
He would he rather leave this frantic scene,  
And trees and beasts prefer to courts and men,  
In the remotest wood and lonely grot  
To certain to meet that worst of evils, Thought ;  
Different ideas to his memory brought,  
Some intricate as are the pathless woods,  
Impetuous some as the descending floods ;  
With anxious doubts, with raging passions torn,  
No sweet companion near with whom to mourn,  
He hears the echoing rock return his sighs,  
And from himself the frighted hermit flies.

Thus, through what path soe'er of life we rove,  
Lage companies our hate, and grief our love.  
Ex'd with the present moment's heavy gloom,  
Why seek we brightness from the years to come ?  
Disturb'd and broken like a sick man's sleep,  
Our troubled thoughts to distant prospects leap,  
Desirous still what flies us to o'ertake,  
Or hope is but the dream of those that wake

But, looking back, we see the dreadful train  
Of woes anew, which were we to sustain,  
We should refuse to tread the path again ;  
Still adding grief, still counting from the first,  
Judging the latest evils still the worst,  
And sadly finding each progressive hour  
Heighten their number and augment their power.  
Till, by one countless sum of woes oppress'd,  
Hoary with cares, and ignorant of rest,  
We find the vital springs relax'd and worn,  
Compell'd our common impotence to mourn.  
Thus through the round of age to childhood we  
return ;

Reflecting find, that naked from the womb  
We yesterday came forth ; that in the tomb  
Naked again we must to-morrow lie,  
Born to lament, to labour, and to die.

Pass we the ills which each man feels or dreads,  
The weight or fallen or hanging o'er our heads ;  
The bear, the lion, terrors of the plain,  
The sheepfold scatter'd, and the shepherd slain .  
The frequent errors of the pathless wood,  
The giddy precipice, and the dangerous flood ;  
The noisome pestilence, that, in open war,  
Terrible marches through the mid-day air,  
And scatters death ; the arrow that by night  
Cuts the dank mist, and fatal wings its flight ;  
The billowing snow, and violence of the shower,  
That from the hills disperse their dreadful store,  
And o'er the vales collected ruin pour ;  
The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest,  
Canker or locust, hurtful to infest

The blade ; while husks elude the tiller's care,  
And eminence of want distinguishes the year.

Pass we the slow disease, and subtle pain,  
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain ;  
The cruel stone with congregated war  
Tearing his bloody way ; the cold catarrh,  
With frequent impulse, and continued strife,  
Weakening the wasted seats of irksome life ;  
The gout's fierce rack, the burning fever's rage,  
The sad experience of decay ; and age,  
Herself the sorest ill ; while Death and ease,  
Off't and in vain invoc'd or to appease  
Or end the grief, with hasty wings recede  
From the vex'd patient and the sickly bed.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,  
Angelical, softest work of Heaven, draws near  
To the cold shaking paralytic hand,  
Senseless of beauty's touch, or love's command ;  
Nor longer apt or able to fulfil  
The dictates of its feeble master's will.  
Nought shall the psaltry and the harp avail,  
The pleasing song, or well-repeated tale,  
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,  
And numbing coldness has unbrac'd the ear.

The verdant rising of the flowery hill,  
The vale enamell'd, and the crystal rill,  
The ocean rolling, and the shelly shore,  
Beautiful objects, shall delight no more,  
When the lax'd sinews of the weaken'd eye  
In watery damps or dim suffusion lie.  
Day follows night ; the clouds return again  
After the falling of the latter rain ;  
But to the aged-blind shall ne'er return  
Grateful vicissitude : he still must mourn  
The Sun and Moon, and every starry light,  
Eclips'd to him, and lost in everlasting night.  
Behold where Age's wretched victim lies,  
See his head trembling, and his half-clos'd eyes .

Frequent for breath his panting bosom heaves ;  
To broken sleep his remnant sense he gives,  
And only by his pains, awaking, finds he lives.

Loos'd by devouring Time, the silver cord  
Dissever'd lies ; unbonour'd from the board  
The crystal urn, when broken, is thrown by,  
And apter utensils their place supply.  
These things and thou must share one equal lot,  
Die and be lost, corrupt and be forgot ;  
While still another and another race  
Shall now supply, and now give up the place ;  
From earth all came, to earth must all return,  
Frail as the cord, and brittle as the urn.

But be the terror of these ills suppress'd,  
And view we man with health and vigour blest,  
Home he returns with the declining Sun,  
His destin'd task of labour hardly done ;  
Goes forth again with the ascending ray,  
Again his travel for his bread to pay,  
And find the ill sufficient to the day.  
Haply at night he does with horror shun  
A widow'd daughter or a dying son ;  
His neighbour's offspring he to-morrow sees,  
And doubly feels his want in their increase ;  
The next day, and the next, he must attend  
His foe triumphant, or his buried friend.  
In every act and turn of life he feels  
Public calamities, or household ills ;  
The due reward to just desert refus'd,  
The trust betray'd, the nuptial bed abus'd ;  
The judge corrupt, the long-depending cause,  
And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws ;  
The crafty turns of a dishonest state,  
And violent will of the wrong-doing great ;  
The venom'd tongue, injurious to his fame,  
Which nor can wisdom shun, nor fair advice re-  
claim.

Esteem we these, my friends, event and chance,  
Produc'd as atoms from the fluttering dance ?  
Or higher yet their essence may we draw  
From destin'd order and eternal law ?  
Again, my Muse, the cruel doubt repeat :  
Spring they, I say, from accident or Fate ?  
Yet such we find they are as can control  
The servile actions of our wavering soul :  
Can fright, can alter, or can chain, the will ;  
Their ills all built on life, that fundamental ill.

O fatal search ! in which the labouring mind,  
Still press'd with weight of woe, still hopes to find  
A shadow of delight, a dream of peace,  
From years of pain one moment of release ;  
Hoping at least she may herself deceive,  
Against experience willing to believe,  
Desirous to rejoice, condemn'd to grieve.

Happy the mortal man, who now at last  
Has through this doleful vale of misery past,  
Who to his destin'd stage has carry'd on  
The tedious load, and laid his burthen down ;  
Whom the cut brass, or wounded marble, shows  
Victor o'er Life, and all her train of woes.  
He, happier yet, who, privileg'd by Fate  
To shorter labour and a lighter weight,  
Receiv'd but yesterday the gift of breath,  
Order'd to to-morrow to return to death.  
But O ! beyond description happiest he,  
Who ne'er must roll on life's tumultuous sea ;  
Who, with bless'd freedom, from the general doom  
Exempt, must never force the teeming womb,  
Nor see the Sun, nor sink into the tomb !

Who breathes, must suffer ; and who thinks, must  
mourn ;

And he alone is bless'd, who ne'er was born.

" Yet in thy turn, thou frowning preacher, hear :  
Are not these general maxims too severe ?  
Say : cannot power secure its owner's bliss ?  
And is not wealth the potent sire of peace ?  
Are victors bless'd with fame, or kings with ease ?"  
I tell thee, life is but one common care,  
And man was born to suffer, and to fear.

" But is no rank, no station, no degree,  
From this contagious taint of sorrow free ?"  
None, mortal ! none. Yet in a bolder strain  
Let me this melancholy truth maintain.

But hence, ye worldly and profane, retire ;  
For I adapt my voice, and raise my lyre,  
To notions not by vulgar ear receiv'd ;  
Yet still must covet life, and be deceiv'd ;  
Your very fear of death shall make you try  
To catch the shade of immortality ;  
Wishing on Earth to linger, and to save  
Part of its prey from the devouring grave ;  
To those who may survive you to bequeath  
Something entire, in spite of Time and Death ;  
A fancy'd kind of being to retrieve,  
And in a book, or from a building, live.  
False hope ! vain labour ! let some ages fly,  
The dome shall moulder, and the volume die :  
Wretches, still taught, still will ye think it strange,  
That all the parts of this great fabric change,  
Quit their old station, and primeval frame,  
And lose their shape, their essence, and their name ?

Reduce the song : our hopes, our joys, are vain ;  
Our lot is sorrow, and our portion pain. [bring

What pause from woe, what hopes of comfort  
The name of wise or great, of judge or king ?  
What is a king ? — a man condemn'd to bear  
The public burthen of the nation's care ;  
Now crown'd some angry faction to appease ;  
Now falls a victim to the people's ease ;  
From the first blooming of his ill-taught youth,  
Nourish'd in flattery, and estrang'd from truth ;  
At home surrounded by a servile crowd,  
Prompt to abuse, and in detraction loud ;  
Abroad begirt with men, and swords, and spears,  
His very state acknowledging his fears ;  
Marching amidst a thousand guards, he shows  
His secret terror of a thousand foes :  
In war, however prudent, great, or brave,  
To blind events and fickle chance a slave ;  
Seeking to settle what for ever flies,  
Sure of the toil, uncertain of the prize.

But he returns with conquest on his brow,  
Brings up the triumph, and absolves the vow :  
The captive generals to his car were ty'd ;  
The joyful citizens tumultuous tide,  
Echoing his glory, gratify his pride.  
What is this triumph ? madness, shouts, and noise,  
One great collection of the people's voice.  
The wretches he brings back in chains relate  
What may to-morrow be the victor's fate.  
The spoils and trophies, borne before him, show  
National loss, and epidemic woe,  
Various distress, which he and his may know.  
Does he not mourn the valiant thousands slain,  
The heroes, once the glory of the plain,  
Left in the conflict of the fatal day,  
Or the wolf's portion, or the vulture's prey ?  
Does he not weep the laurel which he wears,  
Wet with the soldier's blood, and widow's tears ?

See, where he comes, the darling of the war !  
 See millions crowding round the gilded car !  
 In the vast joys of this ecstatic hour,  
 And full fruition of successful power,  
 One moment and one thought might let him scan  
 The various turns of life, and fickle state of man.  
 Are the dire images of sad distrust,  
 And popular change, obscur'd amid the dust  
 That rises from the victor's rapid wheel ?  
 Can the loud clarion or shrill sife repel  
 The inward cries of care ? can Nature's voice,  
 Plaintive, be drown'd or lessen'd in the noise ;  
 Though shouts of thunder loud afflict the air,  
 Stun the birds, now releas'd, and shake the ivory  
 chair ?

" Yon crowd," he might reflect, " yon joyful  
 crowd,

Pleas'd with my honours, in my praises loud,  
 (Should fleeting Victory to the vanquish'd go,  
 Should she depress my arms, and raise the foe,)  
 Would for that foe with equal ardour wait  
 At the high palace, or the crowded gate ;  
 With restless rage would pull my statues down,  
 And cast the brass anew to his renown.

" O impotent desire of worldly sway !  
 That I, who make the triumph of to-day,  
 May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,  
 Ghastly with wounds, and lifeless on the bier !  
 Then (vileness of mankind !) then of all these,  
 Whom my dilated eye with labour sees,  
 Would one, alas ! repeat me good, or great,  
 Wash my pale body, or bewail my fate ?  
 Or, march'd I chain'd behind the hostile car,  
 The victor's pastime, and the sport of war,  
 Would one, would one his pitying sorrow lend,  
 Or be so poor, to own he was my friend ?"

Avails it then, O Reason, to be wise ?  
 To see this cruel scene with quicker eyes ?  
 To know with more distinction to complain,  
 And have superior sense in feeling pain ?

Let us revolve that roll with strictest eye,  
 Where, safe from Time, distinguish'd actions lie ;  
 And judge if greatness be exempt from pain,  
 Or pleasure ever may with power remain.

Adam, great type, for whom the world was made,  
 The fairest blessing to his arms convey'd,  
 A charming wife ; and air, and sea, and land,  
 And all that move therein, to his command  
 Tender'd obedient : say, my pensive Muse,  
 What did these golden promises produce ?  
 Scarce tasting life, he was of joy bereav'd :  
 The day, I think, in Paradise he liv'd ;  
 Destin'd the next his journey to pursue,  
 Where wounding thorns and cursed thistles grew.  
 He yet he earns his bread, adown his brow,  
 Belin'd to earth, his labouring sweat must flow ;  
 His limbs must ake, with daily toils oppress'd,  
 So long-wish'd night brings necessary rest.  
 Still viewing, with regret, his darling Eve,  
 Who for her follies and his own must grieve ;  
 Still willing still afresh their hapless choice ;  
 Still ear oft frighted with the imag'd voice  
 Of Heaven, when first it thunder'd ; oft his view  
 Stas, as when the infant lightning flew,  
 And the stern cherub stopp'd the fatal road,  
 And with the flames of an avenging God.  
 A younger son on the polluted ground,  
 A fruit of Death, lies plaintive of a wound  
 Given by a brother's hand : his eldest birth  
 Is mark'd by Heaven, a fugitive o'er Earth.

Yet why these sorrows heap'd upon the sire,  
 Becomes nor man, nor angel, to inquire.

Each age sinn'd on, and guilt advanc'd with  
 time :

The son still added to the father's crime ;  
 Till God arose, and, great in anger, said,  
 " Lo ! it repenteth me that man was made !  
 Withdraw thy light, thou Sun ! be dark, ye skies !  
 And from your deep abyss, ye waters, rise !"

The frightened angels heard th' Almighty Lord,  
 And o'er the Earth from wrathful vials pour'd  
 Tempests and storms, obedient to his word.  
 Meantime, his providence to Noah gave  
 The guard of all that he design'd to save.  
 Exempt from general doom the patriarch stood,  
 Contemn'd the waves, and triumph'd o'er the flood.

The winds fall silent, and the waves decrease,  
 The dove brings quiet, and the olive peace  
 Yet still his heart does inward sorrow feel,  
 Which faith alone forbids him to reveal.  
 If on the backward world his views are cast,  
 'Tis death diffus'd, and universal waste :  
 Present, (sad prospect !) can he aught descry  
 But (what affects his melancholy eye)  
 The beauties of the ancient fabric lost,  
 In chains of craggy hill, or lengths of dreary coast ?  
 While, to high Heaven his pious breathings turn'd,  
 Weeping he hop'd, and sacrificing mourn'd ;  
 When of God's image only eight he found  
 Snatch'd from the watery grave, and sav'd from  
 nations drown'd ;

And of three sons, the future hopes of Earth,  
 The seed whence empires must receive their birth,  
 One he foresees excluded heavenly grace,  
 And mark'd with curses, fatal to his race !

Abraham, potent prince, the friend of God,  
 Of human ills must bear the destin'd load ;  
 By blood and battles must his power maintain,  
 And slay the monarchs ere he rules the plain ;  
 Must deal just portions of a servile life  
 To a proud handmaid and a peevish wife ;  
 Must with the mother leave the weeping son,  
 In want to wander, and in wilds to groan ;  
 Must take his other child, his age's hope,  
 To trembling Moriam's melancholy top,  
 Order'd to drench his knife in filial blood,  
 Destroy his heir, or disobey his God.

Moses beheld that God ; but how beheld ?  
 The Deity in radiant beams conceal'd,  
 And clouded in a deep abyss of light ;  
 While present, too severe for human sight,  
 Nor staying longer than one swift-wing'd night.  
 The following days, and months, and years, decreed  
 To fierce encounter, and to toilsome deed.  
 His youth with wants and hardships must engage ;  
 Plots and rebellions must disturb his age ;  
 Some Corah still arose, some rebel slave,  
 Prompter to sink the state, than he to save :  
 And Israel did his rage so far provoke,  
 That what the Godhead wrote, the prophet broke.  
 His voice scarce heard, his dictates scarce believ'd,  
 In camps, in arms, in pilgrimage, he liv'd ;  
 And dy'd obedient to severest law,  
 Forbid to tread the promis'd land he saw.

My father's life was one long line of care,  
 A scene of danger, and a state of war.  
 Alarm'd, expos'd, his childhood must engage  
 The bear's rough gripe, and foaming lion's rage.  
 By various turns his threaten'd youth must fear  
 Goliath's lifted sword, and Samson's emitted spear



Forlorn he must and persecuted fly,  
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern lie,  
And often ask, and be refus'd, to die.

For ever, from his manly toil, are known  
The weight of power, and anguish of a crown.  
What tongue can speak the restless monarch's woes,  
When God and Nathan were declar'd his foes?  
When every object his offence revild,  
The husband murder'd, and the wife defil'd,  
The parent's sins impress'd upon the dying child?  
What heart can think the grief which he sustain'd,  
When the king's crime brought vengeance on the land;

And the inexorable prophet's voice [choice?  
Gave famine, plague, or war, and bid him fix his

He dy'd; and, oh! may no reflection shed  
Its poisonous venom on the royal dead!  
Yet the unwilling truth must be express'd,  
Which long has labour'd in this pensive breast:  
Dying, he added to my weight of care;  
He made me to his crimes undoubted heir;  
Left his unfinished murder to his son,  
And Joab's blood entail'd on Judah's crown.

Young as I was, I hasted to fulfil  
The cruel dictates of my parent's will.  
Of his fair deeds a distant view I took,  
But turn'd the tube, upon his faults to look,  
Forgot his youth, spent in his country's cause,  
His care of right, his reverence to the laws;  
But could with joy his years of folly trace,  
Broken and old in Bathsheba's embrace;  
Could follow him, where'er he stray'd from good,  
And cite his sad example, whilst I trod  
Paths open to deceit, and track'd with blood.  
Soon docile to the secret acts of ill,  
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill;  
Soon in a brother could a rival view,  
Watch all his acts, and all his ways pursue.  
In vain for life he to the altar fled:  
Ambition and revenge have certain speed.  
Ev'n there, my soul, ev'n there he should have fell,  
But that my interest did my rage conceal.  
Doubling my crime, I promise, and deceive,  
Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive;  
Treaties, persuasions, sighs, and tears, are vain;  
With a mean lie curs'd vengeance I sustain,  
Join fraud to force, and policy to power,  
Till, of the destin'd fugitive secure,  
In solemn state to parricide I rise,  
And, as God lives, this day my brother dies.

Be witness to my tears, celestial Muse;  
In vain I would forget, in vain excuse,  
Fraternal blood by my direction spilt;  
In vain on Joab's head transfer the guilt;  
The deed was acted by the subject's hand;  
The sword was pointed by the king's command.  
Mine was the murder; it was mine alone:  
Years of contrition must the crime atone;  
Nor can my guilty soul expect relief,  
But from a long sincerity of grief.

With an imperfect hand, and trembling heart,  
Her love of truth superior to her art,  
Already the reflecting Muse has trac'd  
The mournful figures of my actions past.  
The pensive goddess has already taught  
How vain is hope, and how vexatious thought;  
From growing childhood to declining age,  
How tedious every step, how gloomy every stage.  
This course of vanity almost complete,  
Tir'd in the field of life, I hope retreat

In the still shades of Death: for dread and pain,  
And griefs, will find their shafts elanc'd in vain,  
And their points broke, retorted from the head,  
Safe in the grave, and free among the dead.

Yet tell me, frightened Reason! what is death?  
Blood only stopp'd, and interrupted breath;  
The utmost limit of a narrow span,  
And end of motion, which with life began.  
As smoke that rises from the kindling fires  
Is seen this moment, and the next expires;  
As empty clouds by rising winds are tost,  
Their fleeting forms scarce sooner found than lost;  
So vanishes our state, so pass our days;  
So life but opens now, and now decays;  
The cradle and the tomb, alas! so nigh,  
To live, is scarce distinguish'd from to die.

Cure of the miser's wish, and coward's fear,  
Death only shows us what we knew was near.  
With courage, therefore, view the pointed hour,  
Dread not Death's anger, but expect his power;  
Nor Nature's law with fruitless sorrow mourn,  
But die, O mortal man! for thou wast born.

Cautious thro' doubt, by want of courage wise,  
To such advice the reasoner still replies.

Yet measuring all the long-continued space,  
Every successive day's repeated race,  
Since Time first started from his pristine goal,  
Till he had reach'd that hour wherein my soul,  
Join'd to my body, swell'd the womb; I was  
(At least I think so) nothing: must I pass  
Again to nothing, when this vital breath,  
Ceasing, consigns me o'er to rest and death?  
Must the whole man, amazing thought! return  
To the cold marble, or contracted urn?  
And never shall those particles agree,  
That were in life this individual he?  
But, sever'd, must they join the general mass,  
Through other forms and shapes ordain'd to pass,  
Nor thought nor image kept of what he was?  
Does the great Word, that gave him sense, ordain  
That life shall never wake that sense again?  
And will no power his sinking spirits save  
From the dark caves of Death, and chambers of the  
Grave?

Each evening I behold the setting Sun,  
With downward speed, into the Ocean run:  
Yet the same light (pass but some fleeting hours!)  
Exerts his vigour, and renews his powers;  
Starts the bright race again: his constant flame  
Rises and sets, returning still the same.  
I mark the various fury of the winds;  
These neither seasons guide, nor order binds;  
They now dilate, and now contract their force;  
Various their speed, but endless is their course.  
From his first fountain and beginning ouse,  
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows:  
Though sundry drops or leave or swell the stream,  
The whole still runs, with equal pace, the same;  
Still other waves supply the rising urns,  
And the eternal flood no want of water mourns.

Why then must man obey the sad decree,  
Which subjects neither sun, nor wind, nor sea?

A flower, that does with opening morn arise,  
And, flourishing the day, at evening dies;  
A winged eastern blast, just skimming o'er  
The ocean's brow, and sinking on the shore;  
A fire, whose flames through crackling stubble fly;  
A meteor shooting from the summer sky;  
A bowl adown the bending mountain roll'd;  
A bubble breaking, and a fable told;

A noon-tide shadow, and a midnight dream ;  
Are emblems which, with semblance apt, proclaim,  
Our earthly course : but, O my soul ! so fast  
Must life run off, and death for ever last ?

This dark opinion, sure, is too confin'd ;  
Else whence this hope, and terror of the mind ?  
Does something still, and somewhere, yet remain,  
Reward or punishment, delight or pain ?  
Say : shall our relics second birth receive ?  
Sleep we to wake, and only die to live ?  
When the sad wife has clos'd her husband's eyes,  
And pierc'd the echoing vault with doleful cries,  
Lies the pale corpse not yet entirely dead,  
The spirit only from the body fled ;  
The grosser part of heat and motion void,  
To be by fire, or worm, or time, destroy'd ;  
The Soul, immortal substance, to remain,  
Conscious of joy, and capable of pain ?  
And, if her acts have been directed well,  
While with her friendly clay she deign'd to dwell,  
Shall she with safety reach her pristine seat ?  
Find her rest endless, and her bliss complete ?  
And, while the bury'd man we idly mourn,  
Do angels joy to see his better half return ?  
But, if she has deform'd this earthly life  
With murderous rapine, and seditious strife,  
Amaz'd, repuls'd, and by those angels driven  
From the ethereal seat, and blissful Heaven,  
In everlasting darkness must she lie,  
Kill more unhappy, that she cannot die ?

Amid two seas, on one small point of land,  
Weary'd, uncertain, and amaz'd, we stand :  
On either side our thoughts incessant turn ;  
Forward we dread, and looking back we mourn ;  
Losing the present in this dubious haste,  
And lost ourselves between the future and the past.

These cruel doubts contending in my breast,  
My reason staggering, and my hopes oppress'd,  
"Once more," I said, "once more I will inquire,  
What is this little, agile, pervious fire,  
This fluttering motion, which we call the Mind ?  
How does she act ? and where is she confin'd ?  
Have we the power to guide her as we please ?  
Whence then those evils that obstruct our ease ?  
We happiness pursue ; we fly from pain ;  
Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight, is vain :  
And, while poor Nature labours to be blest,  
By day with pleasure, and by night with rest,  
Some stronger power eludes our sickly will,  
Dashing our rising hope with certain ill ;  
And makes us, with reflective trouble, see  
That all is destin'd, which we fancy free. [mind,

"That Power superiour then, which rules our  
As his decree by human prayer inclin'd ?  
Will he for sacrifice our sorrows ease ?  
And can our tears reverse his firm decrees ?  
Then let Religion aid, where Reason fails ;  
Throw loads of incense in, to turn the scales ;  
And let the silent sanctuary show,  
What from the babbling schools we may not know,  
How man may shun or bear his destin'd part of woe.

"What shall amend, or what absolve, our fate ?  
Anxious we hover in a mediate state,  
Betwixt infinity and nothing, bounds,  
Or boundless terms, whose doubtful sense confounds.  
Unequal thought ! whilst all we apprehend  
Is, that our hopes must rise, our sorrows end,  
As our Creator deigns to be our friend."

I said ; — and instant had the priests prepare  
The ritual sacrifice and solemn prayer.

Select from vulgar herds, with garlands gay,  
A hundred bulls ascend the sacred way.  
The artful youth proceed to form the choir ;  
They breathe the flute, or strike the vocal wire.  
The maids in comely order next advance ;  
They beat the timbrel, and instruct the dance.  
Follows the chosen tribe from Levi sprung,  
Chanting, by just return, the holy song.  
Along the choir in solemn state they pass :

— The anxious king came last.

The sacred hymn perform'd, my promis'd vow  
I paid ; and, bowing at the altar low,

"Father of Heaven!" I said, "and Judge of  
Earth!

Whose word call'd out this universe to birth ;  
By whose kind power and influencing care  
The various creatures move, and live, and are ;  
But ceasing once that care, withdrawn that power,  
They move, (alas ! ) and live, and are no more :  
Omniscient Master, omnipresent King,  
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring.

"Thou, that canst still the raging of the seas,  
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease !  
Redeem my shipwreck'd soul from raging gusts  
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts :  
From storms of rage, and dangerous rocks of pride,  
Let thy strong hand this little vessel guide  
(It was thy hand that made it) through the tide-  
Impetuous of this life : let thy command  
Direct my course, and bring me safe to land !

"If, while this weary'd flesh draws fleeting  
breath,

Not satisfy'd with life, afraid of death,  
It haply be thy will, that I should know  
Glimpse of delight, or pause from anxious woe !  
From Now, from instant Now, great Sire ! dispel  
The clouds that press my soul ; from Now reveal  
A gracious beam of light ; from Now inspire  
My tongue to sing, my hand to touch the lyre ;  
My open thought to joyous prospects raise,  
And for thy mercy let me sing thy praise.  
Or, if thy will ordains I still shall wait  
Some new hereafter, and a future state,  
Permit me strength, my weight of woe to bear,  
And raise my mind superior to my care.  
Let me, howe'er unable to explain  
The secret labyrinths of thy ways to man,  
With humble zeal confess thy awful power ;  
Still weeping hope, and wondering still adore,  
So in my conquest be thy might declar'd,  
And for thy justice be thy name rever'd."

My prayer scarce ended, a stupendous gloom  
Darkens the air ; loud thunder shakes the dome.  
To the beginning miracle succeed  
An awful silence and religious dread.  
Sudden breaks forth a more than common day ;  
The sacred wood, which on the altar lay,  
Untouch'd, unlighted, glows —

Ambrosial odour, such as never flows  
From Arab's gum, or the Sabsean rose,  
Does round the air evolving scents diffuse :  
The holy ground is wet with heavenly dew :  
Celestial music (such Jessides' lyre,  
Such Miriam's timbrel, would in vain require)  
Strikes to my thought through my admiring ear,  
With ecstasy too fine, and pleasure hard to bear.  
And lo ! what sees my ravish'd eye ? what feels  
My wond'ring soul ? An opening cloud reveals  
An heavenly form, embody'd, and array'd  
With robes of light. I heard. The angel said :

" Cease, man of woman born, to hope relief  
From daily trouble and continued grief;  
Thy hope of joy deliver to the wind,  
Suppress thy passions, and prepare thy mind;  
Free and familiar with misfortune grow  
Be us'd to sorrow, and inur'd to woe;  
By weakening toil and hoary age o'ercome,  
See thy decrease, and hasten to thy tomb;  
Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,  
Portions of toil, and legacies of care;  
Send the successive ills through ages down,  
And let each weeping father tell his son,  
That deeper struck, and more distinctly griev'd,  
He must augment the sorrows he receiv'd.

" The child to whose success thy hope is bound,  
Ere thou art scarce interr'd, or he is crown'd,  
To lust of arbitrary sway inclin'd,  
(That cursed poison to the prince's mind !)  
Shall from thy dictates and his duty rove,  
And lose his great defence, his people's love;  
Ill-counsell'd, vanquish'd, fugitive, disgrac'd,  
Shall mourn the fame of Jacob's strength effac'd;  
Shall sigh the king diminish'd, and the crown  
With lessen'd rays descending to his son;  
Shall see the wreaths, his grandsire knew to reap  
By active toil and military sweat,  
Pining, incline their sickly leaves, and shed  
Their falling honours from his giddy head;  
By arms or prayer unable to assuage  
Domestic horror and intestine rage,  
Shall from the victor and the vanquish'd fear,  
From Israel's arrow, and from Judah's spear;  
Shall cast his weary'd limbs on Jordan's flood,  
By brother's arms disturb'd, and stain'd with  
kindred-blood. [race,

" Hence labouring years shall weep their destin'd  
Charg'd with ill omens, sully'd with disgrace.  
Time, by necessity compell'd, shall go  
Through scenes of war, and epochs of woe.  
The empire, lessen'd in a parted stream,  
Shall lose its course —  
Indulge thy tears: the Heathen shall blaspheme;  
Judah shall fall, oppress'd by grief and shame,  
And men shall from her ruins know her fame.

" New Egypt's yet and second bonds remain,  
A harsher Pharaoh, and a heavier chain.  
Again, obedient to a dire command,  
Thy captive sons shall leave the promis'd land.  
Their name more low, their servitude more vile,  
Shall on Euphrates' bank renew the grief of Nile.

" These pointed spires, that wound the ambient  
sky,

(Inglorious change ! ) shall in destruction lie  
Low, levell'd with the dust; their heights unknown,  
Or measur'd by their ruin. Yonder throne,  
For lasting glory built, design'd the seat  
Of kings for ever blest, for ever great,  
Remov'd by the invader's barbarous hand,  
Shall grace his triumph in a foreign land.  
The tyrant shall demand yon sacred load  
Of gold, and vessels set apart to Gon,  
Then, by vile hands to common use debas'd,  
Shall send them flowing round his drunken feast,  
With sacrilegious taunt, and impious jest.

" Twice fourteen ages shall their way complete;  
Empires by various turns shall rise and set;  
While thy abandon'd tribes shall only know  
A different master, and a change of woe,  
With down-cast eye-lids, and with looks aghast,  
Shall dread the future, or bewail the past.

" Afflicted Israel shall sit weeping down,  
Fast by the stream where Babel's waters run;  
Their harps upon the neighbouring willows hung,  
Nor joyous hymn encouraging their tongue,  
Nor cheerful dance their feet; with toil oppress'd,  
Their weary'd limbs aspiring but to rest.  
In the reflective stream the sighing bride,  
Viewing her charms impair'd, abash'd, shall hide  
Her pensive head; and in her languid face  
The bridegroom shall foresee his sickly race,  
While ponderous fetters vex their close embrace.  
With irksome anguish then your priests shall mourn  
Their long-neglected feasts' despair'd return,  
And sad oblivion of their solemn days.  
Thenceforth their voices they shall only raise,  
Louder to weep. By day, your frightened seers  
Shall call for fountains to express their tears,  
And wish their eyes were floods; by night, from  
dreams

Of opening gulphs, black storms, and raging flames,  
Starting amaz'd, shall to the people show  
Emblems of heavenly wrath, and mystic types of woe.

" The captives, as their tyrant shall require  
That they should breathe the song, and touch the  
lyre,

Shall say: ' Can Jacob's servile race rejoice,  
Untun'd the music, and disus'd the voice ?  
What can we play' (they shall discourse,) ' how sing  
In foreign lands, and to a barbarous king ?  
We and our fathers, from our childhood bred  
To watch the cruel victor's eye, to dread  
The arbitrary lash, to bend, to grieve,  
(Out-cast of mortal race ! ) can we conceive  
Image of aught delightful, soft, or gay ?  
Alas ! when we have toil'd the longsome day,  
The fullest bliss our hearts aspire to know  
Is but some interval from active woe,  
In broken rest and startling sleep to mourn,  
Till morn, the tyrant, and the scourge, return.  
Bred up in grief, can pleasure be our theme ?  
Our endless anguish does not Nature claim !  
Reason and sorrow are to us the same.  
Alas ! with wild amazement we require,  
If idle Folly was not Pleasure's fire ?  
Madness, we fancy, gave an ill-tim'd birth  
To grinning Laughter, and to frantic Mirth."

" This is the series of perpetual woe,  
Which thou, alas ! and thine, are born to know.  
Illustrious wretch ! repine not, nor reply:  
View not what Heaven ordains with Reason's eye,  
Too bright the object is; the distance is too high.  
The man, who would resolve the work of Fate,  
May limit number, and make crooked straight:  
Stop thy inquiry then, and curb thy sense,  
Nor let dust argue with Omnipotence.  
'Tis God who must dispose, and man sustain,  
Born to endure, forbidden to complain.  
Thy sum of life must his decrees fulfil;  
What derogates from his command, is ill;  
And that alone is good which centres in his will.

" Yet, that thy labouring senses may not droop,  
Lost to delight, and destitute of hope,  
Remark what I, God's messenger, aver  
From him, who neither can deceive nor err.  
The land, at length redeem'd, shall cease to mourn  
Shall from her sad captivity return.  
Sion shall raise her long-dejected head,  
And in her courts the law again be read.  
Again the glorious temple shall arise,  
And with new lustre pierce the neighbouring skies

The promis'd seat of empire shall again  
Cover the mountain, and command the plain ;  
And, from thy race distinguish'd, one shall spring,  
Greater in act than victor, more than king  
In dignity and power, sent down from heaven,  
To succour Earth. To him, To him, 'tis given,  
Passion, and care, and anguish, to destroy.  
Through him, soft peace, and plenitude of joy,  
Perpetual o'er the world redeem'd shall flow ;  
No more may man inquire, nor angel know.

" Now, Solomon ! remembering who thou art,  
Act through thy remnant life the decent part.  
Go forth : be strong : with patience and with care  
Perform, and suffer : to thyself severe,  
Gracious to others, thy desires suppress'd,  
Diffus'd thy virtues ; first of men ! be best.  
Thy sum of duty let two words contain ;  
( O may they graven in thy heart remain ! )  
Be humble, and be just." The angel said : —  
With upward speed his agile wings he spread ;  
Whilst on the holy ground I prostrate lay,  
By various doubts impell'd, or to obey,  
Or to object ; at length ( my mournful look  
Heaven-ward erect ) determin'd, thus I spoke :

" Supreme, all-wise, eternal Potentate !  
Sole Author, sole Disposer of our fate !  
Enthron'd in light and immortality,  
Whom no man fully sees, and none can see !  
Original of beings ! Power divine !  
Since that I live, and that I think, is thine !  
Benign Creator ! let thy plastic hand  
Dispose its own effect ; let thy command  
Restore, Great Father ! thy instructed son ;  
And in my act may thy great will be done !"

## THE THIEF AND THE CORDELIER,

A BALLAD :

*To the Tune of King John and the Abbot of Canterbury.*

Who has e'er been at Paris, must needs know the  
Grève,  
The fatal retreat of th' unfortunate brave ;  
Where Honour and Justice most oddly contribute  
To ease heroes' pains by a halter and gibbet.  
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

There Death breaks the shackles which Force had  
put on, [begin ;  
And the hangman completes what the judge but  
There the squire of the pad, and the knight of the  
post, [no more crost.  
Find their pains no more balk'd, and their hopes  
Derry down, &c.

Great claims are there made, and great secrets  
are known ; [own.  
And the king, and the law, and the thief, has his  
But my hearers cry out, " What a deuce dost thou  
say ?  
Cut off thy reflections, and give us thy tale."  
Derry down, &c.

'Twas there then, in civil respect to harsh laws,  
And for want of false witness to back a bad cause,  
A Norman, though late, was obliged to appear ;  
And who to assist, but a grave Cordelier !  
Derry down, &c.

The squire, whose good grace was to open the  
scene, [begin :  
Seem'd not in great haste that the show should  
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the cart,  
And often took leave, but was loth to depart.  
Derry down, &c.

" What frightens you thus, my good son ?" says  
the priest :

" You murder'd, are sorry, and have been confest."  
" O father ! my sorrow will scarce save my bacon ;  
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken."  
Derry down, &c.

" Pough ! pr'ythee ne'er trouble thy head with  
such fancies :  
Rely on the aid you shall have from Saint Francis :  
If the money you promis'd be brought to the chest,  
You have only to die : let the church do the rest.  
Derry down, &c.

" And what will folks say, if they see you afraid ?  
It reflects upon me, as I knew not my trade :  
Courage, friend ; for to-day is your period of sorrow ;  
And things will go better, believe me, to-morrow."  
Derry down, &c.

" To-morrow !" our hero replied, in a fright :  
" He that's hang'd before noon, ought to think of  
to-night." — [truss'd up,  
" Tell your beads," quoth the priest, " and be fairly  
For you surely to-night shall in Paradise sup."  
Derry down, &c.

" Alas !" quoth the squire, " howe'er sumptuous  
the treat,  
Parbleu ! I shall have little stomach to eat ;  
I should therefore esteem it great favour and grace,  
Would you be so kind as to go in my place."  
Derry down, &c.

" That I would," quoth the father, " and thank  
you to boot ;  
But our actions, you know, with our duty must suit.  
The feast I propos'd to you, I cannot taste ;  
For this night, by our order, is mark'd for a fast."  
Derry down, &c.

Then, turning about to the hangman, he said,  
" Dispatch me, I pr'ythee, this troublesome blade ;  
For thy cord and my cord both equally tie,  
And we live by the gold for which other men die."  
Derry down, &c.

## A SONG.

In vain you tell your parting lover,  
You wish fair winds may waft him over.  
Alas ! what winds can happy prove,  
That bear me far from what I love ?  
Alas ! what dangers on the main  
Can equal those that I sustain,  
From slighted vows, and cold disdain ?

Be gentle, and in pity choose  
To wish the wildest tempests loose :

That, thrown again upon the coast  
Where first my shipwreck'd heart was lost,  
I may once more repeat my pain ;  
Once more in dying notes complain  
Of slighted vows, and cold disdain.

### THE GARLAND.

THE pride of every grove I chose,  
The violet sweet and lily fair,  
The dappled pink, and blushing rose  
To deck my charming Chloe's hair,

At morn the nymph vouchsaf'd to place  
Upon her brow the various wreath ;  
The flowers less blooming than her face,  
The scent less fragrant than her breath.

The flowers she wore along the day :  
And every nymph and shepherd said,  
That in her hair they look'd more gay  
Than glowing in their native bed.

Undrest at evening, when she found  
Their odours lost, their colours past ;  
She chang'd her look, and on the ground  
Her garland and her eye she cast.

That eye dropt sense distinct and clear,  
As any Muse's tongue could speak,  
When from its lid a pearly tear  
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek.

Dissembling what I knew too well,  
" My love, my life," said I, " explain  
This change of humour : prythee tell :  
That falling tear — what does it mean ?"

She sigh'd ; she smil'd ; and, to the flowers  
Pointing, the lovely moralist said :  
" See, friend, in some few fleeting hours,  
See yonder, what a change is made !

" Ah, me ! the blooming pride of May,  
And that of Beauty, are but one :  
At morn both flourish bright and gay ;  
Both fade at evening, pale, and gone.

" At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung ;  
The amorous youth around her bow'd :  
At night her fatal knell was rung ;  
I saw, and kiss'd her in her shroud.

" Such as she is, who died to-day ;  
Such I, alas ! may be to-morrow :  
Go, Damon, bid thy Muse display  
The justice of thy Chloe's sorrow."

### AN ENGLISH PADLOCK.

Miss Danaë, when fair and young,  
(As Horace has divinely sung.)  
Could not be kept from Jove's embrace  
By doors of steel, and walls of brass.

The reason of the thing is clear,  
Would Jove the naked truth aver.  
Cupid was with him of the party,  
And show'd himself sincere and hearty ;  
For, give that whipster but his errand,  
He takes my lord chief justice' warrant :  
Dauntless as Death, away he walks ;  
Breaks the doors open, snaps the locks ;  
Searches the parlour, chamber, study ;  
Nor stops till he has culprit's body.

" Since this has been authentic truth,  
By age deliver'd down to youth ;  
Tell us, mistaken husband, tell us,  
Why so mysterious, why so jealous ?  
Does the restraint, the bolt, the bar,  
Make us less curious, her less fair ?  
The spy, which does this treasure keep,  
Does she ne'er say her prayers, nor sleep ?  
Does she to no excess incline ?  
Does she fly music, mirth, and wine ?  
Or have not gold and flattery power  
To purchase one unguarded hour ?

" Your care does further yet extend :  
That spy is guarded by your friend. —  
But has this friend nor eye nor heart ?  
May he not feel the cruel dart,  
Which, soon or late, all mortals feel ?  
May he not, with too tender zeal,  
Give the fair prisoner cause to see,  
How much he wishes she were free ?  
May he not craftily infer  
The rules of friendship too severe,  
Which chain him to a hated trust ;  
Which make him wretched, to be just ?  
And may not she, this darling she,  
Youthful and healthy, flesh and blood,  
Easy with him, ill us'd by thee,  
Allow this logic to be good ?"

" Sir, will your questions never end ?  
I trust to neither spy nor friend.  
In short, I keep her from the sight  
Of every human face." — " She'll write." —  
" From pen and paper she's debarr'd." —  
" Has she a bodkin and a card ?  
She'll prick her mind." — " She will, you say :  
But how shall she that mind convey ?  
I keep her in one room : I lock it :  
The key, (look here,) is in this pocket." —  
" The key-hole, is that left ?" — " Most cer-  
tain." —

" She'll thrust her letter through, sir Martin." —  
" Dear, angry friend, what must be done ?  
" Is there no way ?" — " There is but one.  
Send her abroad : and let her see,  
That all this mingled mass, which she,  
Being forbidden, longs to know,  
Is a dull farce, an empty show,  
Powder, and pocket-glass, and beau ;  
A staple of romance and lies,  
False tears and real perjuries :  
Where sighs and looks are bought and sold,  
And love is made but to be told :  
Where the fat bawd and lavish heir  
The spoils of ruin'd beauty share ;  
And youth, seduc'd from friends and fame,  
Must give up age to want and shame.  
Let her behold the frantic scene,  
The women wretched, false the men :  
And when, these certain ills to shun,  
She would to thy embraces run ;

Receive her with extended arms,  
Seem more delighted with her charms;  
Wait on her to the Park and play;  
Put on good-humour; make her gay;  
Be to her virtues very kind;  
Be to her faults a little blind;  
Let all her ways be unconfin'd;  
And clap your padlock — on her mind."

### A SONG.

If wine and music have the power  
To ease the sickness of the soul,  
Let Phoebus every string explore,  
And Bacchus fill the sprightly bowl.  
Let them their friendly aid employ,  
To make my Chloe's absence light;  
And seek for pleasure, to destroy  
The sorrows of this live-long night.

But she to-morrow will return:  
Venus, be thou to-morrow great;  
Thy myrtles strow, thy odours burn,  
And meet thy favourite nymph in state.  
Kind goddess, to no other powers  
Let us to-morrow's blessings own:  
Thy darling loves shall guide the hours;  
And all the day be thine alone.

### THE FEMALE PHAETON.

Thus Krrrr \*, beautiful and young,  
And wild as colt untam'd,  
Bespoke the fair from whence she sprung,  
With little rage inflam'd:

Inflam'd with rage at sad restraint,  
Which wise mamma ordain'd;  
And sorely vex to play the saint,  
Whilst wit and beauty reign'd:

"Shall I thumb holy books, confin'd  
With Abigail's forsaken?  
Kitty's for other things design'd,  
Or I am much mistaken.

"Must lady Jenny frisk about,  
And visit with her cousins?  
At balls must *she* make all the rout,  
And bring home hearts by dozens?

"What has she better, pray, than I,  
What hidden charms to boast,  
That all mankind for her should die,  
Whilst I am scarce a toast?

"Dearest mamma! for once let me,  
Unchain'd, my fortune try;  
I'll have my earl as well as she,†  
Or know the reason why..

\* Lady Catharine Hyde, now Duchess of Queens-  
erry.

† The Earl of Essex married Lady Jane Hyde.

"I'll soon with Jenny's pride quit score,  
Make all her lovers fall:  
They'll grieve I was not loos'd before;  
She, I was loos'd at all."

Fondness prevail'd, mamma gave way;  
Kitty, at heart's desire,  
Obtain'd the chariot for a day,  
And set the world on fire.

### THE DESPAIRING SHEPHERD.

Alexis shunn'd his fellow-swains,  
Their rural sports, and jocund strains:  
(Heaven guard us all from Cupid's bow!)  
He lost his crook, he left his flocks;  
And, wandering through the lonely rocks,  
He nourish'd endless woe.

The nymphs and shepherds round him came:  
His grief some pity, others blame;  
The fatal cause all kindly seek:  
He mingled his concern with theirs;  
He gave them back their friendly tears;  
He sigh'd, but would not speak.

Clorinda came amongst the rest;  
And she too kind concern exprest,  
And ask'd the reason of his woe:  
She ask'd, but with an air and mien,  
That made it easily foreseen,  
She fear'd too much to know.

The shepherd rais'd his mournful head;  
"And will you pardon me," he said,  
"While I the cruel truth reveal?  
Which nothing from my breast should tear;  
Which never should offend your ear,  
But that you bid me tell.

"'Tis thus I rove, 'tis thus complain,  
Since you appear'd upon the plain;  
You are the cause of all my care;  
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;  
Ten thousand torments vex my heart:  
I love, and I despair."

"Too much, Alexis, I have heard:  
'Tis what I thought; 'tis what I fear'd:  
And yet I pardon you," she cried:  
"But you shall promise ne'er again  
To breathe your vows, or speak your pain:"  
He bow'd, obey'd, and dy'd.

### AN ODE.

THE merchant, to secure his treasure,  
Conveys it in a borrow'd name:  
Euphelia serves to grace my measure;  
But Chloe is my real flame.

My softest verse, my darling lyre,  
Upon Euphelia's toilet lay;  
When Chloe noted her desire,  
That I should sing, that I should play.

My lyre I tune, my voice I raise,  
 But with my numbers mix my sighs;  
 And, whilst I sing Euphelia's praise,  
 I fix my soul on Chloe's eyes.

Fair Chloe blush'd: Euphelia frown'd;  
 I sung, and gaz'd; I play'd, and trembled:  
 And Venus to the Loves around  
 Remark'd, how ill we all dissembled.

### THE LADY'S LOOKING-GLASS.

IN IMITATION OF A GREEK IDYLLIUM.

CELLIA and I, the other day,  
 Walk'd o'er the sand-hills to the sea:  
 The setting Sun adorn'd the coast,  
 His beams entire, his fierceness lost:  
 And, on the surface of the deep,  
 The winds lay only not asleep:  
 The nymph did like the scene appear,  
 Serenely pleasant, calmly fair:  
 Soft fell her words, as flew the air.  
 With secret joy I heard her say,  
 That she would never miss one day  
 A walk so fine, a sight so gay.  
 But, oh the change! the winds grow high;  
 Impending tempests charge the sky;

The lightning flies, the thunder roars,  
 And big waves lash the frighten'd shores.  
 Struck with the horror of the sight,  
 She turns her head, and wings her flight:  
 And, trembling, vows she'll ne'er again  
 Approach the shore, or view the main.

"Once more, at least, look back," said I,  
 Thyself in that large glass decry:  
 When thou art in good-humour drest;  
 When gentle reason rules thy breast;  
 The Sun upon the calmest sea  
 Appears not half so bright as thee:  
 'Tis then that with delight I rove  
 Upon the boundless depth of Love:  
 I bless my chain; I hand my oar;  
 Nor think on all I left on shore.

"But when vain doubt and groundless fear  
 Do that dear foolish bosom tear;  
 When the big lip and watery eye  
 Tell me the rising storm is nigh;  
 'Tis then, thou art yon' angry main,  
 Deform'd by winds, and dash'd by rain;  
 And the poor sailor, that must try  
 Its fury, labours less than I.

"Shipwreck'd, in vain to land I make,  
 While Love and Fate still drive me back:  
 Forc'd to doat on thee thy own way,  
 I chide thee first, and then obey.  
 Wretched when from thee, vex'd when nigh,  
 I with thee, or without thee, die."

## JOHN GAY.

JOHN GAY, a well-known poet, was born at or near Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in 1688. After an education at the free-school of Barnstaple, he was sent to London, where he was put apprentice to a silk-mercer. A few years of negligent attendance on the duties of such a station procured him a separation by agreement from his master; and he not long afterwards addicted himself to poetical composition, of which the first-fruits were his "Rural Sports," published in 1711, and dedicated to Pope, then first rising to fame. In the following year, Gay, who possessed much sweetness of disposition, but was indolent and improvident, accepted an offer from the Duchess of Devonshire to reside with her as her secretary. He had leisure enough in this employment to produce the same year his poem of "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London," which proved one of the most entertaining of its class. It was much admired; and displayed in a striking manner that talent for the description of external objects which peculiarly characterised the author.

In 1714, he made his appearance from the press on a singular occasion. Pope and Ambrose Philips had a dispute about the respective merits of their pastorals; upon which, Gay, in order to serve the use of his friend, undertook to compose a set of pastorals, in which the manners of the country should be exhibited in their natural coarseness, with a view to proving, by a sort of caricature, the absurdity of Philips's system. The offer was accepted; and Gay, who entitled his work "The Shepherd's Week," went through the usual topics of a set of pastorals in a parody, which is often extremely humorous. But the effect was in one respect different from his intended purpose; for his pictures of rural life were so extremely natural and amusing, and intermixed with circumstances so beautiful and striking, that his pastorals proved the most popular works of the kind in the language. This performance was dedicated to Lord Bolingbroke; and at that period Gay seems to have obtained a large share of the favour of the Tory party then in power. He was afterwards nominated secretary to the Earl of Devonshire, in his embassy to the court of Hanover; the death of Queen Anne recalled him from his station, and he was advised by his friends not to neglect the opportunity afforded him to ingratiate himself with the new family. He accordingly wrote a satirical epistle upon the arrival of the Princess of Wales, which compliment procured him the honour of the attendance of the prince and princess at the production of a new dramatic piece.

Gay had now many friends, as well among persons of rank, as among his brother-poets; but little yet done to raise him to a state of independence. His subscription to a collection of his poems published in 1720, cleared him a thousand pounds; and

some South-sea stock presented to him by secretary Craggs, raised his hopes of fortune at one time to a considerable height; but the loss of the whole of this stock affected him so deeply as to throw him into a dangerous degree of languor, for his recovery from which he made trial of the air of Hampstead. He then wrote a tragedy called "The Captives," which was acted with applause; and in 1726, he composed the work by which he is best known, his "Fables," written professedly for the young Duke of Cumberland, and dedicated to him. In the manner of narration there is considerable ease, together with much lively and natural painting, but they will hardly stand in competition with the French fables of La Fontaine. Gay naturally expected a handsome reward for his trouble; but upon the accession of George II. nothing better was offered him than the post of gentleman-usher to the young Princess Louisa, which he regarded rather as an indignity than a favour, and accordingly declined.

The time, however, arrived when he had little occasion for the arts of a courtier to acquire a degree of public applause greater than he had hitherto experienced. In 1727, his famous "Beggars' Opera" was acted at Lincoln's-inn-fields, after having been refused at Drury-lane. To the plan of burlesquing the Italian operas by songs adapted to the most familiar tunes, he added much political satire derived from his former disappointments; and the result was a composition unique in its kind, of which the success could not with any certainty be foreseen. "It will either (said Congreve) take greatly, or be damned confoundedly." Its fate was for some time in suspense; at length it struck the nerve of public taste, and received unbounded applause. It ran through sixty-three successive representations in the metropolis, and was performed a proportional number of times at all the provincial theatres. Its songs were all learned by heart, and its actors were raised to the summit of theatric fame. This success, indeed, seems to indicate a coarseness in the national taste which could be delighted with the repetition of popular ballad-tunes, as well as a fondness for the delineation of scenes of vice and vulgarity. Gay himself was charged with the mischiefs he had thus, perhaps unintentionally, occasioned; and if the Beggars' Opera delighted the stage, it encountered more serious censure in graver places than has been bestowed on almost any other dramatic piece. By making a highwayman the hero, he has incurred the odium of rendering the character of a freebooter an object of popular ambition; and, by furnishing his personages with a plea for their dishonesty drawn from the universal depravity of mankind, he has been accused of sapping the foundations of all social morality. The author wrote a second part of this work, entitled "Polly;" but the Lord Cham-



berlain refused to suffer it to be performed; and though the party in opposition so far encouraged it by their subscriptions that it proved more profitable to him than even the first part, it was a very feeble performance, and has sunk into total neglect.

Gay, in the latter part of his life, received the kind patronage of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, who took him into their house, and condescended to manage his pecuniary concerns. At this

time he employed such intervals of health and spirit as he enjoyed, in writing his "Acis and Galatea," an opera called "Achilles," and a "Serenade." His death took place in 1732, at the early age of forty-four, in consequence of an inflammation of the bowels. He was sincerely lamented by his friends; and his memory was honoured by a monument in Westminster Abbey, and an epitaph in a strain of uncommon sensibility by Pope.

## RURAL SPORTS.

A GEORGIC.

*Inscribed to Mr. Pope, 1713. \**

— Securi prælia ruris  
Pandimus.

NEMESIAN.

### CANTO I.

You, who the sweets of rural life have known,  
Despise th' ungrateful hurry of the town;  
In Windsor groves your easy hours employ,  
And, undisturb'd, yourself and Muse enjoy.  
Thames listens to thy strains, and silent flows,  
And no rude wind through rustling osiers blows,  
While all his wondering nymphs around thee throng,

To hear the Syrens warble in thy song.

But I, who ne'er was blest by Fortune's hand,  
Nor brighten'd ploughshares in paternal land,  
Long in the noisy town have been immur'd,  
Respir'd its smoke, and all its cares endur'd;  
Where news and politics divide mankind,  
And schemes of state involve th' uneasy mind:  
Faction embroils the world; and every tongue  
Is mov'd by flattery, or with scandal hung:  
Friendship, for sylvan shades, the palace flies,  
Where all must yield to interest's dearer ties:  
Each rival Machiavel with envy burns,  
And honesty forsakes them all by turns;  
While calumny upon each party's thrown,  
Which both promote, and both alike disown.  
Fatigu'd at last, a calm retreat I chose,  
And sooth'd my harass'd mind with sweet repose,  
Where fields and shades, and the refreshing clime,  
Inspire the sylvan song, and prompt my rhyme.  
My Muse shall rove through flowery meads and plains,

And deck with rural sports her native strains;  
And the same road ambitiously pursue,  
Frequented by the Mantuan swain and you.

'Tis not that rural sports alone invite,  
But all the grateful country breathes delight;

\* This poem received many material corrections from the author, after it was first published.

Here blooming Health exerts her gentle reign,  
And strings the sinews of th' industrious swain  
Soon as the morning lark salutes the day,  
Through dewy fields I take my frequent way,  
Where I behold the farmer's early care  
In the revolving labours of the year.

When the fresh Spring in all her state is crown'd  
And high luxuriant grass o'erspreads the ground,  
The labourer with a bending scythe is seen,  
Shaving the surface of the waving green;  
Of all her native pride disrobes the land,  
And meads lays waste before his sweeping hand;  
While with the mounting Sun the meadow glows,  
The fading herbage round he loosely throws:  
But, if some sign portend a lasting shower,  
Th' experienc'd swain foresees the coming hour;  
His sun-burnt hands the scattering fork forsake,  
And ruddy damsels ply the saving rake;  
In rising hills the fragrant harvest grows,  
And spreads along the field in equal rows.

Now when the height of Heaven bright Phoebus  
And level rays cleave wide the thirsty plains,  
When heifers seek the shade and cooling lake,  
And in the middle path-way basks the snake:  
O lead me, guard me, from the sultry hours,  
Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers,  
Where the tall oak his spreading arms entwines,  
And with the beech a mutual shade combines;  
Where flows the murmuring brook, inviting dreams,  
Where bordering hazel overhangs the streams,  
Whose rolling current, winding round and round,  
With frequent falls makes all the woods resound:  
Upon the mossy couch my limbs I cast,  
And e'en at noon the sweets of evening taste.

Here I peruse the Mantuan's Georgic strains,  
And learn the labours of Italian swains;  
In every page I see new landscapes rise,  
And all Hesperia opens to my eyes;  
I wander o'er the various rural toil,  
And know the nature of each different soil:  
This waving field is gilded o'er with corn,  
That spreading trees with blushing fruit adorn:  
Here I survey the purple vintage grow,  
Climb round the poles, and rise in graceful row:  
Now I behold the steed curvet and bound,  
And paw with restless hoof the smoking ground:  
The dewlap'd bull now chafes along the plain,  
While burning love ferments in every vein;  
His well-arm'd front against his rival aims,  
And by the dint of war his mistress claims:

The careful insect 'midst his works I view,  
Now from the flowers exhaust the fragrant dew ;  
With golden treasures load his little thighs,  
And steer his distant journey through the skies ;  
Some against hostile drones the hive defend,  
Others with sweets the waxen cells distend,  
Each in the toil his destin'd office bears,  
And in the little bulk a mighty soul appears.

Or when the ploughman leaves the task of day  
And trudging homeward, whistles on the way ;  
When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,  
Waiting the strokings of the damsel's hand ;  
No warbling cheers the woods ; the feather'd choir,  
To court kind slumbers, to the sprays retire :  
When no rude gale disturbs the sleeping trees,  
Nor aspen leaves confess the gentlest breeze ;  
Engag'd in thought, to Neptune's bounds I stray,  
To take my farewell of the parting day ;  
Far in the deep the Sun his glory hides,  
A streak of gold the sea and sky divides :  
The purple clouds their amber linings show,  
And, edg'd with flame, rolls every wave below :  
Here pensive I behold the fading light,  
And o'er the distant billow lose my sight.

Now Night in silent state begins to rise,  
And twinkling orbs bestow th' uncloudy skies ;  
Her borrow'd lustre growing Cynthia lends,  
And on the main a glittering path extends ;  
Millions of worlds hang in the spacious air,  
Which round their suns their annual circles steer ;  
Sweet contemplation elevates my sense,  
While I survey the works of Providence.  
I could the Muse in loftier strains rehearse  
The glorious Author of the universe,  
Who reins the winds, gives the vast ocean bounds,  
And circumscribes the floating worlds their rounds ;  
My soul should overflow in songs of praise,  
And my Creator's name inspire my lays !

As in successive course the seasons roll,  
Or circling pleasures recreate the soul.  
When genial Spring a living warmth bestows,  
And o'er the year her verdant mantle throws,  
Or swelling inundation hides the grounds,  
But crystal currents glide within their bounds ;  
The finny brood their wonted haunts forsake,  
Loat in the sun, and skim along the lake ;  
With frequent leap they range the shallow streams,  
Their silver coats reflect the dazzling beams.  
How low let the fisherman his toils prepare,  
And arm himself with every watery snare ;  
His hooks, his lines, peruse with careful eye,  
Increase his tackle, and his rod re-tye.

When floating clouds their spongy fleeces drain,  
Troubling the streams with swift-descending rain ;  
And waters tumbling down the mountain's side,  
Bear the loose soil into the swelling tide ;  
Then soon as vernal gales begin to rise,  
And drive the liquid burthen through the skies,  
The fisher to the neighbouring current speeds,  
Whose rapid surface purls unknown to weeds :  
Upon a rising border of the brook  
He sits him down, and ties the treacherous hook ;  
Now expectation cheers his eager thought,  
His bosom glows with treasures yet uncaught ;  
Before his eyes a banquet seems to stand,  
Where every guest applauds his skillful hand.

Far up the stream the twisted hair he throws,  
Which down the murmuring current gently flows ;  
When, if or chance or hunger's powerful sway  
Directs the roving trout this fatal way,

He greedily sucks in the twining bait,  
And tugs and nibbles the fallacious meat :  
Now, happy fisherman, now twitch the line !  
How thy rod bends ! behold, the prize is thine !  
Cast on the bank, he dies with gasping pains,  
And trickling blood his silver mail distains.

You must not every worm promiscuous use,  
Judgment will tell the proper bait to choose :  
The worm that draws a long immoderate size,  
The trout abhors, and the rank morsel flies ;  
And, if too small, the naked fraud's in sight,  
And fear forbids, while hunger does invite.  
Those baits will best reward the fisher's pains,  
Whose polish'd tails a shining yellow stains :  
Cleanse them from filth, to give a tempting gloss,  
Cherish the sully'd reptile race with moss ;  
Amid the verdant bed they twine, they toil,  
And from their bodies wipe their native soil.

But when the Sun displays his glorious beams,  
And shallow rivers flow with silver streams,  
Then the deceit the scaly breed survey,  
Bask in the sun, and look into the day :  
You now a more delusive art must try,  
And tempt their hunger with the curious fly.

To frame the little animal, provide  
All the gay hues that wait on female pride ;  
Let Nature guide thee ! sometimes golden wire  
The shining bellies of the fly require ;  
The peacock's plumes thy tackle must not fail,  
Nor the dear purchase of the sable's tail.  
Each gaudy bird some slender tribute brings,  
And lends the growing insect proper wings :  
Silks of all colours must their aid impart,  
And every fur promote the fisher's art.  
So the gay lady, with excessive care,  
Borrows the pride of land, of sea, and air : [plays,  
Furs, pearls, and plumes, the glittering thing dis-  
Dazzles our eyes, and easy hearts betrays.

Mark well the various seasons of the year,  
How the succeeding insect race appear ;  
In this revolving Moon one colour reigns,  
Which in the next the fickle trout disdains.  
Oft have I seen the skillful angler try  
The various colours of the treacherous fly ;  
When he with fruitless pain hath skimm'd the brook,  
And the coy fish rejects the skipping hook,  
He shakes the boughs that on the margin grow,  
Which o'er the stream a waving forest throw ;  
When, if an insect fall, (his certain guide,)  
He gently takes him from the whirling tide ;  
Examines well his form with curious eyes,  
His gaudy vest, his wings, his horns, and size,  
Then round his hook the chosen fur he winds,  
And on the back a speckled feather binds ;  
So just the colours shine through every part,  
That Nature seems again to live in Art.  
Let not thy wary step advance too near,  
While all thy hopes hang on a single hair ;  
The new-form'd insect on the water moves,  
The speckled trout the curious snare approves ;  
Upon the curling surface let it glide,  
With natural motion from thy hand supply'd ;  
Against the stream now gently let it play,  
Now in the rapid eddy roll away,  
The scaly shoals float by, and, seiz'd with fear,  
Behold their fellows tost in thinner air :  
But soon they leap, and catch the swimming bait,  
Plunge on the hook, and share an equal fate.

When a brisk gale against the current blows,  
And all the watery plain in wrinkles flows,

Then let the fisherman his art repeat,  
Where bubbling eddies favour the deceit,  
If an enormous salmon chance to spy  
The wanton errors of the floating fly,  
He lifts his silver gills above the flood,  
And greedily sucks in th' unfaithful food ;  
Then downward plunges with the fraudulent prey,  
And bears with joy the little spoil away :  
Soon in smart pain he feels the dire mistake,  
Lashes the wave, and beats the foamy lake ;  
With sudden rage he now aloft appears,  
And in his eye convulsive anguish bears ;  
And now again, impatient of the wound,  
He rolls and wreathes his shining body round ;  
Then headlong shoots beneath the dashing tide,  
The trembling fins the boiling wave divide.  
Now hope exalts the fisher's beating heart,  
Now he turns pale, and fears his dubious art ;  
He views the tumbling fish with longing eyes,  
While the line stretches with th' unwieldy prize ;  
Each motion humours with his steady hands,  
And one slight hair the mighty bulk commands ;  
Till, tir'd at last, despoil'd of all his strength,  
The game athwart the stream unfolds his length.  
He now, with pleasure, views the gasping prize  
Gnash his sharp teeth, and roll his blood-shot eyes ;  
Then draws him to the shore, with artful care,  
And lifts his nostrils in the sickening air :  
Upon the burthen'd stream he floating lies,  
Stretches his quivering fins, and gasping dies.

Would you preserve a numerous finny race ;  
Let your fierce dogs the ravenous otter chase  
(Th' amphibious monster ranges all the shores,  
Darts through the waves, and every haunt explores) :  
Or let the gin his roving steps betray,  
And save from hostile jaws the scaly prey.

I never wander where the bordering reeds  
O'erlook the muddy stream, whose tangling weeds  
Perplex the fisher ; I nor choose to bear  
The thievish nightly net, nor barbed spear ;  
Nor drain I ponds, the golden carp to take,  
Nor troll for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake ;  
Around the steel no tortur'd worm shall twine,  
No blood of living insects stain my line.  
Let me, less cruel, cast the feather'd hook  
With pliant rod athwart the pebbled brook,  
Silent along the mazy margin stray,  
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey.

## CANTO II.

Now, sporting Muse, draw in the flowing reins,  
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains.  
Should you the various arms and toils rehearse,  
And all the fisherman adorn thy verse ;  
Should you the wide encircling net display,  
And in its spacious arch enclose the sea ;  
Then haul the plunging load upon the land,  
And with the sole and turbot hide the sand ;  
It would extend the growing theme too long,  
And tire the reader with the watery song.

Let the keen hunter from the chase refrain,  
Nor render all the ploughman's labour vain,  
When Ceres pours out plenty from her horn,  
And clothes the fields with golden ears of corn.  
Now, now, ye reapers, to your task repair,  
Haste! save the product of the bounteous year:  
To the wide-gathering hook long furrows yield,  
And rising sheaves extend through all the field.

Yet, if for sylvan sports thy bosom glow,  
Let thy fleet greyhound urge his flying foe.  
With what delight the rapid course I view !  
How does my eye the circling race pursue !  
He snaps deceitful air with empty jaws ;  
The subtle hare darts swift beneath his paws ;  
She flies, he stretches, now with nimble bound  
Eager he presses on, but overshoots his ground ;  
She turns, he winds, and soon regains the way,  
Then tears with gory mouth the screaming prey.  
What various sport does rural life afford !  
What unbought dainties heap the wholesome board !

Nor less the spaniel, skilful to betray,  
Rewards the fowler with the feather'd prey.  
Soon as the labouring horse, with swelling veins,  
Hath safely hous'd the farmer's doubtful gains,  
To sweet repeat th' unwary partridge flies,  
With joy amid the scatter'd harvest lies ;  
Wandering in plenty, danger he forgets,  
Nor dreads the slavery of entangling nets.  
The subtle dog scours with sagacious nose  
Along the field, and snuffs each breeze that blows ;  
Against the wind he takes his prudent way,  
While the strong gale directs him to the prey ;  
Now the warm scent assures the covey near,  
He treads with caution, and he points with fear ;  
Then (lest some sentry-fowl the fraud descry,  
And bid his fellows from the danger fly)  
Close to the ground in expectation lies,  
Till in the snare the fluttering covey rise.  
Soon as the blushing light begins to spread,  
And glancing Phoebus gilds the mountain's head,  
His early flight th' ill-fated partridge takes,  
And quits the friendly shelter of the brakes ;  
Or, when the Sun casts a declining ray,  
And drives his chariot down the western way,  
Let your obsequious ranger search around,  
Where yellow stubble withers on the ground ;  
Nor will the roving spy direct in vain,  
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain.  
When the meridian Sun contracts the shade,  
And frisking heifers seek the cooling glade ;  
Or when the country floats with sudden rains,  
Or driving mists deface the moisten'd plains ;  
In vain his toils th' unskilful fowler tries,  
While in thick woods the feeding partridge lies.

Nor must the sporting verse the gun forbear,  
But what's the fowler's be the Muse's care.  
See how the well-taught pointer leads the way ;  
The scent grows warm ; he stops : he springs the prey ;

The fluttering coveys from the stubble rise,  
And on swift wing divide the sounding skies ;  
The scattering lead pursues the certain sight,  
And death in thunder overtakes their flight.  
Cool breathes the morning air, and Winter's hand  
Spreads wide her hoary mantle o'er the land ;  
Now to the copse thy lesser spaniel take,  
Teach him to range the ditch, and force the brake ;  
Not closest coverts can protect the game :  
Hark ! the dog opens ; take thy certain aim.  
The woodcock flutters ; how he wavering flies !  
The wood resounds : he wheels, he drops, he dies !

The towering hawk let future poets sing,  
Who terror bears upon his soaring wing :  
Let them on high the frighted bern survey,  
And lofty numbers point their airy fray.  
Nor shall the mounting lark the Muse detain,  
That greets the morning with his early strain ;

When, 'midst his song, the twinkling glass betrays,  
While from each angle flash the glancing rays,  
And in the Sun the transient colours blaze,  
Pride lures the little warbler from the skies :  
The light-enamour'd bird deluded dies.

But still the chase, a pleasing task, remains ;  
The hound must open in these rural strains.  
Soon as Aurora drives away the night,  
And edges eastern clouds with rosy light,  
The healthy huntsman, with the cheerful horn,  
Summons the dogs, and greets the dappled morn ;  
The jocund thunder wakes th' enliven'd bounds,  
They rouse from sleep, and answer sounds from  
sounds ;

Wide through the furzy field their rout they take,  
Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake :  
The flying game their smoking nostrils trace,  
No bounding hedge obstructs their eager pace ;  
The distant mountains echo from afar,  
And hanging woods resound the flying war :  
The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,  
Taws the green turf, and pricks his trembling ears ;  
The slacken'd rein now gives him all his speed,  
Black flies the rapid ground beneath the steed ;  
Hills, dales, and forests, far behind remain,  
While the warm scent draws on the deep-mouth'd  
train.

Where shall the trembling hare a shelter find ?  
Dark ! death advances in each gust of wind !  
Now stratagems and doubling wiles she tries,  
Now circling turns, and now at large she flies ;  
Till, spent at last, she pants, and heaves for breath,  
Then lays her down, and waits devouring death.

But stay, adventurous Muse ! hast thou the force  
To wind the twisted horn, to guide the horse ?  
To keep thy seat unmov'd, hast thou the skill,  
'Er the high gate, and down the headlong hill ?  
Anst thou the stag's laborious chase direct,  
Or the strong fox through all his arts detect ?  
The theme demands a more experienc'd lay :  
The mighty hunters ! spare this weak essay.

O happy plains, remote from war's alarms,  
And all the ravages of hostile arms !  
And happy shepherds, who, secure from fear,  
In open downs preserve your fleecy care !  
Those spacious barns groan with increasing store,  
And whirling flails disjoint the cracking floor !  
No barbarous soldier, bent on cruel spoil,  
Breeds desolation o'er your fertile soil ;  
No trampling steed lays waste the ripen'd grain,  
Nor crackling fires devour the promis'd gain ;  
No flaming beacons cast their blaze afar,  
The dreadful signal of invasive war ;  
No trumpet's clangour wounds the mother's ear,  
And calls the lover from his swooning fair.

What happiness the rural maid attends,  
In cheerful labour while each day she spends !  
The gratefully receives what Heaven has sent,  
And, rich in poverty, enjoys content.  
Such happiness, and such unblemish'd fame,  
'Er'er glad the bosom of the courtly dame) :  
The never feels the spleen's imagin'd pains,  
Nor melancholy stagnates in her veins ;  
The never loses life in thoughtless ease,  
Nor on the velvet couch invites disease ;  
Her home-spun dress in simple neatness lies,  
And for no glaring equipage she sighs :  
Her reputation, which is all her boast,  
On a malicious visit ne'er was lost ;

No midnight masquerade her beauty wears,  
And health, not paint, the fading bloom repairs.  
If love's soft passion in her bosom reign,  
An equal passion warms her happy swain ;  
No homebred jars her quiet state control,  
Nor watchful jealousy torments her soul ;  
With secret joy she sees her little race  
Hang on her breast, and her small cottage grace ;  
The fleecy ball their busy fingers cull,  
Or from the spindle draw the lengthening wool :  
Thus flow her hours with constant peace of mind,  
Till age the latest thread of life unwind.

Ye happy fields, unknown to noise and strife,  
The kind rewarders of industrious life ;  
Ye shady woods, where once I us'd to rove,  
Alike indulgent to the Muse and Love ;  
Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,  
The sweet composers of the pensive soul !  
Farewell ! — The city calls me from your bowers :  
Farewell, amusing thoughts, and peaceful hours !

## TRIVIA ;

OR,

THE ART OF WALKING THE STREETS OF LONDON.

IN THREE BOOKS.

Quo te Mæri pedes ? an, quo via ducit, in urbem ?  
VIRG.

## BOOK I.

*Of the Implements for Walking the Streets, and Signs  
of the Weather.*

THROUGH winter streets to steer your course aright,  
How to walk clean by day, and safe by night ;  
How jostling crowds with prudence to decline,  
When to assert the wall, and when resign,  
I sing : thou, Trivia, goddess, aid my song,  
Through spacious streets conduct thy bard along ;  
By thee transported, I securely stray  
Where winding alleys lead the doubtful way,  
The silent court and opening square explore,  
And long perplexing lanes untrod before.  
To pave thy realm, and smooth the broken ways,  
Earth from her womb a flinty tribute pays ;  
For thee the sturdy pavior thumps the ground,  
Whilst every stroke his labouring lungs resound ;  
For thee the scavenger bids kennels glide  
Within their borders, and heaps of dirt subside.  
My youthful bosom burns with thirst of fame,  
From the great theme to build a glorious name,  
To tread in paths to ancient bards unknown,  
And bind my temples with a civic crown :  
But more my country's love demands my lays ;  
My country's be the profit, mine the praise !

When the black youth at chosen stands rejoice,  
And "clean your shoes" resounds from every voice ;  
When late their miry sides stage-coaches show,  
And their stiff horses through the town move slow ;  
When all the Mall in leafy ruin lies,  
And damsels first renew their oyster-cries :  
Then let the prudent walker shoes provide,  
Not of the Spanish or Morocco hide ;  
The wooden heel may raise the dancer's bound,  
And with the scallop'd top his step be crown'd :

Let firm, well hammer'd soles protect thy feet  
Thro' freezing snows, and rains, and soaking sleet.  
Should the big last extend the shoe too wide,  
Each stone will wrench th' unwary step aside;  
The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,  
Thy cracking joint unhinge, or ancle sprain;  
And, when too short the modish shoes are worn,  
You'll judge the seasons by your shooting corn.

Nor should it prove thy less important care,  
To choose a proper coat for winter's wear.  
Now in thy trunk thy D'Oily habit fold,  
The silken druggert ill can fence the cold;  
The frieze's spongy nap is soak'd with rain,  
And showers soon drench the camel's cockled grain;  
True Witney \* broad-cloth, with its shag unshorn,  
Unpierc'd is in the lasting tempest worn:  
Be this the horseman's fence, for who would wear  
Amid the town the spoils of Russia's bear?  
Within the roquelaure's clasp thy hands are pent,  
Hands, that, stretch'd forth, invading harms prevent.  
Let the loop'd bavaroy the fop embrace,  
Or his deep cloke bespatter'd o'er with lace.  
That garment best the winter's rage defends,  
Whose ample form without one plait depends;  
By various names † in various counties known,  
Yet held in all the true surtout alone;  
Be thine of kersey firm, though small the coat,  
Then brave unwet the rain, unchill'd the frost.

If the strong cane support thy walking hand,  
Chairmen no longer shall the wall command;  
Ev'n sturdy carmen shall thy nod obey,  
And rattling coaches stop to make thee way:  
This shall direct thy cautious tread aright,  
Though not one glaring lamp enliven night.  
Let beaux their canes, with amber tip, produce;  
Be theirs for empty show, but thine for use.  
In gilded chariots while they loll at ease,  
And lazily ensure a life's disease;  
While softer chairs the tawdry load convey  
To court, to White's ‡, assemblies, or the play;  
Rosy-complexion'd Health thy steps attends,  
And exercise thy lasting youth defends.  
Impudent men Heaven's choicest gifts profane:  
Thus some beneath their arm support the cane;  
The dirty point oft checks the careless pace,  
And miry spots the clean cravat disgrace.  
Oh! may I never such misfortune meet!  
May no such vicious walkers crowd the street!  
May Providence o'er shade me with her wings,  
While the bold Muse experienc'd danger sings!

Not that I wander from my native home,  
And (tempting perils) foreign cities roam.  
Let Paris be the theme of Gallia's Muse,  
Where slavery treads the streets in wooden shoes.  
Nor do I rove in Belgia's frozen clime,  
And teach the clumsy boor to skate in rhyme;  
Where, if the warmer clouds in rain descend,  
No miry ways industrious steps offend;  
The rushing flood from sloping pavements pours,  
And blackens the canals with dirty showers.  
Let others Naples' smoother streets rehearse,  
And with proud Roman structures grace their verse,  
Where frequent murders wake the night with groans,  
And blood in purple torrents dyes the stones.  
Nor shall the Muse through narrow Venice stray,  
Where gondolas their painted oars display.

O happy streets! to rumbling wheels unknown,  
No carts, no coaches, shake the floating town!  
Thus was of old Britannia's city bless'd,  
Ere pride and luxury her sons possess'd;  
Coaches and chariots yet unfashion'd lay,  
Nor late-invented chairs perplex'd the way:  
Then the proud lady tripp'd along the town,  
And tuck'd-up petticoats secur'd her gown;  
Her rosy cheek with distant visits glow'd,  
And exercise unartful charms bestow'd:  
But since in braided gold her foot is bound,  
And a long training mantua sweeps the ground,  
Her shoe disdains the street; the lazy fair,  
With narrow step, affects a limping air.  
Now gaudy pride corrupts the lavish age,  
And the streets flame with glaring equipage;  
The tricking gamester insolently rides,  
With Love and Graces on his chariot sides;  
In saucy state the griping broker sits,  
And laughs at honesty and trudging wits.  
For you, O honest men! these useful lays  
The Muse prepares; I seek no other praise.

When sleep is first disturb'd by morning cries,  
From sure prognostics learn to know the skies,  
Lest you of rheums and coughs at night complain;  
Surpris'd in dreary fogs, or driving rain.  
When suffocating mists obscure the morn,  
Let thy worst wig, long us'd to storms, be worn;  
This knows the powder'd footman, and with care  
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair.  
Be thou for every season justly drest,  
Nor brave the piercing frost with open breast;  
And, when the bursting clouds a deluge pour,  
Let thy surtout defend the drenching shower.

The changing weather certain signs reveal.  
Ere Winter sheds her snow, or frosts appear,  
You'll see the coals in brighter flames glare,  
And sulphur tinge with blue the smoking fire;  
Your tender shins the scorching heat decline,  
And at the dearth of coals the poor repine;  
Before her kitchen hearth, the nodding dame,  
In flannel mantle wrapt, enjoys the flame;  
Hovering, upon her feeble knees she bends,  
And all around the grateful warmth ascends.

Nor do less certain signs the town advise  
Of milder weather and serenest skies.  
The ladies, gaily dress'd, the Mall adorn  
With various dyes, and paint the sunny morn:  
The wanton fawns with frisking pleasure range,  
And chirping sparrows greet the welcome change,  
Not that their minds with greater skill are fraught,  
Endued by instinct, or by reason taught:  
The seasons operate on every breast;  
'Tis hence the fawns are brisk, and ladies drest.  
When on his box the nodding coachman snores,  
And dreams of fancy'd fares; when tavern doors  
The chairmen idly crowd; then ne'er refuse  
To trust thy busy steps in thinner shoes.

But when the swinging signs your ears offend  
With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend;  
Soon shall the kennels swell with rapid streams,  
And rush in muddy torrents to the Thames.  
The bookseller, whose shop's an open square,  
Foresees the tempest, and with early care,  
Of learning strips the rails; the rowing crew,  
To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue;

\* A town in Oxfordshire.

† A Joseph, wrap-rascal, &c.

‡ A chocolate house in St. James's street.

• Haud equidem credo, quia sit divinitas illis,  
Ingenium, aut rerum fatis prudentia major.

VIRG. Georg. l.

On hosier's poles depending stockings ty'd,  
 Flag with the slacken'd gale from side to side;  
 Church-monuments foretell the changing air.  
 Then Niobe dissolves into a tear, [sounds  
 And sweats with sacred grief; you'll hear the  
 Of whistling winds, ere kennels break their bounds;  
 Ungrateful odours common shores diffuse,  
 And dropping vaults distil unwholesome dews,  
 Ere the tiles rattle with the smoking shower,  
 And spouts on heedless men their torrents pour.

All superstition from thy breast repel:  
 Let credulous boys and prattling nurses tell;  
 How, if the festival of Paul be clear,  
 Plenty from liberal horn shall strew the year;  
 When the dark skies dissolve in snow or rain,  
 The labouring hind shall yoke the steer in vain;  
 But, if the threatening winds in tempests roar,  
 Then War shall bathe her wasteful sword in gore.  
 How, if on Swithin's feast the welkin lours,  
 And every penthouse streams with hasty showers,  
 Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain,  
 And wash the pavements with incessant rain.  
 Let not such vulgar takes debase thy mind;  
 Nor Paul nor Swithin rule the clouds and wind.

If you the precepts of the Muse despise,  
 And slight the faithful warning of the skies,  
 Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat,  
 Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,  
 Or double-bottom'd frieze; their guarded feet  
 Defy the muddy dangers of the street;  
 While you, with hat unloop'd, the fury dread  
 Of spouts high streaming, and with cautious tread  
 Shun every dashing pool, or idly stop,  
 To seek the kind protection of a shop.  
 But business summons; now with hasty scud  
 You jostle for the wall; the spatter'd mud  
 Hides all thy hose behind; in vain you scour,  
 Thy wig, alas! uncurl'd, admits the shower.  
 So fierce Alecto's snaky tresses fell,  
 When Orpheus charm'd the rigorous powers of Hell;  
 Or thus hung Glaucus' beard, with briny dew  
 Clotted and straight, when first his amorous view  
 Surpris'd the bathing fair; the frightened maid  
 Now stands a rock, transform'd by Circe's aid.

Good housewives all the winter's rage despise,  
 Defended by the riding-hood's disguise;  
 Or, underneath th' umbrella's oily shed,  
 Safe through the wet on clinking pattens tread.  
 Let Persian dames th' umbrella's ribs display,  
 To guard their beauties from the sunny ray;  
 Or sweating slaves support the shady load,  
 When eastern monarchs show their state abroad:  
 Britain in winter only knows its aid,  
 To guard from chilly showers the walking maid.  
 But, O! forget not, Muse, the patten's praise,  
 That female implement shall grace thy lays;  
 Say from what art divine th' invention came,  
 And from its origin deduce its name.

Where Lincoln wide extends her fenny soil,  
 A goodly yeoman liv'd, grown white with toil;  
 One only daughter bless'd his nuptial bed,  
 Who from her infant hand the poultry fed:  
 Martha (her careful mother's name) she bore,  
 But now her careful mother was no more.  
 Whilst on her father's knee the damsel play'd,  
 Patty he fondly call'd the smiling maid;  
 As years increas'd, her ruddy beauty grew,  
 And Patty's fame o'er all the village flew.  
 Soon as the grey-ey'd morning streaks the skies,  
 And in the doubtful day the woodcock flies,

Her cleanly pail the pretty housewife bears,  
 And singing to the distant field repairs;  
 And, when the plains with evening dews are spread,  
 The milky burthen smokes upon her head,  
 Deep through a miry lane she pick'd her way,  
 Above her ancle rose the chalky clay.

Vulcan by chance the bloomy maiden spies,  
 With innocence and beauty in her eyes:  
 He saw, he lov'd; for yet he ne'er had known  
 Sweet innocence and beauty meet in one.  
 Ah, Mulciber! recall thy nuptial vows,  
 Think on the graces of thy Paphian spouse;  
 Think how her eyes dart inexhausted charms,  
 And canst thou leave her bed for Patty's arms?

The Lemnian power forsakes the realms above,  
 His bosom glowing with terrestrial love:  
 Far in the lane a lonely hut he found;  
 No tenant ventur'd on th' unwholesome ground.  
 Here smokes his forge, he bares his sinewy arm,  
 And early strokes the sounding anvil warm:  
 Around his shop the steely sparkles flew,  
 As for the steed he shap'd the bending shoe.

When blue-ey'd Patty near his window came,  
 His anvil rests, his forge forgets to flame.  
 To hear his soothing tales, she feigns delays;  
 What woman can resist the force of praise?

At first she coyly every kiss withstood,  
 And all her cheek was flush'd with modest blood;  
 With headless nails he now surrounds her shoes,  
 To save her steps from rains and piercing dews.  
 She lik'd his soothing tales, his presents wore,  
 And granted kisses, but would grant no more.  
 Yet Winter chill'd her feet, with cold she pines,  
 And on her cheek the fading rose declines;  
 No more her humid eyes their lustre boast,  
 And in hoarse sounds her melting voice is lost.

Thus Vulcan saw, and in his heavenly thought  
 A new machine mechanic fancy wrought,  
 Above the mire her shelter'd steps to raise,  
 And bear her safely through the wintry ways.  
 Straight the new engine on his anvil glows,  
 And the pale virgin on the patten rose.  
 No more her lungs are shook with dropping rheums,  
 And on her cheek reviving beauty blooms.  
 The god obtain'd his suit: though flattery fail,  
 Presents with female virtue must prevail.  
 The patten now supports each frugal dame,  
 Which from the blue-ey'd Patty takes the name.

## Book II.

### *Of walking the Streets by Day.*

Thus far the Muse has trac'd, in useful lays,  
 The proper implements for wintry ways;  
 Has taught the walker, with judicious eyes,  
 To read the various warnings of the skies:  
 Now venture, Muse, from home to range the town,  
 And for the public safety risk thy own.

For ease and for dispatch, the morning's best;  
 No tides of passengers the streets molest.  
 You'll see a dragg'd damsel here and there,  
 From Billingsgate her fishy traffic bear;  
 On doors the sallow milk-maid chalks her gains;  
 Ah! how unlike the milk-maid of the plains!  
 Before proud gates attending asses bray,  
 Or arrogate with solemn pace the way;  
 These grave physicians with their milky cheer  
 The love-sick maid and dwindling beau repair;

Here rows of drummers stand in martial file,  
And with their vellum thunder shake the pile,  
To greet the new-made bride. Are sounds like these  
The proper prelude to a state of peace?

Now Industry awakes her busy sons;  
Full-charg'd with news the breathless hawker runs:  
Shops open, coaches roll, carts shake the ground,  
And all the streets with passing cries resound.

If cloth'd in black you tread the busy town,  
Or if distinguish'd by the reverend gown,  
Three trades avoid: oft in the mingling press  
The barber's apron soils the sable dress;

Shun the perfumer's touch with cautious eye,  
Nor let the baker's step advance too nigh.  
Ye walkers too, that youthful colours wear,  
Three sullyng trades avoid with equal care:

The little chimney-sweeper skulks along,  
And marks with sooty stains the heedless throng;  
When small-coal murmurs in the hoarser throat,  
From smutty dangers guard thy threaten'd coat;  
The dustman's cart offends thy clothes and eyes,  
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies;  
But, whether black or lighter dyes are worn,  
The chandler's basket, on his shoulder borne,  
With tallow spots thy coat; resign the way,  
To shun the surly butcher's greasy tray,  
Butchers, whose hands are dy'd with blood's foul  
stain,

And always foremost in the hangman's train.

Let due civilities be strictly paid:  
The wall surrender to the hooded maid;  
Nor let thy sturdy elbow's hasty rage  
Jostle the feeble steps of trembling age:  
And when the porter bends beneath his load,  
And pants for breath, clear thou the crowded road.  
But, above all, the groping blind direct;  
And from the pressing throng the lame protect.

You'll sometimes meet a fop, of nicest tread,  
Whose mantling peruke yells his empty head;  
At every step he dreads the wall to lose,  
And risks, to save a coach, his red-heel'd shoes;  
Him, like the miller, pass with caution by,  
Lest from his shoulder clouds of powder fly.  
But, when the bully, with assuming pace,  
Cocks his broad hat, edg'd round with tarnish'd  
face,

Yield not the way, defy his strutting pride,  
And thrust him to the muddy kennel's side;  
He never turns again, nor dares oppose,  
But mutters coward curses as he goes.

If drawn by business to a street unknown,  
Let the sworn porter point thee through the town;  
Be sure observe the signs, for signs remain,  
Like faithful landmarks, to the walking train.  
Seek not from 'prentices to learn the way,  
Those fabling boys will turn thy steps astray;  
Ask the grave tradesman to direct thee right,  
He ne'er deceives — but when he profits by't.

Where fam'd St. Giles's ancient limits spread,  
An enrail'd column rears its lofty head,  
Here to seven streets seven dials count the day,  
And from each other catch the circling ray.  
Here oft the peasant, with inquiring face,  
Bewilder'd, trudges on from place to place;  
He dwells on every sign with stupid gaze,  
Enters the narrow alley's doubtful maze,  
Tries every winding court and street in vain,  
And doubles o'er his weary steps again.  
Thus hardy Theseus with intrepid feet  
Travers'd the dangerous labyrinth of Crete;

But still the wandering passes forc'd his stay,  
Till Ariadne's clue unwinds the way.  
But do not thou, like that bold chief, confide  
Thy venturesous footsteps to a female guide:  
She'll lead thee with delusive smiles along,  
Dive in thy fob, and drop thee in the throng.

When waggonish boys the stunted besom ply,  
To rid the slabby pavement, pass not by  
Ere thou hast held their hands; some heedless flirt  
Will' overspread thy calves with spattering dirt.  
Where porters' hogsheads roll from carts aslope,  
Or brewers down steep cellars stretch the rope,  
Where counted billets are by carmen tost,  
Stay thy rash step, and walk without the post.

What though the gathering mire thy feet be-  
smear,

The voice of Industry is always near.  
Hark! the boy calls thee to his destin'd stand,  
And the shoe shines beneath his oily hand.  
Here let the Muse, fatigued amid the throng,  
Adorn her precepts with digressive song;  
Of shirtless youths the secret rise to trace,  
And show the parent of the sable race. [change]

Like mortal man, great Jove (grown fond of  
Of old was wont this nether world to range,  
To seek amours; the vice the monarch lov'd  
Soon through the wide ethereal court improv'd:  
And ev'n the proudest goddess, now and then,  
Would lodge a night among the sons of men;  
To vulgar deities descends the fashion,  
Each, like her betters, had her earthly passion.  
Then Cloacina \* (goddess of the tide,  
Whose sable streams beneath the city glide,)   
Indulg'd the modish flame; the town she rov'd,  
A mortal scavenger she saw, she lov'd;  
The muddy spots that dry'd upon his face,  
Like female patches, heighten'd every grace:  
She gaz'd; she sigh'd; (for love can beauties spy  
In what seem faults to every common eye.)

Now had the watchman walk'd his second round,  
When Cloacina hears the rumbling sound  
Of her brown lover's cart (for well she knows  
That pleasing thunder): swift the goddess rose,  
And through the streets pursu'd the distant noise,  
Her bosom panting with expected joys.  
With the night-wandering harlot's airs she past,  
Brush'd near his side, and wanton glances cast;  
In the black form of cinder-wench she came,  
When love, the hour, the place, had banish'd shame;  
To the dark alley arm in arm they move:  
O may no link-boy interrupt their love!

When the pale Moon had nine times fill'd her  
space,

The pregnant goddess (cautious of disgrace)  
Descends to Earth; but sought no midwife's aid,  
Nor 'midst her anguish to Lucina pray'd;  
No cheerful gossip wish'd the mother joy,  
Alone, beneath a bulk, she dropt the boy. [prov'd]

The child, through various risks in years im-  
At first, a beggar's brat, compassion mov'd;  
His infant tongue soon learnt the canting art,  
Knew all the prayers and whines to touch the  
heart.

\* Cloacina was a goddess, whose image Teren-  
(a king of the Sabines) found in the common sewer;  
and, not knowing what goddess it was, he call'd it  
Cloacina, from the place in which it was found, and  
paid to it divine honours. Lactant. 1. 20. 7. &c.

Oh, happy unown'd youths! your limbs can bear  
 the scorching dog-star, and the winter's air;  
 while the rich infant, nurs'd with care and pain,  
 starts with each heat, and coughs with every rain!  
 The goddess long had mark'd the child's distress,  
 and long had sought his sufferings to redress.  
 He prays the gods to take the fondling's part,  
 to teach his hands some beneficial art  
 practis'd in streets: the gods her suit allow'd,  
 and made him useful to the walking crowd;  
 to cleanse the miry feet, and o'er the shoe,  
 with nimble skill, the glossy black renew.  
 Each power contributes to relieve the poor:  
 with the strong bristles of the mighty boar  
 Diana forms his brush; the god of day  
 tripod gives, amid the crowded way  
 to raise the dirty foot, and ease his toil;  
 and Neptune fills his vase with fetid oil  
 rest from th' enormous whale; the god of fire,  
 from whose dominions smoky clouds aspire,  
 among these generous presents joins his part,  
 and aids with soot the new japaning art.  
 Heas'd she receives the gifts; she downward glides,  
 lights in Fleet-ditch, and shoots beneath the tides.  
 Now dawns the morn, the sturdy lad awakes,  
 leaps from his stall, his tangled hair he shakes;  
 when, leaning o'er the rails, he musing stood,  
 and view'd below the black canal of mud,  
 where common shores a lulling murmur keep,  
 whose torrents rush from Holborn's fatal steep:  
 ensive through idleness, tears flow'd apace,  
 which eas'd his loaded heart, and wash'd his face!  
 At length he sighing cry'd, "That boy was blest,  
 whose infant lips had drain'd a mother's breast;  
 but happier far are those (if such be known)  
 whom both a father and a mother own:  
 but I, alas! hard Fortune's utmost scorn,  
 who ne'er knew parent, was an orphan born!  
 Some boys are rich by birth beyond all wants,  
 elov'd by uncles, and kind good old aunts; [bear,  
 when time comes round, a Christmas-box they  
 and one day makes them rich for all the year.  
 Had I the precepts of a father learn'd,  
 perhaps I then the coachman's fare had earn'd,  
 or lesser boys can drive; I thirsty stand,  
 and see the double flaggon charge their hand,  
 see them puff off the froth, and gulp again,  
 while with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain."  
 While thus he fervent prays, the heaving tide,  
 to widen'd circles, beats on either side;  
 the goddess rose amid the inmost round,  
 with wither'd turnip-tops her temples crown'd;  
 how reach'd her dripping tresses, lank, and black  
 as the smooth jet, or glossy raven's back;  
 around her waist a circling eel was twin'd,  
 which bound her robe that hung in rags behind.  
 Now, beckoning to the boy, she thus begun:  
 Thy prayers are granted; weep no more, my son:  
 to thrive. At some frequented corner stand;  
 my brush I give thee, grasp it in thy hand;  
 temper the soot within this vase of oil,  
 and let the little tripod aid thy toil.  
 Behold this, methinks, I see the walking crew,  
 thy request, support the miry shoe;  
 the foot grows black that was with dirt embrown'd,  
 and in thy pocket glingling halfpence sound."  
 The goddess plunges swift beneath the flood,  
 and dashes all around her showers of mud:  
 the youth straight chose his post; the labour ply'd  
 where branching streets from Charing-Cross divide;

His treble voice resounds along the Meuse,  
 And Whitehall echoes — "Clean your honour's  
 shoes!"

Like the sweet ballad, this amusing lay  
 Too long detains the walker on his way;  
 While he attends, new dangers round him throng;  
 The busy city asks instructive song.

Where, elevated o'er the gaping crowd,  
 Clasp'd in the board the perjurd head is bow'd,  
 Betimes retreat; here, thick as hailstones pour,  
 Turnips and half-hatch'd eggs (a mingled shower)  
 Among the rabble rain: some random throw  
 May with the trickling yolk thy cheek o'erflow.

Though expedition bids, yet never stray  
 Where no rang'd posts defend the rugged way.  
 Here laden carts with thundering waggons meet,  
 Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow  
 street;

The lashing whip resounds, the horses strain,  
 And blood in anguish bursts the swelling vein.  
 O barbarous men! your cruel breasts assuage;  
 Why vent ye on the generous steed your rage?  
 Does not his service earn your daily bread?  
 Your wives, your children, by his labours fed!  
 If, as the Samian taught, the soul revives,  
 And, shifting seats, in other bodies lives;  
 Severe shall be the brutal coachman's change,  
 Doom'd in a hackney horse the town to range;  
 Carmen, transform'd, the groaning load shall draw,  
 Whom other tyrants with the lash shall awe.  
 Who would of Watling-street the dangers share,  
 When the broad pavement of Cheapside is near?  
 Or who that rugged street \* would traverse o'er,  
 That stretches, O Fleet-ditch, from thy black shore  
 To the Tower's moated walls? Here steams ascend  
 That, in mix'd fumes, the wrinkled nose offend.  
 Where chandlers' cauldrons boil; where fishy prey  
 Hide the wet stall, long absent from the sea;  
 And where the cleaver chops the heifer's spoil,  
 And where huge hogsheads sweat with trainy oil;  
 Thy breathing nostril hold: but how shall I  
 Pass, where in piles Carnavian † cheeses lie;  
 Cheese, that the table's unwilling rites denies,  
 And bids me with th' unclosing chaplain rise?

O bear me to the paths of fair Pall-Mall;  
 Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell!  
 At distance rolls along the gilded coach,  
 Nor sturdy carmen on thy walks encroach;  
 No lets would bar thy ways were chairs deny'd,  
 The soft supports of laziness and pride:  
 Shops breathe perfumes, through sashes ribbons glow,  
 The mutual arms of ladies and the beau.  
 Yet still ev'n here, when rains the passage hide,  
 Off the loose stone spirts up a muddy tide  
 Beneath thy careless foot; and from on high,  
 Where masons mount the ladder, fragments fly,  
 Mortar and crumbled lime in showers descend,  
 And o'er thy head destructive tiles impend.

But sometimes let me leave the noisy roads,  
 And silent wander in the close abodes,  
 Where wheels ne'er shake the ground; there pensive  
 stray,

In studious thought, the long uncrowded way.  
 Here I remark each walker's different face,  
 And in their look their various business trace.  
 The broker here his spacious beaver wears,  
 Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares;

\* Thames-street.

† Cheshire, anciently so called.



Bent on some mortgage (to avoid reproach)  
He seeks bye-streets, and saves th' expensive coach.  
Soft, at low doors, old letchers tap their cane,  
For fair recluse, who travels Drury-lane;  
Here roams uncomb'd the lavish rake, to shun  
His Fleet-street draper's everlasting dun.

Careful observers, studious of the town,  
Shun the misfortunes that disgrace the clown;  
Untempted, they condemn the juggler's feats,  
Pass by the Meuse, nor try the thimble's cheats \*;  
When drays bound high, they never cross behind,  
Where bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind:  
And when up Ludgate-hill huge carts move slow,  
Far from the straining steeds securely go,  
Whose dashing hoofs behind them fling the mire,  
And mark with muddy blots the gazing 'squire.  
The Parthian thus his javelin backward throws,  
And as he flies infests pursuing foes.

The thoughtless wits shall frequent forfeits pay,  
Who 'gainst the sentry's box discharge their tea.  
Do thou some court or secret corner seek,  
Nor flush with shame the passing virgin's cheek.

Yet let me not descend to trivial song,  
Nor vulgar circumstance my verse prolong.  
Why should I teach the maid, when torrents pour,  
Her head to shelter from the sudden shower?  
Nature will best her ready hand inform,  
With her spread petticoat to fence the storm.  
Does not each walker know the warning sign,  
When wisps of straw depend upon the twine  
Cross the close street, that then the paver's art  
Renews the ways, deny'd to coach and cart?  
Who knows not that the coachman lashing by  
Oft with his flourish cuts the heedless eye;  
And when he takes his stand, to wait a fare,  
His horses' foreheads shun the Winter's air?  
Nor will I roam where Summer's sultry rays  
Parch the dry ground, and spread with dust the  
ways;

With whirling gusts the rapid atoms rise,  
Smoke o'er the pavement, and involve the skies.

Winter my theme confines; whose nitory wind  
Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind;  
She bids the snow descend in flaky sheets,  
And in her hoary mantle clothe the streets.  
Let not the virgin tread these slippery roads,  
The gathering fleece the hollow patten loads;  
But if thy footsteps slide with clogged frost,  
Strike off the breaking balls against the post.  
On silent wheels the passing coaches roll;  
Oft look behind, and ward the threatening pole.  
In harden'd orbs the school-boy moulds the snow,  
To mark the coachman with a dextrous throw.  
Why do ye, boys, the kennel's surface spread,  
To tempt with faithless path the matron's tread?  
How can you laugh to see the damsel spurn,  
Sink in your frauds, and her green stocking mourn?  
At White's the harness'd chairman idly stands,  
And swings around his waist his tingling hands;  
The sempstress speeds to Change with red-tipt nose;  
The Belgian stove beneath her footstool glows;  
In half-whipt muslin needles useless lie,  
And shuttle-cocks across the counter fly. [prove,  
These sports warm harmless; why then will ye  
Deluded inads, the dangerous flame of love?

Where Covent-garden's famous temple stands,  
That boasts the work of Jones' immortal hands;

\* A cheat commonly practised in the streets with  
three thimbles and a little ball.

Columns with plain magnificence appear,  
And graceful porches lead along the square:  
Here oft my course I bend; when, lo! from far  
I spy the furies of the foot-ball war:

The 'prentice quits his shop, to join the crew,  
Increasing crowds the flying game pursue.  
Thus, as you roll the ball o'er snowy ground,  
The gathering globe augments with every round.  
But whither shall I run? the throng draws nigh,  
The ball now skims the street, now soars on high;  
The dextrous glazier strong returns the bound,  
And jingling sashes on the penthouse sound.

O, roving Muse! recall that wondrous year,  
When Winter reign'd in bleak Britannia's air;  
When hoary Thames, with frosted osiers crown'd,  
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound.  
The waterman, forlorn, along the shore,  
Pensive reclines upon his useless oar;  
See harness'd steeds desert the stony town,  
And wander roads unstable, not their own;  
Wheels o'er the harden'd waters smoothly glide,  
And rase with whiten'd tracks the slippery tide;  
Here the fat cook piles high the blazing fire,  
And scarce the spit can turn the steer entire;  
Booths sudden hide the Thames, long streets appear,  
And numerous games proclaim the crowded fair.  
So, when a general bids the martial train  
Spread their encampment o'er the spacious plain:  
Thick rising tents a canvas city build,  
And the loud dice resound through all the field.

'Twas here the matron found a doleful fair:  
Let elegiac lay the woe relate,  
Soft as the breath of distant flutes, at hours  
When silent evening closes up the flowers;  
Lulling as falling water's hollow noise;  
Indulging grief, like Philomela's voice. [roads;

Doll every day had walk'd these treacherous  
Her neck grew warpt beneath autumnal loads  
Of various fruit: she now a basket bore;  
That head, alas! shall basket bear no more.  
Each booth she frequent past, in quest of gain,  
And boys with pleasure heard her shrilling strain.  
Ah, Doll! all mortals must resign their breath,  
And industry itself submit to death!  
The cracking crystal yields; she sinks, she dies,  
Her head, chopt off, from her lost shoulders flies.  
Pippins she cry'd; but death her voice confounds  
And pip-pip-pip along the ice resounds.

So, when the Thracian furies Orpheus tore,  
And left his bleeding trunk deform'd with gore,  
His sever'd head floats down the silver tide,  
His yet warm tongue for his lost consort cry'd;  
Euridice with quivering voice he mourn'd,  
And Heber's banks Euridice return'd.

But now the western gale the flood unbinds,  
And blackening clouds move on with warmer wind.  
The wooden town its frail foundation leaves,  
And Thames' full urn rolls down his plenteous  
waves;

From every penthouse streams the fleeting snow,  
And with dissolving frost the pavements flow.

Experienc'd men, inur'd to city ways,  
Need not the calendar to count their days.  
When through the town with slow and solemn  
Led by the nostril, walks the muzzled bear;  
Behind him moves, majestically dull,  
The pride of Hockley-hole, the surly bull.  
Learn hence the periods of the week to name,  
Mondays and Thursdays are the days of game.

When fishy stalls with double store are laid ;  
The golden-belly'd carp, the broad-finn'd maid,  
Red-speckled trouts, the salmon's silver jowl,  
The jointed lobster, and unscaley sole,  
And luscious scallops to allure the tastes  
Of rigid zealots to delicious fasts ;  
Wednesdays and Fridays, you'll observe from hence,  
Days when our sires were doom'd to abstinence.

When dirty waters from balconies drop,  
And dext'rous damselfs twirl the sprinkling mop,  
And cleanse the spatter'd sash, and scrub the stairs,  
Know Saturday's conclusive morn appears.

Successive cries the seasons' change declare,  
And mark the monthly progress of the year.  
Hark ! how the streets with treble voices ring,  
To sell the bounteous product of the Spring !  
Sweet-smelling flowers, and elder's early bud,  
With nettle's tender shoots, to cleanse the blood ;  
And, when June's thunder cools the sultry skies,  
E'en Sundays are profan'd by mackerel cries.

Walnuts the fruiterer's hand in Autumn stain,  
Blue plums and juicy pears augment his gain :  
Next oranges the longing boys entice,  
To trust their copper fortunes to the dice.

When rosemary, and bays, the poet's crown,  
Are bawl'd, in frequent cries, through all the town,  
Then judge the festival of Christmas near,  
Christmas, the joyous period of the year.

Now with bright holly all your temples strow,  
With laurel green, and sacred misletoe.  
Now, heaven-born Charity ! thy blessings shed ;  
Did meagre Want uprear her sickly head ;  
Did shivering limbs be warm ; let Plenty's bowl  
In humble roofs make glad the needy soul !  
See, see ! the heaven-born maid her blessing shed ;  
So, meagre Want uprears her sickly head ;  
Toth'd are the naked, and the needy glad,  
While selfish Avarice alone is sad.

Proud coaches pass, regardless of the mean  
Of infant orphans, and the widow's groan ;  
While Charity still moves the walker's mind,  
His liberal purse relieves the lame and blind.  
Udiciously thy helpence are bestow'd,  
Where the laborious beggar sweeps the road.  
Whate'er you give, give ever at demand,  
For let old age long stretch his palsy'd hand.  
Those who give late are importun'd each day,  
And still are teas'd, because they still delay.  
F'er the miser durst his farthings spare,  
He thinly spreads them through the public square,  
Where, all beside the rail, rang'd beggars lie,  
And from each other catch the doleful cry ;  
And Heaven, for two-pence, cheaply wipes his score,  
Afts up his eyes, and hastes to beggar more.

Where the brass-knocker, wrapt in flannel band,  
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand ;  
Th' upholder, rueful harbinger of Death,  
Vails with impatience for the dying breath ;  
As vultures o'er the camp, with hovering flight,  
Huff up the future carnage of the fight.

Here canst thou pass, unimpidful of a prayer,  
That Heaven in mercy may thy brother spare ?  
Come, Fortescue, sincere, experienc'd friend,  
Thy briefs, thy deeds, and ev'n thy fees suspend ;  
Come, let us leave the Temple's silent walls,  
The business to my distant lodging calls ;  
Through the long Strand together let us stray ;  
With thee conversing, I forget the way.  
Behold that narrow street which steep descends,  
Whose building to the slimy shore extends ;

Here Arundel's fam'd structure rear'd its frame,  
The street alone retains the empty name.  
Where Titian's glowing paint the canvass warm'd,  
And Raphael's fair design, with judgment, charm'd ;  
Now hangs the bellman's song, and pasted here  
The colour'd prints of Overton appear.  
Where statues breath'd the works of Phidias' hands,  
A wooden pump, or lonely watch-house, stands.  
There Essex' stately pile adorn'd the shore,  
There Cecil's, Bedford's, Villiers', now no more.  
Yet Burlington's fair palace still remains ;  
Beauty within, without proportion, reigns.  
Beneath his eye declining art revives,  
The wall with animated picture lives ;  
There Handel strikes the strings, the melting strain  
Transports the soul, and thrills through every vein ;  
There oft I enter, (but with cleaner shoes,)  
For Burlington's belov'd by every Muse.

O ye associate walkers ! O my friends !  
Upon your state what happiness attends !  
What though no coach to frequent visit rolls,  
Nor for your shilling chairmen sling their poles ;  
Yet still your nerves rheumatic pains defy,  
Nor lazy jaundice dulls your saffron eye ;  
No wasting cough discharges sounds of death,  
Nor wheezing asthma heaves in vain for breath ;  
Nor from your restless couch is heard the groan  
Of burning gout, or sedentary stone.  
Let others in the jolting coach confide,  
Or in the leaky boat the Thames divide ;  
Or, box'd within the chair, condemn the street,  
And trust their safety to another's feet :  
Still let me walk ; for oft the sudden gale  
Ruffles the tide, and shifts the dangerous sail ;  
Then shall the passenger too late deplore  
The whelming billow, and the faithless oar ;  
The drunken chairman in the kennel spurns,  
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns.  
Who can recount the coach's various harms,  
The legs disjointed, and the broken arms ?

I've seen a beau, in some ill-fated hour,  
When o'er the stones choak'd kennels swell the shower,

In gilded chariot loll ; he with disdain  
Views spatter'd passengers all drench'd in rain.  
With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near ;  
Now rule thy prancing steeds, lac'd charioteer :  
The dustman lashes on with spiteful rage,  
His ponderous spokes thy painted wheel engage ;  
Crush'd is thy pride, down falls the shrieking beau,  
The slabby pavement crystal fragments strow ;  
Black floods of mire th' embroider'd coat disgrace,  
And mud enwraps the honours of his face.  
So, when dread Jove the son of Phœbus hurl'd,  
Scar'd with dark thunder, to the nether world,  
The headstrong coursers tore the silver reins,  
And the Sun's beamy ruin gilds the plains.

If the pale walker pant with weakening ills,  
His sickly hand is stor'd with friendly bills : (fame,  
From hence he learns the seventh-born doctor's  
From hence he learns the cheapest taylor's name.)

Shall the large mutton smoke upon your boards ?  
Such Newgate's copious market best affords.  
Wouldst at thou with mighty beef augment thy meal ?  
Seek Leaden-hall ; St. James's sends thee veal ;  
Thames-street gives cheeses ; Covent-garden fruits ;  
Moorfields old books ; and Monmouth-street old suits.

Hence mayst thou well supply the wants of life,  
Support thy family, and clothe thy wife.

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,  
 And various science lures the learned eye ; [groan,  
 The bending shelves with ponderous scholiasts  
 And deep divines, to modern shops unknown :  
 Here, like the bee, that on industrious wing  
 Collects the various odours of the Spring,  
 Walkers at leisure, learning's flowers may spoil,  
 Nor watch the wasting of the midnight oil ;  
 May morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,  
 A midew'd Bacon, or Stagyr's sage :  
 Here sauntering 'prentices o'er Otway weep,  
 O'er Congreve smile, or over D'Urfey sleep ;  
 Pleased sempstresses the Lock's fam'd Rape unfold ;  
 And Squirts \* read Garth, till apozems grow cold.

O Lintot ! let my labours obvious lie,  
 Rang'd on thy stall, for every curious eye !  
 So shall the poor these precepts gratis know,  
 And to my verse their future safeties owe.

What walker shall his mean ambition fix  
 On the false lustre of a coach and six ?  
 Let the vain virgin, lur'd by glaring show,  
 Sigh for the liveries of th' embroider'd beau.

See you bright chariot on its braces swing,  
 With Flanders mares, and on an arched spring.  
 That wretch, to gain an equipage and place,  
 Betray'd his sister to a lewd embrace,  
 This coach, that with the blazon'd 'scutcheon glows,  
 Vain of his unknown race, the coxcomb shows.  
 Here the brib'd lawyer, sunk in velvet, sleeps ;  
 The starving orphan, as he passes, weeps ;  
 There flames a fool, begirt with tinsel slaves,  
 Who wastes the wealth of a whole race of knaves ;  
 That other, with a clustering train behind,  
 Owes his new honours to a sordid mind !  
 This next in court-fidelity excels,  
 The public rifles, and his country sells.  
 May the proud chariot never be my fate,  
 If purchas'd at so mean, so dear a rate !  
 Or rather give me sweet content, on foot,  
 Wrapt in my virtue, and a good soutout !

### BOOK III.

#### *Of walking the Streets by Night.*

O TRIVIA, goddess ! leave these low abodes,  
 And traverse o'er the wide ethereal roads ;  
 Celestial queen ! put on thy robes of light,  
 Now Cynthia nam'd, fair regent of the night.  
 At sight of thee, the villain sheathes his sword,  
 Nor scales the wall, to steal the wealthy hoard.  
 O may thy silver lamp from Heaven's high bower  
 Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour !

When Night first bids the twinkling stars appear,  
 Or with her cloudy vest enwraps the air,  
 Then swarms the busy street ; with caution tread,  
 Where the shop-windows † falling threat thy head ;  
 Now labourers home return and join their strength  
 To bear the tottering plank, or ladder's length ;  
 Still fix thy eyes intent upon the throng,  
 And, as the passes open, wind along.

Where the fair columns of St. Clement stand,  
 Whose straiten'd bounds encroach upon the Strand ;  
 Where the low penthouse bows the walker's head,  
 And the rough pavement wounds the yielding tread ;  
 Where not a post protects the narrow space,  
 And, strung in twines, combs dangle in thy face ;

Summon at once thy courage, rouse thy care,  
 Stand firm, look back, be resolute, beware.  
 Forth issuing from steep lanes, the collier's steeds  
 Drag the black load ; another cart succeeds ;  
 Team follows team, crowds heap'd on crowds appear,  
 And wait impatient till the road grow clear.  
 Now all the pavement sounds with trampling feet,  
 And the mix'd hurry barricades the street.  
 Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team  
 Cracks the tough harness ; here a ponderous beam  
 Lies over-turn'd athwart ; for slaughter fed,  
 Here lowing bullocks raise their horned head.  
 Now oaths grow loud, with coaches coaches jar,  
 And the smart blow provokes the sturdy war ;  
 From the high box they whirl the thong around,  
 And with the twining lash their shins resound :  
 Their rage ferments, more dangerous wounds they  
 try,

And the blood gushes down their painful eye.  
 And now on foot the frowning warriors light,  
 And with their ponderous fists renew the fight ;  
 Blow answers blow, their cheeks are smear'd with  
 blood,

Till down they fall, and grappling roll in mud.  
 So, when two boars, in wild Ytene \* bred,  
 Or on Westphalia's fattening chesnuts fed,  
 Gnash their sharp tusks, and, rous'd with equal fire,  
 Dispute the reign of some luxurious mire ;  
 In the black flood they wallow o'er and o'er,  
 Till their arm'd jaws distil with foam and gore.

Where the mob gathers, swiftly shoot along,  
 Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng :  
 Lur'd by the silver hilt, amid the swarm,  
 The subtle artist will thy side disarm.  
 Nor is the flaxen wig with safety worn ;  
 High on the shoulder, in a basket borne,  
 Lurks the sly boy, whose hand, to rapine bred,  
 Plucks off the curling honours of thy head.  
 Here dives the skulking thief, with practis'd sleight,  
 And unfelt fingers make thy pocket light.

Where's the now the watch, with all its trinkets, flown ?  
 And thy late snuff-box is no more thy own.  
 But, lo ! his bolder thefts some tradesman spies,  
 Swift from his prey the scudding lurcher flies ;  
 Dextrous he 'scapes the coach with nimble bounds,  
 Whilst every honest tongue "stop thief !" resounds.  
 So speeds the wily fox, alarm'd by fear,  
 Who lately filch'd the turkey's callow care ;  
 Hounds following hounds grow louder as he flies,  
 And injur'd tenants join the hunter's cries.  
 Breathless, he stumbling falls. Ill-fated boy !  
 Why did not honest work thy youth employ ?  
 Seiz'd by rough hands, he's dragg'd amid the rout,  
 And stretch'd beneath the pump's incessant spout :  
 Or plung'd in miry ponds, he gasping lies,  
 Mud chokes his mouth, and plaisters o'er his eyes.

Let not the ballad singer's thrilling strain  
 Amid the swarm thy listening ear detain :  
 Guard well thy pocket ; for these Syrens stand  
 To aid the labours of the diving hand ;  
 Confederate in the cheat, they draw the throng,  
 And cambric handkerchiefs reward the song.  
 But soon as coach or cart drives rattling on,  
 The rabble part, in shoals they backward run.  
 So Jove's loud bolts the mingled war divide,  
 And Greece and Troy retreat on either side.

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace,  
 And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,

\* An apothecary's boy, in The Dispensary.

† A species of window now almost forgotten. N.

\* New Forest in Hampshire, anciently so called.

Stop short; nor struggle through the crowd in vain,  
But watch with careful eye the passing train.  
Yet I, (perhaps too fond,) if chance the tide  
Tumultuous bear my partner from my side,  
Impatient venture back; despising harm,  
I force my passage where the thickest swarm.  
Thus his lost bride the Trojan sought in vain  
Through night, and arms, and flames, and hills of  
slain.

Thus Nisus wander'd o'er the pathless grove,  
To find the brave companion of his love.  
The pathless grove in vain he wanders o'er:  
Euryalus, alas! is now no more.

That walker who, regardless of his pace,  
Turns oft to pore upon the damsel's face,  
From side to side by thrusting elbows tost,  
Shall strike his aching breast against a post;  
Or water, dash'd from fishy stalls, shall stain  
His hapless coat with spirits of scaly rain.  
But, if unwarily he chance to stray  
Where twirling turnstiles intercept the way,  
The thwarting passenger shall force them round,  
And beat the wretch half breathless to the ground.

Let constant vigilance thy footsteps guide  
And wary circumspection guard thy side; [night,  
Then shalt thou walk, unharm'd, the dangerous  
Nor need th' officious link-boy's smoky light.  
Thou never wilt attempt to cross the road,  
Where ale-house benches rest the porter's load,  
Frisious to heedless shins; no barrow's wheel,  
That bruises oft the truant school-boy's heel,  
Behind thee rolling, with insidious pace,  
Shall mark thy stocking with a miry trace.  
Yet not thy venturous steps approach too nigh,  
Where, gaping wide, low steepy cellars lie.  
Should thy shoe wrench aside, down, down: you fall,  
And overturn the scolding huckster's stall;  
The scolding huckster shall not o'er thee moan,  
But peen exact for nuts and pears o'erthrown.

Though you through cleanlier alleys wind by day,  
To shun the hurries of the public way,  
Yet ne'er to those dark paths by night retire;  
Mind only safety, and condemn the mire.  
Then no impervious courts thy haste detain,  
Nor sneering alewives bid thee turn again.

Where Lincoln's-inn, wide space, is rail'd around,  
Cross not with venturous step; there oft is found  
The lurking thief, who, while the day-light shone,  
Made the walls echo with his begging tone:  
That crutch, which late compassion mov'd, shall  
wound

Thy bleeding head, and fell thee to the ground.  
Though thou art tempted by the link-man's call,  
Yet trust him not along the lonely wall;  
In the mid way he'll quench the flaming brand,  
And share the booty with the pilfering band.  
Still keep the public streets, where oily rays,  
Shot from the crystal lamp, o'erspread the ways.

Happy Augusta! law-defended town!  
Here no dark lanterns shade the villain's frown;  
No Spanish jealousies thy lanes infest,  
Nor Roman vengeance stabs th' unwary breast;  
Here Tyranny ne'er lifts her purple hand,  
But Liberty and Justice guard the land;  
No bravos here profess the bloody trade,  
Nor is the church the murderer's refuge made.

Let not the chairman, with assuming stride,  
Press near the wall, and rudely thrust thy side:  
The laws have set him bounds; his servile feet  
Should ne'er encroach where posts defend the street.

Yet who the footman's arrogance can quell,  
Whose flambeau gilds the sashes of Pall-Mall,  
When in long rank a train of torches flame,  
To light the midnight visits of the dame?  
Others, perhaps, by happier guidance led,  
May where the chairman rests with safety tread;  
Whene'er I pass, their poles (unseen below)  
Make my knee tremble with a jarring blow.

If wheels bar up the road, where streets are crost,  
With gentle words the coachman's ear accost:  
He ne'er the threat or harsh command obeys,  
But with contempt the spatter'd shoe surveys.  
Now man with utmost fortitude thy soul,  
To cross the way where carts and coaches roll;  
Yet do not in thy hardy skill confide,  
Nor rashly risk the kennel's spacious stride;  
Stay till afar the distant wheel you hear,  
Like dying thunder in the breaking air;  
Thy foot will slide upon the miry stone,  
And passing coaches crush thy tortur'd bone,  
Or wheels enclose the road; on either hand,  
Pent round with perils, in the midst you stand,  
And call for aid in vain; the coachman swears,  
And carmen drive, unmindful of thy prayers.  
Where wilt thou turn? ah! whither wilt thou fly?  
On every side the pressing spokes are nigh.  
So sailors, while Charybdis' gulph they shun,  
Amaz'd, on Scylla's craggy dangers run.

Be sure observe where brown Ostrea stands,  
Who boasts her shelly ware from Wallfleet sands;  
There may'st thou pass with safe unmiry feet,  
Where the rais'd pavement leads athwart the street.  
If where Fleet-ditch with muddy current flows,  
You chance to roam, where oyster-tubs in rows  
Are rang'd beside the posts; there stay thy haste,  
And with the savoury fish indulge thy taste:  
The damsel's knife the gaping shell commands,  
While the salt liquor streams between her hands.

The man had sure a palate cover'd o'er  
With brass or steel, that on the rocky shore  
First broke the oozy oyster's pearly coat,  
And risk'd the living morsel down his throat.  
What will not Luxury taste? Earth, sea, and air,  
Are daily ransack'd for the bill of fare!  
Blood stuff'd in skins is British Christian's food!  
And France robs marshes of the croaking brood!  
Spongy morels in strong ragouts are found,  
And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd.

When from high spouts the dashing torrents fall,  
Ever be watchful to maintain the wall; [throng  
For, should'st thou quit thy ground, the rushing  
Will with impetuous fury drive along;  
All press to gain those honours thou hast lost,  
And rudely shove thee far without the post.  
Then to retrieve the shed you strive in vain,  
Draggled all o'er, and soak'd in floods of rain.  
Yet rather bear the shower, and toils of mud,  
Than in the doubtful quarrel risk thy blood.  
O think on Oedipus' detested state,  
And by his woes be warn'd to shun thy fate.

Where three roads join'd, he met his sire un-  
known;

(Unhappy sire, but more unhappy son!)  
Each claim'd the way, their swords the strife decide,  
The hoary monarch fell, he groan'd, and died!  
Hence sprung the fatal plague that thinn'd thy  
reign,

Thy cursed incest! and thy children slain!  
Hence wert thou doom'd in endless night to stray  
Thro' Theban streets, and cheerless grope thy way.

Contemplate, mortal, on thy fleeting years ;  
 See, with black train the funeral pomp appears !  
 Whether some heir attends in sable state,  
 And mourns, with outward grief, a parent's fate ;  
 Or the fair virgin, nipt in beauty's bloom,  
 A crowd of lovers follow to her tomb :  
 Why is the hearse with 'scutcheons blazon'd round,  
 And with the nodding plume of ostrich crown'd ?  
 No : the dead know it not, nor profit gain ;  
 It only serves to prove the living vain.  
 How short is life ! how frail is human trust !  
 Is all this pomp for laying dust to dust ?

Where the nail'd hoop defends the painted stall,  
 Brush not thy sweeping skirt too near the wall :  
 Thy heedless sleeve will drink the colour'd oil,  
 And spot indelible thy pocket soil.  
 Has not wise Nature strung the legs and feet  
 With firmest nerves, design'd to walk the street ?  
 Has she not given us hands to grope aright,  
 Amidst the frequent dangers of the night ?  
 And think'st thou not the double nostril meant,  
 To warn from oily woes by previous scent ?

Who can the various city frauds \* recite,  
 With all the petty rapines of the night ?  
 Who now the guinea-dropper's bait regards,  
 Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards ?  
 Why should I warn thee ne'er to join the fray,  
 Where the sham quarrel interrupts the way ?  
 Lives there in these our days so soft a clown,  
 Brav'd by the bully's oaths, or threatening frown ?  
 I need not strict enjoin the pocket's care,  
 When from the crowded play thou lead'st the fair ;  
 Who has not here or watch or snuff-box lost,  
 Or handkerchiefs that India's shuttle boast ?  
 O ! may thy virtue guard thee through the roads  
 Of Drury's mazy courts, and dark abodes !  
 The harlots' guileful paths, who nightly stand  
 Where Catharine-street descends into the Strand !  
 Say, vagrant Muse, their wiles and subtle arts,  
 To lure the strangers' unsuspecting hearts :  
 So shall our youth on healthful sinews tread,  
 And city cheeks grow warm with rural red.

'Tis she who nightly strolls with sauntering pace,  
 No stubborn stays her yielding shape embrace ;  
 Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,  
 The new-scour'd manteau, and the slattern air ;  
 High-draggled petticoats her travels show,  
 And hollow cheeks with artful blushes glow ;  
 With flattering sounds she soothes the credulous ear,  
 " My noble captain ! charmer ! love ! my dear !"  
 In riding-hood near tavern-doors she plies,  
 Or muffled pinners hide her livid eyes.  
 With empty bandbox she delights to range,  
 And feigns a distant errand from the 'Change :  
 Nay, she will oft the quaker's hood prophane,  
 And trudge demure the rounds of Drury-lane.  
 She darts from sarcenet ambush wily leers,  
 Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs  
 Her fan will pat thy cheek ; these snares disdain,  
 Nor gaze behind thee, when she turns again.

I knew a yeoman, who, for thirst of gain,  
 To the great city drove, from Devon's plain,  
 His numerous lowing herd ; his herds he sold,  
 And his deep leathern pocket bagg'd with gold.  
 Drawn by a fraudulent nymph, he gaz'd, he sigh'd :  
 Unmindful of his home, and distant bride,  
 She leads the willing victim to his doom,  
 Through winding alleys, to her cobweb room.

\* Various cheats formerly in practice.

Thence thro' the street he reels from post to post,  
 Valiant with wine, nor knows his treasure lost.  
 The vagrant wretch th' assembled watchmen spies,  
 He waxes his hanger, and their poles defies ;  
 Deep in the round-house pent, all night he snores,  
 And the next morn in vain his fate deplores.

Ah, hapless swain ! unus'd to pains and ills !  
 Canst thou forego roast-beef for nauseous pills ?  
 How wilt thou lift to Heaven thy eyes and hands,  
 When the long scroll the surgeon's fees demands !  
 Or else (ye gods, avert that worst disgrace !) <sup>word,</sup>  
 Thy ruin'd nose falls level with thy face !  
 Then shall thy wife thy loathsome kiss disdain,  
 And wholesome neighbours from thy mug refrain.

Yet there are watchmen, who with friendly light  
 Will teach thy reeling steps to tread aright ;  
 For sixpence will support thy helpless arm,  
 And home conduct thee, safe from nightly harm.  
 But, if they shake their lanterns, from afar  
 To call their brethren to confederate war,  
 When rakes resist their power ; if hapless you  
 Should chance to wander with the scouring crew ;  
 Though Fortune yield thee captive, ne'er despair,  
 But seek the constable's considerate ear ;  
 He will reverse the watchman's harsh decree,  
 Mov'd by the rhetoric of a silver fee.

Thus, would you gain some favourite courier's  
 Fee not the petty clerks, but bribe my lord.  
 Now is the time that rakes their revels keep ;  
 Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.

His scatter'd pence the flying nicker \* flings,  
 And with the copper shower the casement rings.  
 Who has not heard the scourer's midnight fame !  
 Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name ?  
 Was there a watchman took his hourly rounds,  
 Safe from their blows, or new-invented wounds ?  
 I pass their desperate deeds, and mischiefs close,  
 Where from Snow-hill black steepy torrents run ;  
 How matrons, hoop'd within the hoghead's woud,  
 Were tumbled furious thence ; the rolling tomb  
 O'er the stones thunders, bounds from side to side ;  
 So Regulus, to save his country, dy'd.

Where a dim gleam the paly lantern throws  
 O'er the mid pavement, heapy rubbish grows ;  
 Or arched vaults their gaping jaws extend,  
 Or the dark caves to common shores descend,  
 Oft by the winds extinct the signal lies,  
 Or smother'd in the glimmering socket dies,  
 Ere Night has half roll'd round her ebon throne ;  
 In the wide gulph the shatter'd coach, o'erthrown,  
 Sinks with the snorting steeds ; the reins are broke,  
 And from the crackling axle flies the spoke.  
 So, when fam'd Eddystone's far-shooting ray,  
 That led the sailor through the stormy way,  
 Was from its rocky roots by billows torn,  
 And the high turret in the whirlwind borne ;  
 Fleets bulg'd their sides against the craggy land,  
 And pitchy ruins blacken'd all the strand.

Who then through night would hire the harness'd  
 steed ?

And who would choose the rattling wheel for speed ?  
 But hark ! Distress, with screaming voice, draws  
 nigher,

And wakes the slumbering street with cries of fire.  
 At first a glowing red enwraps the skies,  
 And, borne by winds, the scattering sparks arise ;

\* Gentlemen who delighted to break windows  
 with halfpence.

From beam to beam the fierce contagion spreads;  
 The spiry flames now lift aloft their heads;  
 Through the burst sash a blazing deluge pours,  
 And splitting tiles descend in rattling showers.  
 Now with thick crowds th' enlighten'd pavement  
 swarms,  
 The fireman sweats beneath his crooked arms;  
 A leathern casque his venturous head defends,  
 Boldly he climbs where thickest smoke ascends;  
 Mov'd by the mother's streaming eyes and prayers,  
 The helpless infant through the flame he bears,  
 With no less virtue, than through hostile fire  
 The Dardan hero bore his aged sire.  
 See, forceful engines spout their levell'd streams,  
 To quench the blaze that runs along the beams;  
 The grappling hook plucks rafters from the walls,  
 And heaps on heaps the smoky ruin falls;  
 Blown by strong winds, the fiery tempest roars,  
 Tears down new walls, and pours along the floors;  
 The Heavens are all a-blaze, the face of Night  
 Is cover'd with a sanguine dreadful light.  
I was such a light involv'd thy towers, O Rome!  
the dire presage of mighty Cesar's doom,  
 When the Sun veil'd in rust his mourning head,  
 And frightful prodigies the skies o'erspread.  
 Hark! the drum thunders! far, ye crowds, retire:  
 Behold! the ready match is tip'd with fire,  
 The nitrous store is laid, the smutty train,  
 With running blaze, awakes the barrel'd grain;  
 Flames sudden wrap the walls; with sullen sound  
 The shatter'd pile sinks on the smoky ground.  
 O, when the years shall have revolv'd the date,  
 Th' inevitable hour of Naples' fate,  
 Her sapp'd foundations shall with thunders shake,  
 And heave and toss upon the sulphurous lake;  
 Earth's womb at once the fiery flood shall rend,  
 And in th' abyss her plunging towers descend.  
 Consider, reader, what fatigues I've known,  
 The toils, the perils, of the wintery town;  
 What riots seen, what bustling crowds I bore,  
 How oft I cross'd where carts and coaches roar;  
 Yet shall I bless my labours, if mankind  
 Their future safety from my dangers find.  
 Thus the bold traveller (inur'd to toil,  
 Whose steps have printed Asia's desert soil,  
 The barbarous Krabs' haunt; or shivering coast  
 Of Greenland's mountains of eternal frost;  
 Whom Providence, in length of years, restores  
 To the wish'd harbour of his native shores)  
 Sets forth his journals to the public view,  
 To caution, by his woes, the wandering crew.  
 And now complete my generous labours lie,  
 'Tis finish'd, and ripe for immortality.  
 Death shall entomb in dust this mouldering frame,  
 But never reach th' eternal part, my fame.  
 When W— and G—, mighty names! \* are dead;  
 Or but at Chelsea under custards read;  
 When critics crazy bandboxes repair;  
 And tragedies, turn'd rockets, bounce in air;  
 High rais'd on Fleet-street posts, consign'd to Fame,  
 This work shall shine and walkers bless my name.

\* Probably Ward and Gildon. N.

SWEET WILLIAM'S FAREWELL TO  
 BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

ALL in the Downs the fleet was moor'd,  
 The streamers waving in the wind,  
 When Black-ey'd Susan came aboard.  
 "Oh! where shall I my true-love find?  
 Tell me, ye jovial sailors, tell me true,  
 If my sweet William sails among the crew."

William, who high upon the yard  
 Rock'd with the billow to and fro,  
 Soon as her well-known voice he heard,  
 He sigh'd, and cast his eyes below:  
 The cord slides swiftly through his glowing hands,  
 And (quick as lightning) on the deck he stands.

So the sweet lark, high pois'd in air,  
 Shuts close his pinions to his breast,  
 (If chance his mate's shrill call he hear)  
 And drops at once into her nest.  
 The noblest captain in the British fleet  
 Might envy William's lip those kisses sweet.

"O Susan, Susan, lovely dear,  
 My vows shall ever true remain;  
 Let me kiss off that falling tear;  
 We only part to meet again.  
 Change, as ye list, ye winds; my heart shall be  
 The faithful compass that still points to thee.

"Believe not what the landmen say  
 Who tempt with doubts thy constant mind.  
 They'll tell thee, sailors, when away,  
 In every port a mistress find:  
 Yes, yes, believe them when they tell thee so,  
 For thou art present wheresoe'er I go.

"If to fair India's coast we sail,  
 Thy eyes are seen in diamonds bright;  
 Thy breath is Afric's spicy gale,  
 Thy skin is ivory so white.  
 Thus every beauteous object that I view,  
 Wakes in my soul some charm of lovely Sue.

"Though battle call me from thy arms,  
 Let not my pretty Susan mourn;  
 Though cannons roar, yet, safe from harms,  
 William shall to his dear return.  
 Love turns aside the balls that round me fly,  
 Lest precious tears should drop from Susan's eye."

The boatswain gave the dreadful word,  
 The sails their swelling bosom spread;  
 No longer must she stay aboard:  
 They kiss'd, she sigh'd, he hung his head.  
 Her lessening boat unwilling rows to land:  
 "Adieu!" she cries; and wav'd her lily hand.

A BALLAD,

FROM THE WHAT-D-YE-CALL-IT.

'Twas when the seas were roaring  
 With hollow blasts of wind;  
 A damsel lay deploring,  
 All on a rock reclin'd.

Wide o'er the foaming billows  
She cast a wistful look ;  
Her head was crown'd with willows,  
That trembled o'er the brook.

" Twelve months are gone and over,  
And nine long tedious days ;  
Why didst thou, venturous lover,  
Why didst thou trust the seas ?  
Cease, cease, thou cruel Ocean,  
And let my lover rest :  
Ah ! what's thy troubled motion  
To that within my breast ?

" The merchant, robb'd of pleasure,  
Sees tempests in despair ;  
But what's the loss of treasure,  
To losing of my dear ?  
Should you some coast be laid on,  
Where gold and diamonds grow,  
You'd find a richer maiden,  
But none that loves you so.

" How can they say that Nature  
Has nothing made in vain ;  
Why then beneath the water  
Should hideous rocks remain ?  
No eyes the rocks discover,  
That lurk beneath the deep,  
To wreck the wandering lover,  
And leave the maid to weep."

All melancholy lying,  
Thus wail'd she for her dear ;  
Repay'd each blast with sighing,  
Each billow with a tear ;  
When o'er the white wave stooping,  
His floating corpse she spy'd ;  
Then, like a lily drooping,  
She bow'd her head, and dy'd.

### FABLE.

#### THE GOAT WITHOUT A BEARD.

'Tis certain that the modish passions  
Descend among the crowd like fashions.  
Excuse me, then, if pride, conceit  
(The manners of the fair and great)  
I give to monkeys, asses, dogs,  
Fleas, owls, goats, butterflies, and hogs,  
I say that these are proud : what then !  
I never said they equal men.

A Goat (as vain as Goat can be)  
Affected singularity :

Whene'er a thymy bank he found,  
He roll'd upon the fragrant ground,  
And then with fond attention stood,  
Fix'd o'er his image in the flood.

" I hate my frowzy beard," he cries,  
My youth is lost in this disguise.

Did not the females know my vigour,  
Well might they loath this reverend figure."

Resolv'd to smooth his shaggy face,  
He sought the barber of the place.  
A flippant monkey, spruce and smart,  
Hard by, profess'd the dapper art :  
His pole with pewter-basons hung,  
Black rotten teeth in order strung,

Rang'd cups, that in the window stood,  
Lin'd with red rags to look like blood,  
Did well his threefold trade explain,  
Who shav'd, drew teeth, and breath'd a vein.

The Goat he welcomes with an air,  
And seats him in his wooden chair :  
Mouth, nose, and cheek, the lather hides :  
Light, smooth, and swift, the razor glides.

" I hope your custom, sir," says Pug.  
" Sure never face was half so smug !"

The Goat, impatient for applause,  
Swift to the neighbouring hill withdraws.  
The shaggy people grinn'd and star'd.

" Heigh-day ! what's here ? without a beard !  
Say, brother, whence the dire disgrace ?

What envious hand hath robb'd your face ?"  
When thus the fop, with smiles of scorn,  
" Are beards by civil nations worn ?

Ev'n Muscovites have mow'd their chins.  
Shall we, like formal Capuchins,  
Stubborn in pride, retain the mode,  
And bear about the hairy load ?

Whene'er we through the village stray,  
Are we not mock'd along the way,  
Insulted with loud shouts of scorn,  
By boys our beards disgrac'd and torn ?"

" Were you no more with Goats to dwell,  
Brother, I grant you reason well,"  
Replies a bearded chief. " Beside,  
If boys can mortify thy pride,  
How wilt thou stand the ridicule  
Of our whole flock ? Affected fool !"

Coxcombs, distinguish'd from the rest,  
To all but coxcombs are a jest.

### FABLE.

#### THE UNIVERSAL AFFAIRITION.

A RAKE, by every passion rul'd,  
With every vice his youth had cool'd ;  
Disease his tainted blood assails ;  
His spirits droop, his vigour fails :  
With secret ills at home he pines,  
And, like infirm old age, declines.

As, twing'd with pain, he pensive sits,  
And raves, and prays, and swears, by fits,  
A ghastly Phantom, lean and wan,  
Before him rose, and thus began :

" My name, perhaps, hath reach'd your ear ;  
Attend, and be advis'd by Care.  
Nor love, nor honour, wealth, nor power,  
Can give the heart a cheerful hour,  
When health is lost. Be timely wise :  
With health all taste of pleasure flies."

Thus said, the Phantom disappears.  
The wary counsel wak'd his fears.  
He now from all excess abstains,  
With physic purifies his veins ;  
And, to procure a sober life,  
Resolves to venture on a wife.

But now again the Sprite ascends,  
Where'er he walks, his ear attends,  
Insinuates that beauty 's frail,  
That perseverance must prevail,  
With jealousies his brain inflames,  
And whispers all her lovers' names.  
In other hours she represents  
His household charge, his annual rents,

Increasing debts, perplexing duns,  
And nothing for his younger sons.

Straight all his thought to gain he turns,  
And with the thirst of lucre burns.  
But, when possess'd of Fortune's store,  
The Spectre haunts him more and more ;  
Sets want and misery in view,  
Bold thieves, and all the murdering crew ;  
Alarms him with eternal frights,  
Infests his dreams, or wakes his nights.  
How shall he chase this hideous guest ?  
Power may, perhaps, protect his rest.  
To power he rose. Again the Sprite  
Besets him morning, noon, and night ;  
Talks of Ambition's tottering seat,  
How Envy persecutes the great ;  
Of rival hate, of treacherous friends,  
And what disgrace his fall attends.

The court he quits, to fly from Care,  
And seeks the peace of rural air ;  
His groves, his fields, amus'd his hours ;  
He prun'd his trees, he rais'd his flowers ;  
But Care again his steps pursues,  
Warns him of blasts, of blighting dews,  
Of plundering insects, snails, and rains,  
And droughts that starv'd the labour'd plains.  
Abroad, at home, the Spectre's there ;  
In vain we seek to fly from Care.

At length he thus the Ghost address :  
" Since thou must be my constant guest,  
Be kind, and follow me no more ;  
For Care, by right, should go before."

## FABLE.

### THE JUGGLERS.

A JUGGLER long through all the town  
Had rais'd his fortune and renown ;  
You'd think (so far his art transcends)  
The devil at his fingers' ends.

Vice heard his fame, she read his bill ;  
Convinc'd of his inferior skill,  
She sought his booth, and from the crowd  
Defy'd the man of art aloud.

" Is this then he so fam'd for sleight ?  
Can this slow bungler cheat your sight ?  
Dares he with me dispute the prize ?  
I leave it to impartial eyes."

Provok'd, the Juggler cry'd, " 'Tis done ;  
In science I submit to none."

Thus said, the cups and balls he play'd ;  
By turns this here, that there, conveyed.  
The cards, obedient to his words,  
Are by a fillip turn'd to birds.

His little boxes change the grain :  
Trick after trick deludes the train.  
He shakes his bag, he shows all fair ;  
His fingers spread, and nothing there ;  
Then bids it rain with showers of gold ;  
And now his ivory eggs are told ;  
But, when from thence the hen he draws,  
Amaz'd spectators hum applause.

Vice now stept forth, and took the place,  
With all the forms of his grimace.

" This magic looking-glass," she cries,  
" (There, hand it round) will charm your eyes."  
Each eager eye the sight desir'd,  
And every man himself admir'd.

Next, to a senator addressing,  
" See this bank-note ; observe the blessing.  
Breathe on the bill. Heigh, pass ! 'Tis gone."  
Upon his lips a padlock shown.  
A second puff the magic broke ;  
The padlock vanish'd, and he spoke.

Twelve bottles rang'd upon the board,  
All full, with heady liquor stor'd,  
By clean conveyance disappear,  
And now two bloody swords are there.

A purse she to a thief expos'd ;  
At once his ready fingers clos'd.  
He opes his fist, the treasure's fled :  
He sees a halter in its stead.

She bids Ambition hold a wand ;  
He grasps a hatchet in his hand.

A box of charity she shows.  
" Blow here ;" and a church-warden blows.  
'Tis vanish'd with conveyance neat,  
And on the table smokes a treat.

She shakes the dice, the board she knocks,  
And from all pockets fills her box.

She next a meagre rake address.  
" This picture see ; her shape, her breast !  
What youth, and what inviting eyes !  
Hold her, and have her." With surprise,  
His hand expos'd a box of pills,  
And a loud laugh proclaim'd his illa.

A counter, in a miser's hand,  
Grew twenty guineas at command.  
She bids his heir the sum retain,  
And 'tis a counter now again.

A guinea with her touch you see  
Take every shape but Charity ;  
And not one thing you saw, or drew,  
But chang'd from what was first in view.

The Juggler now, in grief of heart,  
With this submission own'd her art.

" Can I such matchless sleight withstand !  
How practice hath improv'd your hand !  
But now and then I cheat the throng ;  
You every day, and all day long."

## FABLE.

### THE HARE AND MANY FRIENDS.

FRIENDSHIP, like love, is but a name,  
Unless to one you stint the flame.  
The child, whom many fathers share,  
Hath seldom known a father's care.  
'Tis thus in friendships ; who depend  
On many, rarely find a friend.

A Hare who, in a civil way,  
Comply'd with every thing, like Gay,  
Was known by all the bestial train  
Who haunt the wood, or graze the plain ;  
Her care was never to offend ;  
And every creature was her friend.

As forth she went at early dawn,  
To taste the dew-besprinkled lawn,  
Behind she hears the hunter's cries,  
And from the deep-mouth'd thunder flies.  
She starts, she stops, she pants for breath ;  
She hears the near advance of death ;  
She doubles, to mislead the hound,  
And measures back her mazy round ;  
Till, fainting in the public way,  
Half-dead with fear she gasping lay.



What transport in her bosom grew,  
When first the Horse appear'd in view!

"Let me," says she, "your back ascend,  
And owe my safety to a friend.  
You know my feet betray my flight:  
To friendship every burthen's light."

The Horse reply'd, "Poor honest Puss,  
It grieves my heart to see thee thus:  
Be comforted, relief is near,  
For all your friends are in the rear."

She next the stately Bull implor'd;  
And thus reply'd the mighty lord:

"Since every beast alive can tell  
That I sincerely wish you well,  
I may, without offence, pretend  
To take the freedom of a friend.

Love calls me hence; a favourite cow  
Expects me near yon barley-mow;  
And, when a lady's in the case,  
You know, all other things give place.  
To leave you thus might seem unkind;  
But, see, the Goat is just behind."

The Goat remark'd, her pulse was high,  
Her languid head, her heavy eye:

"My back," says he, "may do you harm;  
The Sheep's at hand, and wool is warm."

The Sheep was feeble, and complain'd,  
His sides a load of wool sustain'd;  
Said he was slow, confess'd his fears;  
For Hounds eat Sheep as well as Hares.

She now the trotting Calf address'd,  
To save from death a friend distress'd.

"Shall I," says he, "of tender age,  
In this important care engage?  
Older and abler pass'd you by;  
How strong are those! how weak am I!  
Should I presume to bear you hence,  
Those friends of mine may take offence.  
Excuse me, then; you know my heart;  
But dearest friends, alas! must part.  
How shall we all lament! Adieu;  
For, see, the Hounds are just in view."

## THE SHEPHERD'S WEEK,

IN SIX PASTORALS

1714.

*With the Author's Notes.*

— Libeat mihi sordida rura,  
Atque humiles habitare casas. —

VIRG.

PROLOGUE, TO THE RIGHT HON.

## THE LORD VISCOUNT BOLINGBROKE.

Lo, I, who erst beneath a tree  
Sung Humkinet and Bowzybee,  
And Blouzelind and Marian bright,  
In apron blue or apron white,  
Now write my sonnets in a book,  
For my good lord of Bolingbroke.  
As lads and lasses stood around  
To hear my boxen hautboy sound,  
Our clerk came posting o'er the green  
With doleful tidings of the queen;

"That queen," he said, "to whom we owe  
Sweet peace, that maketh riches flow;  
That queen, who eas'd our tax of late,  
Was dead, alas! — and lay in state."

At this, in tears was Cicely seen,  
Buxoma tore her pinners clean,  
In doleful dumps stood every clown,  
The parson rent his band and gown.

For me, when as I heard that Death  
Had snatch'd queen Anne to Elizabeth,  
I broke my reed, and, sighing, swore,  
I'd weep for Blouzelind no more.

While thus we stood as in a stound,  
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground,  
Full soon by bonfire and by bell  
We learnt our liege was passing well.  
A skilful leach (so God him speed)  
They said, had wrought this blessed deed.  
This leach Arbuthnot was yclept,  
Who many a night not once had slept;  
But watch'd our gracious sovereign still;  
For who could rest when she was ill?  
Oh, may'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep!  
Sheer, swains, oh! sheer your softest sleep,  
To swell his couch; for, well I ween,  
He sav'd the realm, who sav'd the queen.

Quoth I, "Please God, I'll hye with glee  
To court, this Arbuthnot to see."  
I sold my sheep, and lambkins too,  
For silver loops and garment blue;  
My boxen hautboy, sweet of sound,  
For lace that edg'd mine hat around;  
For Lightfoot, and my scrip, I got  
A gorgeous sword, and eke a knot.  
So forth I far'd to court with speed,  
Of soldier's drum withouten dread;  
For peace allays the shepherd's fear  
Of wearing cap of grenadier.

There saw I ladies all a-row,  
Before their queen in seemly show.  
No more I'll sing Buxoma brown,  
Like Goldfinch in her Sunday gown;  
Nor Clumsilia, nor Marian bright,  
Nor damsel that Hobnelia light,  
But Lansdowne, fresh as flower of May,  
And Berkeley, lady blithe and gay;  
And Anglesea, whose speech exceeds  
The voice of pipe, or oaten reeds;  
And blooming Hyde, with eyes so rare;  
And Montague beyond compare:  
Such ladies fair would I depaint,  
In roundelay or sonnet quaint.

There many a worthy wight I've seen,  
In ribbon blue and ribbon green:  
As Oxford, who a wand doth bear,  
Like Moses, in our Bibles fair;  
Who for our traffic forms designs,  
And gives to Britain Indian mines.  
Now, shepherds, clip your fleecy care;  
Ye maids, your spinning-wheels prepare;  
Ye weavers, all your shuttles throw,  
And bid broad-cloths and serges grow;  
For trading free shall thrive again,  
Nor leasings lewd afflict the swain.

There saw I St. John, sweet of mien  
Full steadfast both to church and queen;  
With whose fair name I'll deck my strain;  
St. John, right courteous to the swain.  
For thus he told me on a day,  
"Trim are thy sonnets, gentle Gay;

And, certes, mirth it were to see  
Thy joyous madrigals twice three,  
With preface meet, and notes profound,  
Imprinted fair, and well ye-bound.  
All suddenly then home I sped,  
And did ev'n as my lord had said.

Lo, here thou hast mine eclogues fair,  
But let not these detain thine ear.  
Let not th' affairs of states and kings  
Wait, while our Bouzybeus sings.  
Rather than verse of simple swain  
Should stay the trade of France or Spain;  
Or, for the plaint of parson's maid,  
Yon emperor's packets be delay'd;  
In sooth, I swear by holy Paul,  
I'll burn book, preface, notes, and all.

MONDAY; OR, THE SQUABBLE.

LOBBIN CLOUT, CUDDY, CLODDIPOLE.

LOBBIN CLOUT.

Thy younglings, Cuddy, are but just awake,  
No thrushes shrill the bramble-bush forsake,  
No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes,  
No damsel yet the swelling udder strokes;  
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear:  
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear?

CUDDY.

Ah Lobbin Clout! I ween, my plight is guest,  
Or he that leaves, a stranger is to rest:  
If swains belye not, thou hast prov'd the smart,  
And Blouzelinda's mistress of thy heart. 10  
His rising rear betokeneth well thy mind,  
Those arms are folded for thy Blouzelind.  
And well, I trow, our piteous plights agree:  
Hee Blouzelinda smites, Buxoma me.

LOBBIN CLOUT.

Ah, Blouzelind! I love thee more by half,  
Than does their fawns, or cows the new-fall'n calf;  
Voe worth the tongue! may blisters sore it gall,  
That names Buxoma Blouzelind withal.

CUDDY.

Hold, witless Lobbin Clout, I thee advise,  
Best blisters sore on thy own tongue arise. 20

Ver. 3. *Welkin*, the same as *welken*, an old Saxon word, signifying a *cloud*; by poetical licence it is frequently taken for the *element*, or *sky*, as may appear by this verse in the *Dream of Chaucer* —

Ne in all the welkin was no cloud.

— *Sheen*, or *shine*, an old word for *shining*, or *bright*.

Ver. 5. *Scant*, used in the ancient British authors for *scarce*.

Ver. 6. *Rear*, an expression in several counties of England, for *early in the morning*.

Ver. 7. *To ween*, derived from the Saxon, to *think*, or *conceive*.

Lo, yonder, Cloddipole, the blithsome swain,  
The wisest lout of all the neighbouring plain!  
From Cloddipole we learnt to read the skies,  
To know when hail will fall, or winds arise.  
He taught us erst the heifer's tail to view,  
When stuck aloft, that showers would straight ensue:  
He first that useful secret did explain,  
That pricking corns foretold the gathering rain.  
When swallows fleet soar high and sport in air,  
He told us that the welkin would be clear. 30  
Let Cloddipole then hear us twain rehearse,  
And praise his sweetheart in alternate verse.  
I'll wager this same oaken staff with thee,  
That Cloddipole shall give the prize to me.

LOBBIN CLOUT.

See this tobacco-pouch, that's lin'd with hair,  
Made of the skin of sleekest fallow-deer.  
This pouch, that's ty'd with tape of reddish hue,  
I'll wager, that the prize shall be my due,

CUDDY.

Begin thy carols then, thou vaunting slouch!  
Be thine the oaken staff, or mine the pouch. 40

LOBBIN CLOUT.

My Blouzelinda is the blithest lass,  
Than primrose sweeter, or the clover-grass.  
Fair is the king-cup that in meadow blows,  
Fair is the daisie that beside her grows;  
Fair is the gilliflower, of gardens sweet,  
Fair is the marygold, for pottage meet:  
But Blouzelind's than gilliflower more fair,  
Than daisie, marygold, or king-cup rare.

CUDDY.

My brown Buxoma is the featest maid,  
That e'er at wake delightsome gambol play'd. 50  
Clean as young lambkins or the goose's down,  
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown.  
The witless lamb may sport upon the plain,  
The frisking kid delight the gaping swain,  
The wanton calf may skip with many a bound,  
And my cur Tray play deftest feats around;  
But neither lamb, nor kid, nor calf, nor Tray,  
Dance like Buxoma on the first of May.

LOBBIN CLOUT.

Sweet is my toil when Blouzelind is near;  
Of her bereft, 'tis winter all the year.  
With her no sultry summer's heat I know; 60  
In winter, when she's nigh, with love I glow..  
Come, Blouzelinda, ease thy swain's desire,  
My summer's shadow, and my winter's fire!

CUDDY.

As with Buxoma once I work'd at hay,  
Ev'n noon-tide labour seem'd an holiday;  
And holidays, if haply she were gone,  
Like worky-days I wish'd would soon be done.

Ver. 25. *Erst*; a contraction of *ere this*; it signifies *sometime ago*, or *formerly*.

Ver. 56. *Defl*, an old word, signifying *briar*, or *nimble*.

Eftsoons, O sweetheart kind, my love repay,  
And all the year shall then be holiday.

LOBBIN CLOUT.

As Blouzelinda, in a gamesome mood,  
Behind a haycock loudly laughing stood,  
I sily ran, and snatch'd a hasty kiss;  
She wip'd her lips, nor took it much amiss.  
Believe me, Cuddy, while I'm bold to say,  
Her breath was sweeter than the ripen'd hay.

CUDDY.

As my Buxoma, in a morning fair,  
With gentle finger strok'd her milky care,  
I quaintly stole a kiss, at first, 'tis true,  
She frown'd, yet after granted one or two.  
Lobbin, I swear, believe who will my vows,  
Her breath by far excell'd the breathing cows.

LOBBIN CLOUT.

Leek to the Welch, to Dutchmen butter's dear,  
Of Irish swains potatoe is the cheer;  
Oats for their feasts the Scottish shepherds grind,  
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind.  
While she loves turnips, butter I'll despise,  
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor potato, prize.

CUDDY.

In good roast-beef my landlord sticks his knife,  
The capon fat delights his dainty wife,  
Pudding our parson eats, the squire loves hare,  
But white-pot thick is my Buxoma's fare.  
While she loves white-pot, capon ne'er shall be,  
Nor hare, nor beef, nor pudding, food for me.

LOBBIN CLOUT.

As once I play'd at blindman's buff, it hapt  
About my eyes the towel thick was wrapt.  
I miss'd the swains, and seiz'd on Blouzelind,  
True speaks that ancient proverb, "Love is blind."

CUDDY.

As at hot-cockles once I laid me down,  
And felt the weighty hand of many a clown;  
Buxoma gave a gentle tap, and I  
Quick rose, and read soft mischief in her eye.

Ver. 69. *Eftsoons*, from *eft*, an ancient British word, signifying *soon*. So that *eftsoons* is a doubling of the word *soon*; which is, as it were, to say *twice soon*, or *very soon*.

Ver. 79. *Quaint* has various significations in the ancient English authors. I have used it in this place in the same sense as Chaucer hath done in his Miller's Tale. "As clerkes being full subtle and quaint," (by which he means *arch*, or *waggish*); and not in that obscene sense wherein he useth it in the line immediately following.

Ver. 85.

Populus Alcideæ gratissima, vitis Iaccho,  
Formosa myrtus Veneri, sua laurea Phœbo,  
Phillis amat corylos Illas dum Phillis amabit  
Nec myrtus vincet corylos nec laurea Phœbi. &c.

VIRG.

70

LOBBIN CLOUT.

On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung,  
Now high, now low, my Blouzelinda swung,  
With the rude wind her rumpled garment rose,  
And show'd her taper leg, and scarlet hose.

CUDDY.

Across the fallen oak the plank I laid,  
And myself pois'd against the tottering maid.  
High leap'd the plank; adown Buxoma fell;  
I spy'd — but faithful sweethearts never tell.

LOBBIN CLOUT.

This riddle, Cuddy, if thou canst explain,  
This wily riddle puzzles every swain.  
"What flower is that which bears the virgin's name?"  
"The richest metal joined with the same?"

CUDDY.

Answer, thou carle, and judge this riddle right,  
I'll frankly own thee for a cunning wight.  
"What flower is that which royal honour craves,  
Adjoin the virgin, and 'tis strown on graves?"

CLODDIPOLE.

Forbear, contending louts, give o'er your straw!  
An oaken staff each merits for his path.  
But see the sun-beams bright to labour warn,  
And gild the thatch of goodman Hodge's barn.  
Your herds for want of water stand a-dry,  
They're weary of your songs — and so am I.

## TUESDAY; OR, THE DITTY.

MARIAN.

Youyo Colin Clout, a lad of peerless mœd,  
Full well could dance, and deftly tune the reed;  
In every wood his carols sweet were known,  
At every wake his nimble feats were shown.  
When in the ring the rustic routs he threw,  
The damsels' pleasures with his conquests grew;  
Or when aslant the cudgel threats his head,  
His danger smites the breast of every maid,  
But chief of Marian. — Marian lov'd the swain,  
The parson's maid, and neatest of the plains;  
Marian, that soft could stroke the udder'd cow,  
Or lessen with her sieve the barley-mow;  
Marbled with sage the hardening cheese she press'd,  
And yellow butter Marian's skill confess'd;  
But Marian now, devoid of country cares,  
Nor yellow butter, nor sage-cheese, prepares,  
For yearning love the witless maid employs,  
And "Love," say swains, "all busy heed destroys."  
Colin makes mock at all her piteous smart;  
A lass that Cicely hight had won his heart.

Ver. 103—110 were not in the early editions.

Ver. 113. Marygold.

Ver. 117. Rosemary.

Dic quibus in terris inscripti nomina regum  
Nascantur flores

Ver. 120. Et vitula tu dignus & hic.

cely, the western lass, that tends the kee,  
 the rival of the parson's maid was she.  
 dreary shade now Marian lies along,  
 and, mixt with sighs, thus wails in pining song :  
 " Ah, woeful day ! ah, woeful noon and morn !  
 when first by thee my younglings white were shorn ;  
 when first, I ween, I cast a lover's eye,  
 my sheep were silly, but more silly I.  
 beneath the shears they felt no lasting smart,  
 they lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. 30  
 " Ah, Colin ! canst thou leave thy sweetheart  
 true ?  
 what I have done for thee, will Cicely do ?  
 will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,  
 and knit thee gloves made of her own spun yarn ?  
 will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat ?  
 and every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait,  
 which o'er thy kersey doublet spreading wide,  
 at service-time drew Cicely's eyes aside ?  
 " Where'er I gad, I cannot hide my care,  
 my new disasters in my look appear. 40  
 white as the curd my ruddy cheek is grown,  
 thin my features, that I'm hardly known.  
 our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,  
 ashes, leather, oatmeal, bran, and chalk ;  
 unwittingly of Marian they divine,  
 and wist not that with thoughtful love I pine.  
 at Colin Clout, untoward shepherd swain,  
 talks whistling blithe, while pitiful I plain.  
 " Whilom with thee 'twas Marian's dear delight  
 to moil all day, and merry-make at night. 50  
 in the soil you guide the crooked share, I  
 our early breakfast is my constant care ;  
 and when with even hand you strow the grain,  
 right the thievish rooks from off the plain.  
 missing days, when I my thresher heard,  
 with rappy beer I to the barn repair'd ;  
 in the music of the whirling flail,  
 gaze on thee I left the smoking pail :  
 harvest, when the Sun was mounted high,  
 my leathern bottle did thy draught supply ;  
 whene'er you mow'd, I follow'd with the rake, 60  
 and have full oft been sun-burnt for thy sake :  
 when in the welkin gathering showers were seen,  
 I agg'd the last with Colin on the green ;  
 and when at eve returning with thy car,  
 waiting heard the jingling bells from far,  
 right on the fire the sooty pot I plac'd,  
 warm thy broth I burnt my hands for haste.  
 when hungry thou stood'st staring, like an oaf,  
 I did the luncheon from the barley-loaf ;  
 with crumbled bread I thicken'd well thy mess. 70  
 ah, love me more, or love thy pottage less !  
 " Last Friday's eve, when as the Sun was set,  
 near yon stile, three sallow gypsies met.  
 on my hand they cast a poring look,  
 and me beware, and thrice their heads they shook :  
 they said, that many crosses I must prove ;  
 me in my worldly gain, but most in love.  
 next morn I miss'd three hens and our old cock ;  
 and off the hedge two pinner and a smock ; 80  
 more these losses with a Christian mind,  
 and no mishaps could feel, while thou wert kind.  
 it since, alas ! I grew my Colin's scorn.  
 we known no pleasure, night, or noon, or morn.  
 help me, ye gypsies ; bring him home again,  
 and to a constant lass give back her swain.

Ver. 21. *Ke*, a west-country word for *kine*, or *wa*.

" Have I not sat with thee full many a night,  
 When dying embers were our only light,  
 When every creature did in slumbers lie,  
 Besides our cat, my Colin Clout, and I? 90  
 No troublous thoughts the cat or Colin move,  
 While I alone am kept awake by love.  
 " Remember, Colin, when at last year's wake  
 I bought the costly present for thy sake ;  
 Could'st thou spell o'er the posy on thy knife,  
 And with another change thy state of life ?  
 If thou forgett'st, I wot, I can repeat,  
 My memory can tell the verse so sweet :  
 ' As this is grav'd upon this knife of thine,  
 So is thy image on this heart of mine.' 100  
 But woe is me ! such presents luckless prove,  
 For knives, they tell me, *always sever love*."  
 Thus Marian wail'd, her eyes with tears brimful,  
 When Goody Dobbins brought her cow to bull.  
 With apron blue to dry her tears she sought,  
 Then saw the cow well serv'd, and took a groat.

### WEDNESDAY ; OR, THE DUMPS.\*

SPARABELLA.

THE wailings of a maiden I recite,  
 A maiden fair, that Sparabella might.  
 Such strains ne'er warble in the linnet's throat,  
 Nor the gay goldfinch chants so sweet a note. 1  
 No magpye chatter'd, nor the painted jay,  
 No ox was heard to low, nor ass to bray ;  
 No rustling breezes play'd the leaves among,  
 While thus her madrigal the damsel sung.  
 A while, O D'Urfe ! lend an ear or twain,  
 Nor, tho' in homely guise, my verse disdain ; 10  
 Whether thou seek'st new kingdoms in the Sun,  
 Whether thy Muse does at Newmarket run,  
 Or does with gossips at a feast regale,  
 And heighten her conceits with sack and ale,  
 Or else at wakes with Joan and Hodge rejoice,  
 Where D'Urfe's lyrics swell in every voice ;

\* *Dumps*, or *dumbs*, made use of to express a fit of the *sullens*. Some have pretended that it is derived from *Dumops*, a king of Egypt, that built a pyramid, and died of melancholy. So *mopes*, after the same manner, is thought to have come from *Merops*, another Egyptian king, that died of the same distemper. But our English antiquaries have conjectured that *dumps*, which is a *grievous heaviness of spirits*, comes from the word *dumplin*, the heaviest kind of pudding that is eaten in this country, much used in Norfolk, and other counties of England.

Ver. 5.

Immemor herbarum quos est mirata juvenca  
 Certantes, quorum stupefactæ carmine lynceæ,  
 Et mutata suos requiërunt flumina cursus.

VIRGIL.

Ver. 9.

Tu mihi, seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi,  
 Sive oram Illyrici legis æquoris — VIRG.

Ver. 11. An opera written by this author, called *The World in the Sun*, or the Kingdom of Birds ; he is also famous for his song on the Newmarket horse-race, and several others that are sung by the British swains.

Yet suffer me, thou bard of wondrous meed,  
Amid thy bays to weave this rural weed.

Now the Sun drove adown the western ro  
And oxen, laid at rest, forgot the goad,  
The clown, fatigued, trudg'd homeward with his  
spade,

Across the meadows stretch'd the lengthen'd shade;  
When Sparabella, pensive and forlorn,  
Alike with yearning love and labour worn,  
Lean'd on her rake, and straight with doleful guise  
Did this sad plaint in mournful notes devise:

"Come Night, as dark as pitch, surround my head,  
From Sparabella Bumkinet is fled;  
The ribbon that his valorous cudgel won,  
Last Sunday happier Clumsilis put on.  
Sure if he'd eyes, (*but Love, they say, has none*)  
I whilom by that ribbon had been known.  
Ah, well-a-day! I'm shent with baneful smart,  
For with the ribbon he bestow'd his heart.

"My plaint, ye lasses, with this burthen aid,  
'Tis hard so true a damsel dies a maid."

"Shall hence Clumsilis with the compare?  
View this, ye lovers, and like me despair.  
Her blubber'd lip by smutty pipes is worn,  
And in her breath tobacco whiffs are borne!  
The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn,  
Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the churn;  
If e'er she brew'd, the drink would straight go sour,  
Before it ever felt the thunder's power;  
No huswifery the dowdy creature knew;  
To sum up all, her tongue confess'd the shrew.

"My plaint, ye lasses, with this burthen aid,  
'Tis hard so true a damsel dies a maid."

"I've often seen my visage in yon lake,  
Nor are my features of the homeliest make:  
Though Clumsilis may boast a whiter dye,  
Yet the black sloe turns in my rolling eye;  
And fairest blossoms drop with every blast,  
But the brown beauty will like hollies last.  
Her wan complexion's like the wither'd leek,  
While Katharine pears adorn my ruddy cheek.  
Yet she, alas! the witless lout hath won,  
And by her gain poor Sparabell's undone!  
Let hares and hounds in coupling straps unite,  
The clucking hen make friendship with the kite;  
Let the fox simply wear the nuptial noose,  
And join in wedlock with the waddling goose;  
For love hath brought a stranger thing to pass,  
The fairest shepherd weds the foulest lass.

"My plaint, ye lasses, with this burthen aid,  
'Tis hard so true a damsel dies a maid."

Ver. 17. *Meed*, an old word for *fame*, or *renown*.

Ver. 18. — *Hanc sine tempora circum*  
*Inter victrices hederam tibi serpere lauros.*

Ver. 25. *Incumbens tereti Damon sic cœpit olivæ.*

Ver. 33 *Shent*, an old word, signifying *hurt*, or  
*harm'd*.

Ver. 37. *Mopso Nisa datur, quid non speremus amantes?*

Ver. 49. *Nec sum adeo informis, nuper me in littore vidi.*

Ver. 58. *Alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinis nigra leguntur.*

Ver. 59.  
*Jungentur jam gryphes equis; ævoque sequenti*  
*Cum canibus timidi venient ad pocula damæ.*

"Sooner shall cats disport in waters clear,  
And speckled mackrel graze the meadows fair;  
Sooner shall screech-owls bask in sunny day,  
And the slow ass on trees, like squirrels, play;  
Sooner shall snails on insect pinions rove;  
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love.

"My plaint, ye lasses, with this burthen aid,  
'Tis hard so true a damsel dies a maid."

"Ah! didst thou know what proffers I withal  
When late I met the squire in yonder wood!  
To me he sped, regardless of his game,  
While all my cheek was glowing red with shame:  
My lip he kiss'd, and prais'd my beautiful look,  
Then from his purse of silk a guinea took,  
Into my hand he forc'd the tempting gold,  
While I with modest struggling broke his hold.  
He swore that Dick, in livery strip'd with lace,  
Should wed me soon, to keep me from disgrace;  
But I nor footmen priz'd, nor golden fee;  
For what is lace or gold, compar'd to thee?

"My plaint, ye lasses, with this burthen aid,  
'Tis hard so true a damsel dies a maid."

"Now plain I ken whence Love his rise began:  
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,  
Bred up in shambles, where our younglings slain  
Erst taught him mischief, and to sport with pain.  
The father only silly sheep annoys,  
The son the sillier shepherdess destroys.  
Does son or father greater mischief do?  
The sire is cruel, so the son is too.

"My plaint, ye lasses, with this burthen aid,  
'Tis hard so true a damsel dies a maid."

"Farewell, ye woods, ye meads, ye streams that  
flow;

A sudden death shall rid me of my woe.  
This penknife keen my windpipe shall divide.  
What! shall I fall as squeaking pigs have dy'd?  
No! — To some tree this carcass I'll suspend.  
But worrying curs find such untimely end!  
I'll speed me to the pond, where the high stool  
On the long plank hangs o'er the muddy pool;  
That stool, the dread of every scolding queen;  
Yet, sure a lover should not die so mean!  
There plac'd aloft, I'll rave and rail by fits,  
Though all the parish say I've lost my wits;  
And thence, if courage holds, myself I'll throw,  
And quench my passion in the lake below.

"Ye lasses, cease your burthen, cease to moan.  
And, by my case forewarn'd, go mind your own."

Ver. 67.

*Ante leves ergo pascentur in æthere cervi*  
*Et freta destituent nudos in littore pisces —*  
*Quàm nostro illius labatur pectore rutilus.*

Ver. 89. *To ken*. Scire. Chaucer, to know.  
*kende*; notus A. S. *cunnam*. Goth. *kunnan*. Ger-  
*manis kennen*. Danis *kende*. Islandis *kenna*.  
*Belgis kennen*. This word is of general use,  
not very common, though not unknown to the  
vulgar. *Ken*, for *prospicere*, is well known, and  
used to discover by the eye. Ray, F. R. S.

*Nunc scio quid sit amor, &c.*  
*Crudelis mater magis an puer improbus ille?*  
*Improbus ille puer, crudelis tu quoque mater.*

Ver. 99. — *vivite sylva:*  
*Præceps æerii speculâ de montis in undas*  
*Deferat.*

The Sun was set ; the night came on apace,  
And falling dews bewet around the place ;  
The bat takes airy rounds on leathern wings,  
And the hoarse owl his woeful dirges sings ;  
The prudent ~~maiden deems it now too late,~~  
And ~~tilt to-morrow~~ comes defers her fate.

## THURSDAY; OR. THE SPELL.

HOENELIA.

HOENELIA, seated in a dairy vale.

In pensive mood rehears'd her piteous tale ;  
Her piteous tale the winds in sighs bemoan,  
And pining echo answers groan for groan.

" I rue the day, a rueful day, I throw,  
The woeful day, a day indeed of woe !  
When Lubberkin to town his cattle drove,  
A maiden fine bedight he hapt to love ;  
The maiden fine bedight his love retains,  
And for the village he forsakes the plains.  
Return, my Lubberkin, these ditties hear ;  
Spells will I try, and spells shall ease my care.

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" When first the year I heard the cuckoo sing,  
And call with welcome note the budding spring,  
I straightway set a running with such haste,  
And forth that won the smock scarce ran so fast ;  
Till spent for lack of breath, quite weary grown,  
Upon a rising bank I sat adown,  
Then doff'd my shoe, and, by my troth, I swear,  
Therein I spy'd this yellow frizzled hair,  
As like to Lubberkin's in curl and hue,  
As if upon his comely pate it grew.

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" At eve last Midsummer no sleep I sought,  
But to the field a bag of hemp-seed brought ;  
I scatter'd round the seed on every side,  
And three times in a trembling accent cry'd,  
This hemp-seed with my virgin hand I sow,  
Who shall my true-love be, the crop shall mow.'  
I straight look'd back, and, if my eyes speak truth,  
With his keen scythe behind me came the youth.

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" Last Valentine, the day when birds of kind  
Their paramours with mutual chirpings find ;  
Early rose, just at the break of day,  
Before the Sun had chas'd the stars away ;  
A-field I went, amid the morning dew,  
To milk my kine (for so should huswives do) ;  
There first I spy'd ; and the first swain we see,  
In spite of Fortune, shall our true-love be.  
See, Lubberkin, each bird his partner take ;  
And canst thou then thy sweetheart dear forsake ?

Ver. 8. *Dight*, or *bedight*, from the Saxon word  
*light*, which signifies to set in order.

Ver. 21. *Doff* and *don*, contracted from the words  
*do off* and *do on*.

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" Last May-day fair I search'd to find a snail,  
That might my secret lover's name reveal.  
Upon a gooseberry-bush a snail I found,  
(For always snails near sweetest fruit abound).  
I seiz'd the vermine, whom I quickly sped,  
And on the earth the milk-white embers spread.  
Slow crawl'd the snail ; and, if I right can spell,  
In the soft ashes mark'd a curious L.  
Oh, may this wondrous omen lucky prove !  
For L is found in Lubberkin and Love.

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,  
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name ;  
This with the loudest bounce me sore amaz'd,  
That in a flame of brightest colour blaz'd.  
As blaz'd the nut, so may thy passion grow ;  
For 'twas thy nut that did so brightly glow.

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" As peasecods once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to see  
One that was closely fill'd with three times three.  
Which, when I cropp'd, I safely home convey'd,  
And o'er the door the spell in secret laid ;  
My wheel I turn'd, and sung a ballad new,  
While from the spindle I the fleeces drew ;  
The latch mov'd up, when, who should first come in,  
But, in his proper person — Lubberkin.  
I broke my yarn, surpris'd the sight to see ;  
Sure sign that he would break his word with me.  
Eftsoons I join'd it with my wonted slight :  
So may again his love with mine unite !

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" This lady-fly I take from off the grass,  
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass,  
' Fly, lady-bird, North, South, or East, or West,  
Fly where the man is found that I love best.  
He leaves my hand : see, to the West he's flown,  
To call my true-love from the faithless town."

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" I pare this pippin round and round again,  
My shepherd's name to flourish on the plain,  
I fling th' unbroken paring o'er my head,  
Upon the grass a perfect L is read ;  
Yet on my heart a fairer L is seen  
Than what the paring makes upon the green.

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

Ver. 64. — ἰνὰ δ' ἐν λίλρι δάφνας  
ἄλω. χ' ἐς ἀνὰ λαυί, μίγα καπυρίσσα.

Ver. 66. THEOC.  
Daphnis me malus urit, ego hanc in Daphnide.

VIRG.

Ver. 93. Transque caput jace ; ne respereria.

VIRG.

" This pippin shall another trial make,  
See from the core two kernels brown I take ; 100  
This on my cheek for Lubberkin is worn ;  
And Boobyclod on t' other side is borne.  
But Boobyclod soon drops upon the ground,  
A certain token that his love's unsound ;  
While Lubberkin sticks firmly to the last ;  
Oh, were his lips to mine but join'd so fast !

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" As Lubberkin once slept beneath a tree,  
I twitch'd his dangling garter from his knee. 110  
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,  
Now mine I quickly doff, of inkle blue.  
Together fast I tie the garters twain ;  
And while I knit the knot repeat this strain :  
' Three times a true-love's knot I tie secure,  
Firm be the knot, firm may his love endure !'

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.'

" As I was wont, I trudg'd last market-day  
To town, with new-laid eggs preserv'd in hay, 120  
I made my market long before 'twas night,  
My purse grew heavy, and my basket light.  
Straight to the 'pothecary's shop I went,  
And in love-powder all my money spent.  
Behap what will, next Sunday, after-prayers,  
When to the alehouse Lubberkin repairs,  
These golden flies into his mug I'll throw,  
And soon the swain with fervent love shall glow.

' With my sharp heel I three times mark the  
ground,  
And turn me thrice around, around, around.' 130

" But hold ! — our Lightfoot barks, and cocks his  
ears,  
O'er yonder stile see Lubberkin appears.  
He comes ! he comes ! Hobnelia's not bewray'd,  
Nor shall she, crown'd with willow, die a maid.  
He vows, he swears, he'll give me a green gown :  
Oh dear ! I fall adown, adown, adown !"

### FRIDAY; OR, THE DIRGE.\*

BUMKINET, GRUBBINOL.

BUMKINET.

WHY, Grubbinol, dost thou so wistful seem ?  
There's sorrow in thy look, if right I deem.  
'Tis true yon oaks with yellow tops appear,  
And chilly blasts begin to nip the year ;

Ver. 109.

Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores :  
Necte, Amarylli, modo ; et Veneris dic vincula  
necto. VIRG.

Ver. 123.

Hæc herbas, atque hæc Ponto mihi lecta venena  
Ipse dedit Mæria. VIRG.

Ver. 127. — Περὶ ναυὸς αὐγίαν εἶπεν. THEOC.

Ver. 131.

Nescio quid certe est ; et Hylax in limine latrat.  
VIRG.

\* *Dirge*, or *dyrge*, a mournful ditty, or song of  
lamentation, over the dead ; not a contraction of the

From the tall elm a shower of leaves is borne,  
And their lost beauty riven beeches mourn.  
Yet ev'n this season plesance blithe affords,  
Now the squeezer'd press foams with our apple hoards.  
Come, let us hie, and quaff a cheery bowl,  
Let cyder new " wash sorrow from thy soul." 10

GRUBBINOL.

Ah, Bumkinet ! since thou from hence wert gone,  
From these sad plains all merriment is flown ;  
Should I reveal my grief, 'twould spoil thy cheer,  
And make thine eye o'erflow with many a tear.

BUMKINET.

" Hang sorrow !" Let's to yonder hut repair,  
And with trim sonnets " cast away our care."  
" Gillian of Croydon" well thy pipe can play :  
Thou sing'st most sweet, " O'er hills and far away."  
Of " Patient Grissel" I devise to sing,  
And catches quaint shall make the valleys ring. 20  
Come, Grubbinol, beneath this shelter, come ;  
From hence we view our flocks securely roam.

GRUBBINOL.

Yes, blithsome lad, a tale I mean to sing,  
But with my woe shall distant valleys ring.  
The tale shall make our kiddings droop their head,  
For, woe is me ! — our Blouzelind is dead !

BUMKINET.

Is Blouzelinda dead ? farewell, my glee !  
No happiness is now reserv'd for me.  
As the wood-pigeon coos without his mate,  
So shall my doleful dirge bewail her fate. 30  
Of Blouzelinda fair I mean to tell,  
The peerless maid that did all maids excel.

Henceforth the morn shall dewy sorrow shed,  
And evening tears upon the grass be spread ;  
The rolling streams with watery grief shall flow,  
And winds shall moan aloud — when loud they blow.  
Henceforth, as oft as Autumn shall return,  
The drooping trees, when'er it rains, shall mourn ;  
The season quite shall strip the country's pride,  
For 'twas in Autumn Blouzelinda dy'd. 40

Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind shall view,  
Woods, dairy, barn, and mows, our passion knew.  
When I direct my eyes to yonder wood,  
Fresh rising sorrow curdles in my blood.  
Thither I've often been the damsel's guide,  
When rotten sticks our fuel have supply'd ;  
There I remember how her faggots large  
Were frequently these happy shoulders' charge.  
Sometimes this crook drew hazel-boughs adown,  
And stuff'd her apron wide with nuts so brown ; 50  
Or when her feeding hogs had miss'd their way,  
Or wallowing 'mid a feast of acorns lay ;

Latin *dirige* in the popish hymn, *dirige gressus meos*,  
as some pretend ; but from the Teutonic *dyrke*,  
*laudare*, to praise and extol. Whence it is possible  
their *dyrke*, and our *dirge*, was a laudatory song to  
commemorate and applaud the dead.

COWELL'S *Interpretes*.

Ver. 15.

Incipe, Mopse, prior, si quos aut Phyllidis ignes  
Aut Alconis habes laudes, aut jurgia Codri. VIRG.  
Ver. 27. *Glee*, joy ; from the Dutch *glooren*, to  
recreate.

Th' untoward creatures to the sty I drove,  
 And whistled all the way — or told my love.  
 If by the dairy's hatch I chance to hie,  
 [ shall her goodly countenance espy ;  
 For there her goodly countenance I've seen,  
 let off with kerchief starch'd and pinners clean,  
 sometimes, like wax, she rolls the butter round  
 Or with the wooden lily prints the pound. 60  
 Whilom I've seen her skim the clouted cream,  
 And press from spongy curds the milky stream :  
 But now, alas ! these ears shall hear no more  
 The whining swine surround the dairy door ;  
 No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,  
 No fat the guzzling hogs with floods of whey.  
 Lament, ye swine, in grunting spend your grief,  
 For you, like me, have lost your sole relief.  
 When in the barn the sounding flail I ply,  
 Where from her sieve the chaff was wont to fly ; 70  
 The poultry there will seem around to stand,  
 Vaiting upon her charitable hand.  
 To succour meet the poultry now can find,  
 Or they, like me, have lost their Blouzelind.  
 Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,  
 Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass.  
 pitch'd the sheaves, (oh, could I do so now !)  
 'Which she in rows pil'd on the growing mow.  
 here every deale my heart by love was gain'd,  
 here the sweet kiss my courtship has explain'd. 80  
 h, Blouzelind ! that mow I ne'er shall see,  
 ut thy memorial will revive in me.  
 Lament, ye fields, and rueful symptoms show ;  
 Henceforth let not the smelling primrose grow ;  
 No weeds, instead of butter-flowers, appear,  
 No daisies, instead of daisies, hemlock bear ;  
 No cowslips sweet let dandelions spread ;  
 No Blouzelinda, blithsome maid, is dead !  
 Lament, ye swains, and o'er her grave bemoan,  
 And spell ye right this verse upon her stone : 90  
 Here Blouzelinda lies — Alas, alas !  
 Deep shepherds — and remember flesh is grass."

GRUBBINOL

Albeit thy songs are sweeter to mine ear,  
 Than to the thirsty cattle rivers clear ;  
 No winter porridge to the labouring youth,  
 No buns and sugar to the damsel's tooth ;  
 No Blouzelinda's name shall tunc my lay,  
 Nor her I'll sing for ever and for aye.  
 When Blouzelind expir'd, the wether's bell  
 Fore the drooping flock toll'd forth her knell ; 100  
 No solemn death-watch click'd the hour she dy'd,  
 No shrilling crickets in the chimney cry'd !  
 No boding raven on her cottage sate,  
 No with hoarse croaking warn'd us of her fate ;

Ver. 84.  
 Pro molli violâ, pro purpureo narcisso,  
 Carduus et spinis surgit paliurus acutis. VIRG.

Ver. 90.  
 tumultum facite, et tumultu superaddite carmen.

Ver. 93. VIRG.  
 le tuum carmen nobis, divine poeta,  
 ale spor fessis in gramine : quale per æstum  
 leicis aquæ saliente sitim restringere rivo.  
 s tamen hæc quocunque modo tibi nostra vicissim,  
 emus, Daphninqe tuum tollemus ad astra. VIRG.

Ver. 96. An imitation of Theocritus.

The lambkin, which her wonted tendance bred,  
 Dropp'd on the plains that fatal instant dead ;  
 Swarm'd on a rotten stick the bees I spy'd,  
 Which erst I saw when Goody Dobson dy'd.  
 How shall I, void of tears, her death relate,  
 When on her darling's bed her mother sate ! 110  
 These words the dying Blouzelinda spoke,  
 And of the dead let none the will revoke :  
 " Mother," quoth she, " let not the poultry need,  
 And give the goose wherewith to raise her breed :  
 Be these my sister's care — and every morn  
 Amid the ducklings let her scatter corn ;  
 The sickly calf that's hous'd be sure to tend,  
 Feed him with milk, and from bleak colds defend.  
 Yet ere I die — see, mother, yonder shelf,  
 There secretly I've hid my worldly pelf. 120  
 Twenty good shillings in a rag I laid ;  
 Be ten the parson's, for my sermon paid.  
 The rest is yours — my spinning-wheel and rake  
 Let Susan keep for her dear sister's sake ;  
 My new straw hat, that's trimly lin'd with green,  
 Let Peggy wear, for she's a damsel clean.  
 My leathern bottle, long in harvests try'd,  
 Be Grubbinol's — this silver ring beside :  
 Three silver pennies, and a nine-pence bent,  
 A token kind to Bumkinet is sent." 130  
 Thus spoke the maiden, while the mother cry'd ;  
 And peaceful, like the harmless lamb, she dy'd.  
 To show their love, the neighbours far and near  
 Follow'd with wistful look the damsel's bier.  
 Sprig'd rosemary the lads and lasses bore,  
 While dismally the parson walk'd before.  
 Upon her grave the rosemary they threw,  
 The daisy, butter-flower, and endive blue.  
 After the good man warn'd us from his text, 139  
 That none could tell whose turn would be the next ;  
 He said, that Heaven would take her soul, no  
 doubt,  
 And spoke the hour-glass in her praise — quite out.  
 To her sweet memory, flowery garlands strung,  
 O'er her now empty seat aloft were hung.  
 With wicker rods we fenc'd her tomb around,  
 To ward from man and beast the hallow'd ground ;  
 Lest her new grave the parson's cattle raze,  
 For both his horse and cow the church-yard graze.  
 Now we trudg'd homeward to her mother's farm,  
 To drink new cyder mull'd, with ginger warm. 150  
 For Gaffer Treadwell told us, by the by,  
 " Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry."  
 While bulls bear horns upon their curled brow,  
 Or lasses with soft stroakings milk the cow ;  
 While paddling ducks the standing lake desire,  
 Or battenings hogs roll in the sinking mire ;  
 While moles the crumbled earth in hillocks raise ;  
 So long shall swains tell Blouzelinda's praise.  
 Thus wail'd the louts in melancholy strain,  
 Till bonny Susan sped across the plain. 160  
 They seized the lass in apron clean array'd,  
 And to the ale-house forc'd the willing maid ;  
 In ale and kisses they forget their cares,  
 And Susan Blouzelinda's loss repairs.

Ver. 153.  
 Dum jugâ montis aper, fluvios dum piscis amabit,  
 Dumque thymo pascentur apes, dum rore cicadæ,  
 Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque mane-  
 bunt. VIRG.



## SATURDAY; OR, THE FLIGHTS.

BOWZYBEUS.

SUBLIMER strains, O rustic Muse! prepare;  
Forget awhile the barn and dairy's care;  
Thy homely voice to loftier numbers raise,  
The drunkard's flights require sonorous lays;  
With Bowzybeus' songs exalt thy verse,  
While rocks and woods the various notes rehearse.

'Twas in the season when the reapers' toil  
Of the ripe harvest 'gan to rid the soil;  
While through the field was seen a goodly rout,  
Clean damsels bound the gather'd sheaves about; 10  
The lads, with sharpen'd hook and sweating brow,  
Cut down the labours of the winter plough.  
To the near hedge young Susan steps aside,  
She feign'd her coat or garter was untied;  
Whate'er she did, she stoop'd adown unseen,  
And merry reapers what they list will ween.  
Soon she rose up, and cry'd with voice so shrill,  
That Echo answer'd from the distant hill;  
The youths and damsels ran to Susan's aid,  
Who thought some adder had the lass dismay'd. 20

When fast asleep they Bowzybeus spy'd,  
His hat and oaken staff lay close beside;  
That Bowzybeus who could sweetly sing,  
Or with the rosin'd bow torment the string;  
That Bowzybeus who, with fingers speed,  
Could call soft warblings from the breathing reed;  
That Bowzybeus who, with jocund tongue,  
Ballads and roundelays and catches sung:  
They loudly laugh to see the damsel's fright,  
And in disport surround the drunken wight. 30  
"Ah, Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?  
The mugs were large, the drink was wondrous strong!  
Thou should'st have left the fair before 'twas night;  
But thou sat'st toying till the morning light."

Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,  
And kiss'd with smacking lip the snoring lout:  
(For custom says, "Whoe'er this venture proves,  
For such a kiss demands a pair of gloves.")  
By her example Dorcas bolder grows,  
And plays a tickling straw within his nose. 40  
He rubs his nostril, and in wonted joke [spoke:  
The sneering swains with stammering speech be-  
"To you, my lads, I'll sing my carols o'er,  
As for the maids — I've something else in store."

No sooner 'gan he raise his tuneful song,  
But lads and lasses round about him throng.  
Not ballad-singer plac'd above the crowd  
Sings with a note so shrilling sweet and loud;  
Nor parish-clerk, who calls the psalm so clear,  
Like Bowzybeus soothes th' attentive ear. 50

Of Nature's laws his carols first begun,  
Why the grave owl can never face the Sun.

Ver. 22.

Serta procul tantum capiti delapsa jacebant. VIRG.

Ver. 40.

Sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit. VIRG.

Ver. 43.

Carmina, quæ vultus, cognoscite! carmina vobis;  
Hulc aliud mercedis erit. VIRG.

Ver. 47.

Nec tantum Phœbo gaudet Parnassia rupes:  
Nec tantum Rhodope mirantur et Ismarus Orpheus. VIRG.

For owls, as swains observe, detest the light,  
And only sing and seek their prey by night.  
How turnips hide their swelling heads below:  
And how the closing coleworts upwards grow;  
How Will-o-wisp misleads night-faring clowns  
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs.  
Of stars he told, that shoot with shining trail,  
And of the glow-worm's light that gilds his tail. 60  
He sung where woodcocks in the Summer feed,  
And in what climates they renew their breed, [tried,  
(Some think to northern coasts their flight they  
Or to the Moon in midnight hours ascend);  
Where swallows in the Winter's season keep,  
And how the drowsy bat and dormouse sleep,  
How Nature does the puppy's eyelid close  
Till the bright Sun has nine times set and rose;  
(For huntsmen by their long experience find,  
That puppies still nine rolling suns are blind.) 70

Now he goes on, and sings of fairs and shows,  
For still new fairs before his eyes arose.  
How pedlars' stalls with glittering toys are laid,  
The various fairings of the country maid.  
Long silken laces hang upon the twine,  
And rows of pins and amber bracelets shine;  
How the tight lass knives, combs, and scissors spies,  
And looks on thumbles with desiring eyes.  
Of lotteries next with tuneful note he told,  
Where silver spoons are won, and rings of gold. 80  
The lads and lasses trudge the street along,  
And all the fair is crowded in his song.  
The mountebank now treads the stage, and sells  
His pills, his balsams, and his ague-spells;  
Now o'er and o'er the nimble tumbler springs,  
And on the rope the venturous maiden swings;  
Jack Pudding in his party-colour'd jacket  
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet.  
Of raree-shows he sung, and Punch's feats,  
Of pockets pick'd in crowds, and various chests. 90

Then sad he sung the Children in the Wood:  
(Ah, barbarous uncle, stain'd with infant blood!)  
How blackberries they pluck'd in deserts wild,  
And fearless at the glittering falchion smil'd;  
Their little corpse the robin-red-breasts found,  
And strow'd with pious will the leaves around.  
(Ah, gentle birds! if this verse lasts so long,  
Your names shall live for ever in my song.)

For Buxom Joan he sung the doubtful strife,  
How the sly sailor made the maid a wife. 100

To louder strains he rais'd his voice, to tell  
What woeful wars in Chevy-chace befell,  
When Percy drove the deer with bound and harm,  
Wars to be wept by children yet unborn!  
Ah, Witherington! more years thy life had crown'd,  
If thou hadst never heard the horn or bound!  
Yet shall the 'squire, who fought on bloody stamps,  
By future bards be wail'd in doleful dumps.

All in the land of Essex next he chants, 109  
How to sleek mares starch quakers turn gallants:

Ver. 51. Our swain had possibly read Tassier,  
from whence he might have collected these philoso-  
phical observations:

Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta, &c.  
Ver. 97.

Fortunati ambo, si quid mea carmina possunt,  
Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo. VIRG.

Ver. 99. A song in the comedy of Love for Love,  
beginning "A soldier and a sailor," &c.

Ver. 109. A song of Sir J. Denham's. See  
his poems.

How the grave brother stood on bank so green—  
Happy for him if mares had never been!

Then he was seiz'd with a religious qualm,  
And on a sudden sung the hundredth psalm.

He sung of Taffey Welch, and Sawney Scot,  
Jilly-bullero, and the Irish Trot.

Why should I tell of Bateman, or of Shore,  
Or Wantley's Dragon, slain by valiant Moor,  
The Bower of Rosamond, or Robin Hood,  
And how the grass now grows where Troy town  
stood? 120

His carols ceas'd: the listening maids and swains  
eem still to hear some soft imperfect strains.  
udden he rose; and, as he reels along,  
wears kisses sweet should well reward his song.  
he damsels laughing fly: the giddy clown  
gain upon a wheat-sheaf drops adown;  
he power that guards the drunk, his sleep attends,  
ill ruddy, like his face, the Sun descends.

## FABLE.

## THE FARMER'S WIFE AND THE RAVEN.

"WHY are those tears? why droops your head?  
Is then your other husband dead?

Or does a worse disgrace betide?

Hath no one since his death apply'd?"

"Alas! you know the cause too well;

The salt is spilt, to me it fell;

Then, to contribute to my loss,

My knife and fork were laid across;

On Friday too! the day I dread!

Would I were safe at home in bed!

Last night (I vow to Heaven 'tis true)

Bounce from the fire a coffin flew.

Next post some fatal news shall tell:

God send my Cornish friends be well!"

"Unhappy Widow, cease thy tears,

Nor feel affliction in thy fears;

Let not thy stomach be suspended;

Eat now, and weep when dinner's ended;

And, when the butler clears the table,

For thy desert I'll read my Fable."

Betwixt her swagging panniers' load

A Farmer's Wife to market rode,

And, jogging on, with thoughtful care,

Jumm'd up the profits of her ware;

Ver. 112.

fortunatam, si nunquam armenta fuissent,  
nipsen. VIRG.

Ver. 117. Quid loquar aut Scyllam Nisi, &c. VIRG.

Ver. 117—120. Old English ballads.

When, starting from her silver dream,  
Thus far and wide was heard her scream.

"That Raven on yon left-hand oak  
(Curse on his ill-betiding croak!)

Bodes me no good." No more she said,

When poor blind Ball, with stumbling tread,

Fell prone; o'erturn'd the pannier lay,

And her mash'd eggs bestrow'd the way.

She, sprawling in the yellow road,

Rail'd, swore, and curs'd: "Thou croaking toad,

A murrain take thy whoreson throat!

I knew misfortune in the note."

"Dame," quoth the Raven, "spare your oaths,

Uncleth your fist, and wipe your clothes.

But why on me those curses thrown?

Goody, the fault was all your own;

For, had you laid this brittle ware

On Dun, the old sure-footed mare,

Though all the Ravens of the hundred

With croaking had your tongue out-thundered,

Sure-footed Dun had kept her legs,

And you, good woman, sav'd your eggs."

## FABLE.

## THE TURKEY AND THE ANT.

In other men we faults can spy,  
And blame the mote that dims their eye,

Each little speck and blemish find;

To our own stronger errors blind.

A Turkey, tir'd of common food,

Forsook the barn, and sought the wood;

Behind her ran an infant train,

Collecting here and there a grain.

"Draw near, my birds! the mother cries,

This hill delicious fare supplies;

Behold the busy negus race,

See millions blacken all the place!

Fear not; like me, with freedom eat;

An Ant is most delightful meat.

How bleas'd, how envy'd, were our life,

Could we but 'scape the poulterer's knife;

But man, curs'd man, on Turkeys preys,

And Christmas shortens all our days.

Sometimes with oysters we combine,

Sometimes assist the savoury chine;

From the low peasant to the lord,

The Turkey smokes on every board,

Sure men for gluttony are curs'd,

Of the seven deadly sins the worst."

An Ant, who climb'd beyond his reach,

Thus answer'd from the neighbouring beech:

"Ere you remark another's sin,

Bid thy own conscience look within;

Control thy more voracious bill,

Nor for a breakfast nations kill."

## MATTHEW GREEN.

MATTHEW GREEN, a truly original poet, was born, probably at London, in 1696. His parents were respectable Dissenters, who brought him up within the limits of the sect. His learning was confined to a little Latin; but, from the frequency of his classical allusions, it may be concluded that what he read when young, he did not forget. The austerity in which he was educated had the effect of inspiring him with settled disgust; and he fled from the gloom of dissenting worship when he was no longer compelled to attend it. Thus set loose from the opinions of his youth, he speculated very freely on religious topics, and at length adopted the system of outward compliance with established forms and inward laxity of belief. He seems at one time to have been much inclined to the principles of Quakerism; but he found that its practice would not agree with one who lived "by pulling off the hat." We find that he had obtained a place in the Custom house, the duties of which he is said to have discharged with great diligence and fidelity. It

is further attested, that he was a man of great probity and sweetness of disposition, and that his conversation abounded with wit, but of the most inoffensive kind. He seems to have been subject to low-spirits, as a relief from which he composed his principal poem, "The Spleen." He passed his life in celibacy, and died in 1737, at the early age of forty-one, in lodgings in Gracechurch-street.

The poems of Green, which were not made public till after his death, consist of "The Spleen;" "The Grotto;" "Verses on Barclay's Apology;" "The Seeker," and some smaller pieces, all comprised in a small volume. In manner and subject they are some of the most original in our language. They rank among the easy and familiar, but are replete with uncommon thoughts, new and striking images, and those associations of remote ideas by some unexpected similitudes, in which wit principally consists. Few poems will bear more repeated perusals; and, with those who can fully enter into them, they do not fail to become favourites.

### THE SPLEEN. \*

AN EPITAPH TO MR. CUTHBERT JACKSON.

THIS motley piece to you I send,  
Who always were a faithful friend;  
Who, if disputes should happen hence,  
Can best explain the author's sense;  
And, anxious for the public weal,  
Do, what I sing, so often feel.

The want of method pray excuse,  
Allowing for a vapour'd Muse:  
Nor to a narrow path confin'd,  
Hedge in by rules a roving mind.

The child is genuine, you may trace  
Throughout the sire's transmitted face.  
Nothing is stol'n: my Muse, though mean,  
Draws from the spring she finds within;  
Nor vainly buys what Gildon † sells,  
Poetic buckets for dry wells.

\* "In this poem," Mr. Melmoth says, "there are more original thoughts thrown together than he had ever read in the same compass of lines."

FITZOSBORNE'S *Letters*, p. 114.

† Gildon's *Art of Poetry*.

School-helps I want, to climb on high,  
Where all the ancient treasures lie,  
And there unseen commit a theft  
On wealth in Greek exchequers left.  
Then where? from whom? what can I steal,  
Who only with the moderns deal?  
This were attempting to put on  
Raiment from naked bodies won †:  
They safely sing before a thief,  
They cannot give who want relief;  
Some few excepted, names well known,  
And justly laurel'd with renown,  
Whose stamp of genius marks their ware,  
And theft detects: of theft beware;  
From More § so lash'd, example fit,  
Shun petty larceny in wit.  
[ First know, my friend, I do not mean  
To write a treatise on the spleen;

† A painted vest Prince Vortiger had on,  
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won.  
HOWARD'S *British Prison*.

§ James More Smith, esq. See Dunciad, B. ii. l. 50. and the notes, where the circumstances of the transaction here alluded to are very fully explained.

Nor to prescribe when nerves convulse ;  
Nor mend th' alarm watch, your pulse.  
If I am right, your question lay,  
What course I take to drive away  
The day-mare, Spleen, by whose false pleas  
Men prove mere suicides in ease ;  
And how I do myself demean  
In stormy world to live serene. }  
When by its magic lantern Spleen

With frightful figures spreads life's scene,  
And threat'ning prospects urg'd my fears,  
A stranger to the luck of heirs ;  
Reason, some quiet to restore,  
Show'd part was substance, shadow more ;  
With Spleen's dead weight though heavy grown,  
In life's rough tide I sunk not down,  
But swam, till Fortune threw a rope,  
Buoyant on bladders fill'd with hope.

I always choose the plainest food  
To mend viscosity of blood.  
Hail ! water-gruel, healing power,  
Of easy access to the poor ;  
Thy help love's confessors implore,  
And doctors secretly adore ;  
To thee, I fly, by thee dilute —  
Through veins my blood doth quicker shoot,  
And by swift current throws off clean  
Prolific particles of Spleen.

I never sick by drinking grow,  
Nor keep myself a cup too low,  
And seldom Chloe's lodgings haunt,  
Thrifty of spirits, which I want.

Hunting I reckon very good,  
To brace the nerves, and stir the blood :  
But after no field-honours itch,  
Achiev'd by leaping hedge and ditch.  
While Spleen lies soft relax'd in bed,  
Or o'er coal fires inclines the head,  
Hygeia's sons with hound and horn,  
And jovial cry awake the Morn.  
These see her from the dusky plight,  
Smear'd by th' embraces of the Night,  
With rosal wash redeem her face,  
And prove herself of Titan's race,  
And, mounting in loose robes the skies,  
Shed light and fragrance as she flies.  
Then horse and hound fierce joy display,  
Exulting at the hark-away,  
And in pursuit o'er tainted ground,  
From lungs robust field-notes resound.  
Then, as St. George the dragon slew,  
Spleen pierc'd, trod down, and dying view ;  
While all their spirits are on wing,  
And woods, and hills, and valleys ring.

To cure the mind's wrong bias, Spleen,  
Some recommend the bowling-green ;  
Some, hilly walks ; all, exercise ;  
Fling but a stone, the giant dies ;  
Laugh and be well. Monkeys have been  
Extreme good doctors for the Spleen ;  
And kitten, if the humour hit,  
Has harlequin'd away the fit.

Since mirth is good in this behalf,  
At some partic'lars let us laugh.  
Witlings, briak fools, curst with half sense,  
That stimulates their impotence ;  
Who buzz in rhyme, and, like blind flies,  
Err with their wings for want of eyes.  
Poor authors worshipping a calf,  
Deep tragedies that make us laugh,

A strict dissenter saying grace,  
A lect'rer preaching for a place,  
Folks, things prophetic to dispense,  
Making the past the future tense,  
The popish dubbing of a priest,  
Fine epitaphs on knaves deceas'd,  
Green-apron'd Pythonissa's rage,  
Great Æsculapius on his stage,  
A miser starving to be rich,  
The prior of Newgate's dying speech,  
A jointer'd widow's ritual state,  
Two Jews disputing tête-à-tête,  
New almanacs compos'd by seers,  
Experiments on felons' ears,  
Disdainful prudes, who ceaseless ply  
The superb muscle of the eye,  
A coquet's April-weather face,  
A Queenb'rough mayor behind his mace,  
And fops in military show,  
Are sov'reign for the case in view.

If spleen-fogs rise at close of day,  
I clear my ev'ning with a play,  
Or to some concert take my way.  
The company, the shine of lights,  
The scenes of humour, music's flights,  
Adjust and set the soul to rights.

Life's moving pictures, well-wrought plays,  
To others' grief attention raise :  
Here, while the tragic fictions glow,  
We borrow joy by pitying woe ;  
There gaily comic scenes delight,  
And hold true mirrors to our sight.  
Virtue, in charming dress array'd,  
Calling the passions to her aid,  
When moral scenes just actions join,  
Takes shape, and shows her face divine.

Music has charms, we all may find,  
Ingratiate deeply with the mind.  
When art does sound's high pow'r advance,  
To music's pipe the passions dance ;  
Motions unwill'd its pow'rs have shown,  
Tarantulated by a tune.  
Many have held the soul to be  
Nearly ally'd to harmony.  
Her have I known indulging grief,  
And shunning company's relief.  
Unveil her face, and, looking round,  
Own, by neglecting sorrow's wound,  
The consanguinity of sound.

In rainy days keep double guard,  
Or Spleen will surely be too hard ;  
Which, like those fish by sailors met,  
Fly highest, while their wings are wet.  
In such dull weather, so unfit  
To enterprize a work of wit,  
When clouds one yard of azure sky,  
That's fit for simile, deny,  
I dress my face with studious looks,  
And shorten tedious hours with books.  
But if dull fogs invade the head,  
That mem'ry minds not what is read,  
I sit in window dry as ark,  
And on the drowning world remark :  
Or to some coffee-house I stray  
For news, the manna of a day,  
And from the hipp'd discourses gather,  
That politics go by the weather :  
Then seek good-humour'd tavern chums,  
And play at cards, but for small sums ;

Or with the merry fellows quaff,  
And laugh aloud with them that laugh ;  
Or drink a joco-serious cup  
With souls who've took their freedom up,  
And let my mind, beguill'd by talk,  
In Epicurus' garden walk,  
Who thought it Heav'n to be serene ;  
Pain, Hell, and purgatory, Spleen.

Sometimes I dress, with women sit,  
And chat away the gloomy fit ;  
Quit the stiff garb of serious sense,  
And wear a gay impertinence,  
Nor think nor speak with any pains,  
But lay on fancy's neck the reins ;  
Talk of unusual swell of waist  
In maid of honour loosely lac'd,  
And beauty borrow Spanish red,  
And loving pair with sep'rate bed,  
And jewels pawn'd for loss of game,  
And then redeem'd by loss of fame ;  
Of Kitty (aunt left in the lurch  
By grave pretence to go to church)  
Perceiv'd in hack with lover fine,  
Like Will and Mary on the coin :  
And thus in modish manner we,  
In aid of sugar, sweeten tea.

Permit, ye fair, your idol form,  
Which e'en the coldest heart can warm,  
May with its beauties grace my line,  
While I bow down before its shrine,  
And your throng'd altars with my lays  
Perfume, and get by giving praise.  
With speech so sweet, so sweet a mien  
You excommunicate the Spleen,  
Which, fiend-like, flies the magic ring  
You form with sound, when pleas'd to sing ;  
Whate'er you say, howe'er you move,  
We look, we listen, and approve.  
Your touch, which gives to feeling bliss,  
Our nerves officious throng to kiss ;  
By Celia's pat, on their report,  
The grave-air'd soul, inclin'd to sport,  
Renounces wisdom's sullen pomp,  
And loves the floral game, to romp.  
But who can view the pointed rays,  
That from black eyes scintillant blaze ?  
Love on his throne of glory seems  
Encompass'd with satellite beams.  
But when blue eyes, more softly bright,  
Diffuse benignly humid light,  
We gaze, and see the smiling loves,  
And Cytherea's gentle doves,  
And raptur'd fix in such a face  
Love's mercy-seat, and throne of grace.  
Shine but on age, you melt its snow ;  
Again fires long-extinguish'd glow,  
And, charm'd by witchery of eyes,  
Blood long congealed liquefies !  
True miracle, and fairly done  
By heads which are ador'd while on.

But oh, what pity 'tis to find  
Such beauties both of form and mind,  
By modern breeding much debas'd,  
In half the female world at least !  
Hence I with care such lott'ries shun,  
Where, a prize miss'd, I'm quite undone ;  
And han't, by vent'ring on a wife,  
Yet run the greatest risk in life.

Mothers, and guardian aunts, forbear  
Your impious pains to form the fair,

Nor lay out so much cost and art,  
But to deflow'r the virgin heart ;  
Of every folly-fost'ring bed  
By quick'ning heat of custom bred.  
Rather than by your culture spoil'd,  
Desist, and give us nature wild,  
Delighted with a hoyden soul,  
Which truth and innocence control.  
Coquets, leave off affected arts,  
Gay fowlers at a flock of hearts ;  
Woodcocks to shun your snares have skill,  
You show so plain, you strive to kill.  
In love the artless catch the game,  
And they scarce miss who never aim.  
The world's great Author did create  
The sex to fit the nuptial state,  
And meant a blessing in a wife  
To solace the fatigues of life ;  
And old inspired times display,  
How wives could love, and yet obey.  
Then truth, and patience of control,  
And house-wife arts adorn'd the soul ;  
And charms, the gift of Nature, shone ;  
And jealousy, a thing unknown :  
Veils were the only masks they wore ;  
Novels (receipts to make a whore)  
Nor ombre, nor quadrille they knew,  
Nor Pam's puissance felt at lot.  
Wise men did not to be thought gay,  
Then compliment their pow'r away :  
But lest, by frail desires misled,  
The girls forbidden paths should tread,  
Of ign'rance rais'd the safe high wall ;  
We sink haw-haws, that show them all.  
Thus we at once solicit sense,  
And charge them not to break the fence.

Now, if untir'd, consider friend,  
What I avoid to gain my end.

I never am at meeting seen,  
Meeting, that region of the Spleen ;  
The broken heart, the busy fiend,  
The inward call, on Spleen depend.

Law, licens'd breaking of the peace,  
To which vacation is disease :  
A gypsy diction scarce known well  
By th' magi, who law-fortunes tell,  
I shun ; nor let it breed within  
Anxiety, and that the Spleen ;  
Law, grown a forest, where perplex  
The mazes, and the brambles vex ;  
Where its twelve verd'ners every day  
Are changing still the public way :  
Yet, if we miss our path and err,  
We grievous penalties incur ;  
And wand'ers tire, and tear their skin,  
And then get out where they went in.

I never game, and rarely bet,  
Am loth to lend, or run in debt.  
No computer-writs me agitate ;  
Who moralising pass the gate,  
And there mine eyes on spendthrifts turn,  
Who vainly o'er their bondage mourn.  
Wisdom, before beneath their care,  
Pays her upbraiding visits there,  
And forces folly through the grate,  
Her panegyric to repeat.  
This view, profusely when inclin'd,  
Enters a caveat in the mind :  
Experience join'd with common sense,  
To mortals is a providence.

Passion, as frequently is seen,  
 Subsiding settles into Spleen.  
 Hence, as the plague of happy life,  
 I run away from party-strife.  
 A prince's cause, a church's claim,  
 I've known to raise a mighty flame.  
 And priest, as stoker, very free  
 To throw in peace and charity.  
 That tribe, whose practicals decree  
 Small beer the deadliest heresy;  
 Who, fond of pedigree, derive  
 From the most noted whore alive;  
 Who own wine's old prophetic aid,  
 And love the mitre Bacchus made,  
 Forbid the faithful to depend  
 On half-pint drinkers for a friend,  
 And in whose gay red-letter'd face  
 We read good-living more than grace:  
 Nor they so pure, and so precise,  
 Immaculate as their white of eyes,  
 Who for the spirit hug the Spleen,  
 Phylacter'd throughout all their mien,  
 Who their ill-tasted home-brew'd pray'r  
 To the state's mellow forms prefer;  
 Who doctrines, as infectious, fear,  
 Which are not steep'd in vinegar,  
 And samples of heart-chested grace  
 Expose in show-glass of the face,  
 Did never me as yet provoke  
 Either to honour band and cloke,  
 Or deck my hat with leaves of oak.

I rail not with mock-patriot grace  
 At folks, because they are in place;  
 Nor, hir'd to praise with stallion pen,  
 Lerne the ear-lechery of men;  
 But to avoid religious jars,  
 The laws are my expositors,  
 Which in my doubting mind create  
 Conformity to church and state.  
 I go, pursuant to my plan,  
 To Mecca with the caravan.  
 And think it right in common sense  
 Both for diversion and defence.

Reforming schemes are none of mine;  
 To mend the world's a vast design:  
 Like theirs, who tug in little boat,  
 To pull to them the ship afloat,  
 While to defeat their labour'd end,  
 At once both wind and stream contend:  
 Success herein is seldom seen,  
 And zeal, when baffled, turns to Spleen.

Happy the man, who innocent,  
 Grieves not at ills he can't prevent;  
 His skiff does with the current glide,  
 Not puffing pull'd against the tide.  
 He, paddling by the scuffling crowd,  
 Sees unconcern'd life's wager row'd,  
 And when he can't prevent foul play,  
 Enjoys the folly of the fray.

By these reflections I repeat  
 Each hasty promise made in zeal.  
 When gospel propagators say,  
 We're bound our great light to display,  
 And Indian darkness drive away,  
 Let none but drunken watchmen send,  
 And scoundrel link-boys for that end;  
 When they cry up this holy war,  
 Which every christian should be for,  
 Let such as owe the law their ears,  
 Be find employed as engineers:

This view my forward zeal so shocks,  
 In vain they hold the money-box.  
 At such a conduct, which intends  
 By vicious means such virtuous ends,  
 I laugh off spleen, and keep my peace  
 From spoiling Indian innocence.

Yet philosophic love of ease  
 I suffer not to prove disease,  
 But rise up in the virtuous cause  
 Of a free press, and equal laws.  
 The press restrain'd! nefarious thought!  
 In vain our sires have nobly fought:  
 While free from force the press remains,  
 Virtue and Freedom cheer our plains,  
 And Learning largesses bestows,  
 And keeps uncensur'd open house.  
 We to the nation's public mart  
 Our works of wit, and schemes of art,  
 And philosophic goods this way,  
 Like water-carriage, cheap convey.  
 This tree, which knowledge so affords,  
 Inquisitors with flaming swords  
 From lay approach with zeal defend,  
 Lest their own paradise should end.  
 The Press from her secundum womb  
 Brought forth the arts of Greece and Rome;  
 Her offspring, skill'd in logic war,  
 Truth's banner wav'd in open air;  
 The monster Superstition fled,  
 And hid in shades its Gorgon head;  
 And lawless pow'r, the long-kept field,  
 By reason quell'd, was forc'd to yield.  
 This nurse of arts, and freedom's fence  
 To chain, is treason against sense;  
 And, Liberty, thy thousand tongues  
 None silence, who design no wrongs;  
 For those, who use the gag's restraint,  
 First rob, before they stop complaint.

Since disappointment gauls within,  
 And subjugates the soul to spleen,  
 Most schemes, as money-snares, I hate,  
 And bite not at projector's bait.  
 Sufficient wrecks appear each day,  
 And yet fresh fools are cast away.  
 Ere well the bubbled can turn round,  
 Their painted vessel runs aground;  
 Or in deep seas it oversets  
 By a fierce hurricane of debts;  
 Or helm directors in one trip,  
 Freight first embezzled, sink the ship.  
 Such was of late a corporation\*,  
 The brazen serpent of the nation,  
 Which, when hard accidents distress'd,  
 The poor must look at to be blest,  
 And thence expect, with paper seal'd  
 By fraud and us'ry, to be heal'd.

I in no soul-consumption wait  
 Whole years at levees of the great,

\* The Charitable Corporation, instituted for the relief of the industrious poor, by assisting them with small sums upon pledges at legal interest. By the villany of those who had the management of this scheme, the proprietors were defrauded of very considerable sums of money. In 1732 the conduct of the directors of this body became the subject of a parliamentary inquiry, and some of them, who were members of the house of commons, were expelled for their concern in this iniquitous transaction.

And hungry hopes regale the while  
On the spare diet of a smile.  
There you may see the idol stand  
With mirror in his wanton hand ;  
Above, below, now here, now there,  
He throws about the sunny glare.  
Crowds pant, and press to seize the prize,  
The gay delusion of their eyes.

When Fancy tries her limning skill  
To draw and colour at her will,  
And raise and round the figure well,  
And show her talent to excel,  
I guard my heart, lest it should woo  
Unreal beauties Fancy drew,  
And disappointed, feel despair  
At loss of things, that never were.

When I lean politicians mark  
Grazing on ether in the Park ;  
Who e'er on wing with open throats  
Fly at debates, expresses, votes,  
Just in the manner swallows use,  
Catching their airy food of news ;  
Whose latrant stomachs oft molest  
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest ;  
Or see some poet pensive sit,  
Fondly mistaking Spleen for Wit :  
Who, though short-winded, still will aim  
To sound the epic trump of Fame ;  
Who still on Phœbus' smiles will doat,  
Nor learn conviction from his coat ;  
I bless'd my stars, I never knew  
Whimsies, which close pursu'd, undo,  
And have from old experience been  
Both parent and the child of Spleen.  
These subjects of Apollo's state,  
Who from false fire derive their fate,  
With airy purchases undone  
Of lands, which none lend money on,  
Born dull, had follow'd thriving ways,  
Nor lost one hour to gather bays.  
Their fancies first delirious grew,  
And scenes ideal took for true.  
Fine to the sight Parnassus lies,  
And with false prospects cheats their eyes ;  
The fabled gods the poets sing,  
A season of perpetual spring,  
Brooks, flow'ry fields, and groves of trees,  
Affording sweets and similes,  
Gay dreams inspir'd in myrtle bow'rs,  
And wreaths of undecaying flow'rs,  
Apollo's harp with airs divine,  
The sacred music of the Nine,  
Views of the temple rais'd to Fame,  
And for a vacant niche proud aim,  
Ravish their souls, and plainly show  
What Fancy's sketching power can do.  
They will attempt the mountain steep,  
Where on the top, like dreams in sleep,  
The Muse's revelations show,  
That find men crack'd, or make them so.

You, friend, like me, the trade of rhyme  
Avoid, elab'rate waste of time,  
Nor are content to be undone,  
To pass for Phœbus' crazy son.  
Poems, the hop-grounds of the brain,  
Afford the most uncertain gain ;  
And lott'ries never tempt the wise  
With blanks so many to a prize.  
I only transient visits pay,  
Meeting the Muses in my way,

Scarce known to the fastidious daines,  
Nor skill'd to call them by their names.  
Nor can their passports in these days,  
Your profit warrant, or your praise.  
On poems by their dictates writ,  
Critics, as sworn appraisers, sit,  
And mere upholst'ers in a trice  
On gems and paintings set a price.  
These tayl'ring artists for our lays  
Invent cramp'd rules, and with straight stays  
Striving free Nature's shape to hit,  
Emaciate sense, before they fit.

A common place, and many friends,  
Can serve the plagiarist's ends,  
Whose easy vamping talent lies,  
First wit to pilfer, then disguise.  
Thus some devoid of art and skill  
To search the mine on Pindus' bill,  
Proud to aspire and workmen grow,  
By genius doom'd to stay below,  
For their own digging show the town  
Wit's treasure brought by others down.  
Some wanting, if they find a mine,  
An artist's judgment to refine,  
On fame precipitately fix'd,  
The ore with baser metals mix'd  
Melt down, impatient of delay,  
And call the vicious mass a play.  
All these engage to serve their ends,  
A band select of trusty friends,  
Who, lesson'd right, extol the thing,  
As Psapho\* taught his birds to sing ;  
Then to the ladies they submit,  
Returning officers on wit :  
A crowded house their presence draws,  
And on the beaux imposes laws,  
A judgment in its favour ends,  
When all the pannel are its friends :  
Their natures merciful and mild  
Have from mere pity sav'd the child ;  
In bulrush ark the bantling found  
Helpless, and ready to be drown'd,  
They have preserv'd by kind support,  
And brought the baby-muse to court.  
But there's a youth † that you can name,  
Who needs no leading-strings to fame,  
Whose quick maturity of brain  
The birth of Pallas may explain :  
Dreaming of whose depending fate,  
I heard Melpomene debate,  
" This, this is he, that was foretold  
Should emulate our Greeks of old.  
Inspir'd by me with sacred art,  
He sings, and rules the varied heart ;  
If Jove's dread anger he rehearse,  
We hear the thunder in his verse ;  
If he describes love turn'd to rage,  
The furies riot in his page.

\* Psapho was a Lybian, who desiring to be accounted a god, effected it by this means : he took young birds and taught them to sing, Psapho is a great god. When they were perfect in their lesson he let them fly ; and other birds learning the same ditty, repeated it in the woods ; on which his countrymen offered sacrifice to him, and considered him as a deity.

† Mr. Glover, the excellent author of *Leonida*, *Boadicea*, *Medea*, &c.

If he fair liberty and law  
By ruffian pow'r expiring draw,  
The keener passions then engage  
Aright, and sanctify their rage ;  
If he attempt disastrous love,  
We hear those complaints that wound the grove.  
Within the kinder passions glow,  
And tears distill'd from pity flow."

From the bright vision I descend,  
And my deserted theme attend.

Me never did ambition seize,  
Strange fever most inflam'd by ease !  
The active lunacy of pride,  
That courts jilt Fortune for a bride,  
This par'dise-tree, so fair and high,  
I view with no aspiring eye :  
Like aspen shake the restless leaves,  
And Sodom-fruit our pains deceives,  
Whence frequent falls give no surprise,  
But fits of spleen, call'd *growing wise*.  
Greatness in glitt'ring forms display'd  
Affects weak eyes much us'd to shade,  
And by its falsely-envy'd scene  
Gives self-debasing fits of Spleen.  
We should be pleas'd that things are so,  
Who do for nothing see the show,  
And, middle-siz'd, can pass between  
Life's hubbub safe, because unseen,  
And midst the glare of greatness trace  
A wat'ry sunshine in the face,  
And pleasure fled to, to redress  
The sad fatigue of idleness.

Contentment, parent of delight,  
So much a stranger to our sight,  
Say, goddess, in what happy place  
Mortals behold thy blooming face ;  
Thy gracious auspices impart,  
And for thy temple choose my heart.  
They, whom thou deignest to inspire,  
Thy science learn, to bound desire ;  
By happy alchymy of mind  
They turn to pleasure all they find ;  
They both disdain in outward mien  
The grave and solemn garb of Spleen,  
And meretricious arts of dress,  
To feign a joy, and hide distress ;  
Jnmov'd when the rude tempest blows,  
Without an opiate they repose ;  
And, cover'd by your shield, defy  
The whizzing shafts, that round them fly :  
For meddling with the god's affairs,  
Concern themselves with distant cares ;  
But place their bliss in mental rest,  
And feast upon the good possess'd.

Forc'd by soft violence of pray'r,  
The blithsome goddess soothes my care,  
Feel the deity inspire,  
And thus she models my desire.  
Two hundred pounds half-yearly paid,  
Annuity securely made,  
A farm some twenty miles from town,  
Small, tight, salubrious, and my own ;  
Two maids, that never saw the town,  
A serving-man, not quite a clown ;  
A boy to help to tread the mow,  
And drive, while t' other holds the plough ;  
A chief, of temper form'd to please,  
Fit to converse, and keep the keys ;  
And better to preserve the peace,  
Commission'd by the name of niece,

With understandings of a size  
To think their master very wise.  
May Heav'n (it's all I wish for) send  
One genial room to treat a friend,  
Where decent cupboard, little plate,  
Display benevolence, not state.  
And may my humble dwelling stand  
Upon some chosen spot of land :  
A pond before full to the brim,  
Where cows may cool, and geese may swim ;  
Behind, a green like velvet neat,  
Soft to the eye, and to the feet ;  
Where od'rous plants in evening fair  
Breathe all around ambrosial air ;  
From Eurus, foe to kitchen ground,  
Fenc'd by a slope with bushes crown'd,  
Fit dwelling for the feather'd throng,  
Who pay their quit-rents with a song ;  
With op'ning views of hill and dale,  
Which sense and fancy too regale,  
Where the half-cirque, which vision bounds,  
Like amphitheatre surrounds ;  
And woods impervious to the breeze,  
Thick phalanx of embodied trees,  
From hills through plains in dusk array  
Extended far, repel the day.  
Here stillness, height, and solemn shade  
Invite, and contemplation aid :  
Here nymphs from hollow oaks relate  
The dark decrees and will of Fate,  
And dreams beneath the spreading beech  
Inspire, and docile fancy teach ;  
While soft as breezy breath of wind,  
Impulses rustle through the mind.  
Here Dryads, scorning Phœbus' ray  
While Pan melodious pipes away,  
In measur'd motions frisk about,  
Till old Silenus puts them out.  
There see the clover, pea, and bean,  
Vie in variety of green ;  
Fresh pastures speckled o'er with sheep,  
Brown fields their fallow sabbaths keep,  
Plump Ceres golden tresses wear,  
And poppy top-knots deck her hair,  
And silver streams through meadows stray,  
And Naiads on the margin play,  
And lesser nymphs on side of hills  
From play-things urns pour down the rills.

Thus shelter'd, free from care and strife,  
May I enjoy a calm through life ;  
See faction, safe in low degree,  
As men at land see storms at sea,  
And laugh at miserable elves  
Not kind, so much as to themselves,  
Curs'd with such souls of base alloy,  
As can possess, but not enjoy ;  
Debar'd the pleasure to impart  
By av'rice, sphincter of the heart,  
Who wealth, hard-earn'd by guilty cares,  
Bequeath untouch'd to thankless heirs.  
May I, with look ungloom'd by guile,  
And wearing Virtue's liv'ry-smile,  
Prone the distressed to relieve,  
And little trespasses forgive,  
With income not in Fortune's pow'r  
And skill to make a busy hour,  
With trips to town life to amuse,  
To purchase books, and hear the news,  
To see old friends, brush off the clown,  
And quicken taste at coming down,



Unhurt by sickness' blasting rage,  
And slowly mellowing in age,  
When Fate extends its gathering gripe,  
Fall off like fruit grown fully ripe,  
Quit a worn being without pain,  
Perhaps to blossom soon again.

But now more serious see me grow,  
And what I think, my Memmius, know.

Th' enthusiast's hope, and raptures wild,  
Have never yet my reason foil'd.  
His springy soul dilates like air,  
When free from weight of ambient care,  
And, hush'd in meditation deep,  
Slides into dreams, as when asleep;  
Then, fond of new discoveries grown,  
Proves a Columbus of her own,  
Disdains the narrow bounds of place,  
And through the wilds of endless space,  
Borne up on metaphysic wings,  
Chases light forms and shadowy things,  
And in the vague excursion caught,  
Brings home some rare exotic thought.  
The melancholy man such dreams,  
As brightest evidence, esteems;  
Fain would he see some distant scene  
Suggested by his restless Spleen,  
And Fancy's telescope applies  
With tinctur'd glass to cheat his eyes.  
Such thoughts, as love the gloom of night,  
I close examine by the light;  
For who, though brib'd by gain to lie,  
Dare sun-beam-written truths deny,  
And execute plain common sense  
On faith's mere hearsay evidence?

That superstition mayn't create,  
And club its ills with those of Fate,  
I many a notion take to task,  
Made dreadful by its visor-mask.  
Thus scruple, spasm of the mind,  
Is cur'd, and certainty I find.  
Since optic reason shows me plain,  
I dreaded spectres of the brain.  
And legendary fears are gone,  
Though in tenacious childhood sown.  
Thus in opinions I commence  
Freeholder in the proper sense,  
And neither suit nor service do,  
Nor homage to pretenders show,  
Who boast themselves by spurious roll  
Lords of the manor of the soul;  
Preferring sense, from chin that's bare,  
To nonsense thron'd in whisker'd hair.

To thee, Creator uncreate,  
O Entium Ens! divinely great! —  
Hold, Muse, nor melting pinions try,  
Nor near the blazing glory fly,  
Nor straining break thy feeble bow,  
Unfeather'd arrows far to throw:  
Through fields unknown nor madly stray,  
Where no ideas mark the way.  
With tender eyes, and colours faint,  
And trembling hands forbear to paint.  
Who features veil'd by light can hit?  
Where can, what has no outline, sit?  
My soul, the vain attempt forego,  
Thyself, the fitter subject, know  
He wisely shuns the bold extreme,  
Who soon lays by th' unequal theme,  
Nor runs, with Wisdom's syrens caught,  
On quicksands swall'ring shipwreck'd thought;

But, conscious of his distance, gives  
Mute praise, and humble negatives.  
In one, no object of our sight,  
Immutable, and infinite,  
Who can't be ~~good~~ or unjust,  
Calm and resign'd, I fix my trust;  
To him my past and present state  
I owe, and must my future fate.  
A stranger into life I'm come,  
Dying may be our going home,  
Transported here by angry Fate,  
The convicts of a prior state.  
Hence I no anxious thoughts bestow  
On matters I can never know;  
Through life's foul way, like vagrant pass'd,  
He'll grant a settlement at last,  
And with sweet ease the wearied crown,  
By leave to lay his being down.  
If doom'd to dance th' eternal round  
Of life no sooner lost but found,  
And dissolution soon to come,  
Like sponge, wipes out life's present sum,  
But can't our state of pow'r bereave  
An endless series to receive;  
Then, if hard dealt with here by Fate,  
We balance in another state,  
And consciousness must go along,  
And sign th' acquittance for the wrong.  
He for his creatures must decree  
More happiness than misery,  
Or be supposed to create,  
Curious to try, what 't is to hate:  
And do an act, which rage infers,  
'Cause lameness halts, or blindness errs.

Thus, thus I steer my bark, and sail  
On even keel with gentle gale;  
At helm I make my reason sit,  
My crew of passions all submit.  
If dark and blust'ring prove some nights,  
Philosophy puts forth her lights;  
Experience holds the cautious glass,  
To shun the breakers, as I pass,  
And frequent throws the wary lead,  
To see what dangers may be hid;  
And once in seven years I'm seen  
At Bath or Tunbridge, to career.  
Though pleas'd to see the dolphins play,  
I mind my compass and my way,  
With store sufficient for relief,  
And wisely still prepar'd to reef,  
Nor wanting the dispersive bowl  
Of cloudy weather in the soul,  
I make, (may Heav'n propitious send  
Such wind and weather to the end)  
Neither becalm'd, nor over-blown,  
Life's voyage to the world unknown.

## ON BARCLAY'S APOLOGY FOR THE QUAKERS.\*

These sheets primeval doctrines yield,  
Where revelation is reveal'd;  
Soul-phlegm from literal feeding bred,  
Systems lethargic to the head  
They purge, and yield a diet thin,  
That turns to gospel-chyle within.  
Truth sublimata may here be seen  
Extracted from the parts terrene.  
In these is shown, how men obtain  
What of Prometheus poets feign:  
To scripture plainness dress is brought,  
And speech, apparel to the thought.  
They hiss from instinct at red coats,  
And war, whose work is cutting throats,  
Forbidden, and press the law of love:  
Breathing the spirit of the dove.  
Lucrative doctrines they detest,  
As manufactur'd by the priest;  
And throw down turnpikes, where we pay  
For stuff, which never mends the way;  
And tythes, a Jewish tax, reduce,  
And frank the gospel for our use.  
They sable standing armies break;  
But the militia useful make:  
Since all unhir'd may preach and pray,  
Taught by these rules as well as they;  
Rules, which, when truths themselves reveal,  
Bid us to follow what we feel.  
The world can't hear the small still voice,  
Such is its bustle and its noise;  
Reason the proclamation reads,  
But not one riot passion heeds.  
Wealth, honour, power the graces are,  
Which here below our homage share:  
They, if one votary they find  
To mistress more divine inclin'd,  
In truth's pursuit, to cause delay,  
Throw golden apples in his way,  
Place me, O Heav'n, in some retreat;  
There let the serious death-watch beat,  
There let me self in silence shun,  
'To feel thy will, which should be done.  
Then comes the Spirit to our hut,  
When fast the senses' doors are shut;  
For so divine and pure a guest  
The emptiest rooms are furnish'd best.  
O Contemplation! air serene!  
From damps of sense, and fogs of spleen!  
Pure mount of thought! thrice holy ground,  
Where grace, when waited for, is found.

\* This celebrated book was written by its author, both in Latin and English, and was afterwards translated into High Dutch, Low Dutch, French, and Spanish, and probably into other languages. It has always been esteemed a very ingenious defence of the principles of Quakerism, even by those who deny the doctrines which it endeavours to establish. The author was born at Edinburgh in 1648, and received part of his education at the Scots College in Paris, where his uncle was principal. His father became one of the earliest converts to the new sect, and from his example, the son seems to have been induced to tread in his steps. He died on the 3d of October, 1690, in the 42d year of his age.

Here 'tis the soul feels sudden youth,  
And meets exulting, virgin Truth;  
Here, like a breeze of gentlest kind,  
Impulses rustle through the mind;  
Here shines that light with glowing face,  
The fuse divine, that kindles grace;  
Which, if we trim our lamps, will last,  
'Till darkness be by dying past.  
And then goes out at end of night,  
Extinguish'd by superior light.

Ah me! the heats and colds of life,  
Pleasure's and pain's eternal strife,  
Breed stormy passions, which confin'd,  
Shake, like th' Æolian cave, the mind.  
And raise despair; my lamp can last,  
Plac'd where they drive the furious blast.

False eloquence! big empty sound!  
Like showers that rush upon the ground!  
Little beneath the surface goes,  
All streams along, and muddy flows.  
This sinks, and swells the buried grain,  
And fructifies like southern rain.

His art, well hid in mild discourse,  
Exerts persuasion's winning force,  
And nervates so the good design,  
That king Agrippa's case is mine.

Well-natur'd, happy shade forgive!  
Like you I think, but cannot live.  
Thy scheme requires the world's contempt,  
That from dependence life exempt;  
And constitution fram'd so strong,  
This world's worst climate cannot wrong.  
Not such my lot, not Fortune's brat,  
I live by pulling off the hat;  
Compell'd by station every hour  
To bow to images of power;  
And in life's busy scenes immers'd,  
See better things, and do the worst.

Eloquent Want, whose reasons sway,  
And make ten thousand truths give way,  
While I your scheme with pleasure trace,  
Draws near, and stares me in the face.  
"Consider well your state," she cries,  
"Like others kneel, that you may rise;  
Hold doctrines, by no scruples vex'd,  
To which preferment is annex'd;  
Nor madly prove, where all depends,  
Idolatry upon your friends.  
See, how you like my rueful face,  
Such you must wear, if out of place.  
Crack'd is your brain to turn recluse  
Without one farthing out at use.  
They, who have lands, and safe bank-stock,  
With faith so founded on a rock,  
May give a rich invention ease,  
And construe scripture how they please.

"The honour'd prophet that of old,  
Us'd Heav'n's high counsels to unfold,  
Did, more than courier angels, greet  
The crows, that brought him bread and meat."

## THE SEEKER.

WHEN I first came to London, I rambled about,  
From sermon to sermon, took a slice and went out.  
Then on me, in divinity bachelor, try'd  
Many priests to obtrude a Levitical bride;

And urging their various opinions, intended  
To make me wed systems, which they recom-  
mended.

Said a lech'rous old fri'r skulking near Lincoln's-  
inn,  
(Whose trade's to absolve, but whose pastime's to  
sin ;

Who, spider-like, seizes weak protestant flies,  
Which hung in his sophistry cobweb he spies ;)  
" Ah ! pity your soul ; for without our church pale,  
If you happen to die, to be damn'd you can't fail ;  
The Bible, you boast, is a wild revelation :  
Hear a church that can't err, if you hope for sal-  
vation."

Said a formal non-con, (whose rich stock of  
grace  
Lies forward expos'd in shop-window of face,)  
" Ah ! pity your soul : come, be of our sect :  
For then you are safe, and may plead you're elect.  
As it stands in the Acts, we can prove ourselves  
saints,  
Being Christ's little flock every where spoke  
against."

Said a jolly church parson, (devoted to ease,  
While penal-law dragons guard his golden fleece,)  
" If you pity your soul, I pray listen to neither ;  
The first is in error, the last a deceiver :  
That our's is the true church, the sense of our tribe  
is,  
And surely *in medio tutissimus ibis*."

Said a yea and nay friend, with a stiff hat and  
band,  
(Who while he talk'd gravely would hold forth his  
hand,)  
" Dominion and wealth are the aim of all three,  
Though about ways and means they may all dis-  
agree ;  
Then prithee be wise, go the quakers by-way,  
'Tis plain, without turnpikes, so nothing to pay."

### THE GROTTO\*.

WRITTEN BY MR. GREEN, UNDER THE NAME OF  
PETER DRAKE, A FISHERMAN OF BRENTFORD.

*Printed in the Year 1732, but not published.*

Scilicet hic possis curvo dignoscere rectum,  
Atque inter silvas Academi querere verum.

HOR.

Our wits Apollo's influence beg,  
The Grotto makes them all with egg :  
Finding this chalkstone in my nest,  
I strain, and lay among the rest.

ADIEU awhile, forsaken flood,  
To ramble in the Delian wood,  
And pray the god my well-meant song  
May not my subject's merit wrong.

\* A building in Richmond Gardens, erected by  
Queen Caroline, and committed to the custody of  
Stephen Duck. At the time this poem was written  
my other verses appeared on the same subject.

Say, father Thames, whose gentle pace  
Gives leave to view what beauties grace  
Your flow'ry banks, if you have seen  
The much-sung Grotto of the queen.  
Contemplative, forget awhile  
Oxonian towers, and Windsor's pile,  
And Wolsey's pride † (his greatest guilt)  
And what great William since has built ;  
And flowing fast by Richmond scenes,  
(Honour'd retreat of two great queens ‡)  
From Sion-house §, whose proud survey  
Brow-beats your flood, look cross the way,  
And view, from highest swell of tide,  
The milder scenes of Surrey side.

Though yet no palace grace the shore,  
To lodge that pair you should adore ;  
Nor abbeys, great in ruin, rise,  
Royal equivalents for vice ;  
Behold a grot, in Delphic grove,  
The Graces' and the Muses' love.  
(O, might our laureat study here,  
How would he hail his new-born year!)  
A temple from vain glories free,  
Whose goddess is Philosophy,  
Whose sides such licens'd idols crown  
As Superstition would pull down ;  
The only pilgrimage I know,  
That men of sense would choose to go :  
Which sweet abode, her wisest choice,  
Urania cheers with heavenly voice,  
While all the Virtues gather round,  
To see her consecrate the ground.  
If thou, the god with winged feet,  
In council talk of this retreat,  
And jealous gods resentment show  
At altars rais'd to men below ;  
Tell those proud lords of Heaven, 'tis fit  
Their house our heroes should admit ;  
While each exists, as poets sing,  
A lazy lewd immortal thing,  
They must (or grow in disrepute)  
With Earth's first commoners recruit.

Needless it is in terms unskill'd  
To praise whatever Boyle § shall build ;  
Needless it is the busts to name  
Of men, monopolists of fame ;  
Four chiefs adorn the modest stone ¶,  
For Virtue as for learning known ;  
The thinking sculpture helps to raise  
Deep thoughts, the genii of the place :

† Hampton Court, begun by Cardinal Wolsey,  
and improved by King William III.

‡ Queen Anne, consort to King Richard II. and  
Queen Elizabeth, both died at Richmond.

§ Sion House is now a seat belonging to the  
Duke of Northumberland.

¶ Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington, a noble-  
man remarkable for his fine taste in architecture.  
" Never were protection and great wealth more  
generously and judiciously diffused than by this  
great person, who had every quality of a genius  
and artist, except envy." He died December 4.  
1753.

¶ The author should have said five ; there being  
the busts of Newton, Locke, Wollaston, Clarke,  
and Boyle.

To the mind's ear, and inward sight,  
 Their silence speaks, and shade gives light :  
 While insects from the threshold preach,  
 And minds dispos'd to musing teach :  
 Proud of strong limbs and painted hues,  
 They perish by the slightest bruise ;  
 Or maladies, begun within,  
 Destroy more slow life's frail machine ;  
 From maggot-youth through change of state,  
 They feel like us the turns of fate ;  
 Some born to creep have liv'd to fly,  
 And change earth-cells for dwellings high ;  
 And some that did their six wings keep,  
 Before they dy'd been forc'd to creep ;  
 They politics like ours profess,  
 The greater prey upon the less :  
 Some strain on foot huge loads to bring ;  
 Some toil incessant on the wing,  
 And in their different ways explore  
 Ase sense of want by future store ;  
 Or from their vigorous schemes desist  
 Till death, and then are never miss'd.  
 Some frolic, toil, marry, increase,  
 Are sick and well, have war and peace,  
 And, broke with age, in half a day  
 Yield to successors, and away.  
 Let not prophane this sacred place,  
 Hypocrisy with Janus' face ;  
 Or Pomp, mixt state of pride and care ;  
 Or court Kindness, Falsehood's polish'd ware ;  
 Or scandal disguis'd in Friendship's veil,  
 That tells, unask'd, th' injurious tale ;  
 Or art politic, which allows  
 The jesuit-remedy for vows ;  
 Or priest, perfuming crowned head,  
 Will in a swoon Truth lies for dead  
 Or tawdry critic, who perceives  
 No grace, which plain proportion gives,  
 And more than lineaments divine  
 Admires the gilding of the shrine ;  
 Or that self-haunting spectre Spleen,  
 The thickest fog the clearest seen ;  
 Or Prophecy, which dreams a lie,  
 That fools believe and knaves apply ;  
 Or frolic Mirth, prophanely loud,  
 And happy only in a crowd ;  
 Or Melancholy's pensive gloom,  
 Or proxy in Contemplation's room.  
 O Delia ! when I touch this string,  
 Let thee my Muse directs her wing.  
 Spotted fair ! with downcast look  
 And not so much the murmur brook ;  
 Or fixt in thought, with footsteps slow  
 Through cypress alleys cherish woe :  
 See the soul in pensive fit,  
 And moping like sick linnet sit.  
 With dewy eye, and moulting wing,  
 Or perch'd, averse to fly or sing ;  
 See the favourite curls begin  
 To fling themselves to toilet discipline)  
 Quit their post, lose their smart air,  
 And grow again like common hair ;  
 And tears, which frequent kerchiefs dry,  
 Use a red circle round the eye ;  
 And by this bur about the Moon,  
 Conjecture more ill weather soon.  
 Have not so much the doleful knell :  
 And news the boding night-birds tell ;  
 Or watch the wainscot's hollow blow ;  
 And heave portentous when they crow ;

Nor sleepless mind the death-watch beat ;  
 In taper find no winding-sheet :  
 Nor in burnt coal a coffin see,  
 Though thrown at others, meant for thee :  
 Or when the coruscation gleams,  
 Find out not first the bloody streams ;  
 Nor in impress remembrance keep  
 Grim tap'stry figures wrought in sleep ;  
 Nor rise to see in antique hall  
 The moonlight monsters on the wall,  
 And shadowy spectres darkly pass  
 Trailing their sabres o'er the grass,  
 Let vice and guilt act how they please  
 In souls, their conquer'd provinces ;  
 By Heaven's just charter it appears,  
 Virtue's exempt from quartering fears,  
 Shall then arm'd fancies fiercely drest,  
 Live at discretion in your breast ?  
 Be wise, and panic fright disdain,  
 As notions, meteors of the brain ;  
 And sights perform'd, illusive scene !  
 By magic lanthorn of the spleen.  
 Come here, from baleful cares releas'd,  
 With Virtue's ticket, to a feast,  
 Where decent Mirth and Wisdom join'd  
 In stewardship, regale the mind.  
 Call back the Cupids to your eyes,  
 I see the godlings with surprise.  
 Not knowing home in such a plight,  
 Fly to and fro, afraid to light. —

Far from my theme, from method far,  
 Convey'd in Venus' flying car,  
 I go compell'd by feather'd steeds,  
 That scorn the rein, when Delia leads.

No daub of elegiac strain  
 These holy wars shall ever stain ;  
 As spiders Irish wainscot flee,  
 Falsehood with them shall disagree ;  
 This floor let not the vulgar tread,  
 Who worship only what they dread :  
 Nor bigots who but one way see  
 Through blinkers of authority.  
 Nor they who its four saints defame  
 By making virtue but a name ;  
 Nor abstract wit, (painful regale  
 To hunt the pig with slippery tail !)  
 Artists, who richly chase their thought,  
 Gaudy without, but hollow wrought ;  
 And beat too thin, and tool'd too much  
 To bear the proof and standard touch :  
 Nor fops to guard this sylvan ark,  
 With necklace bells in treble bark :  
 Nor cynics growl and fiercely paw,  
 The mastiffs of the moral law.  
 Come, nymph, with rural honours drest,  
 Virtue's exterior form confest,  
 With charms untarnish'd, innocence  
 Display, and Eden shall commence ;  
 When thus you come in sober fit,  
 And wisdom is preferr'd to wit ;  
 And looks diviner graces tell,  
 Which don't with giggling muscles dwell ;  
 And beauty like the ray-clipt Sun,  
 With bolder eye we look upon ;  
 Learning shall with obsequious mien  
 Tell all the wonders she has seen ;  
 Reason her logic armour quit,  
 And proof to mild persuasion sit ;  
 Religion with free thought dispense,  
 And cease crusading against sense ;

Philosophy and she embrace,  
 And their first league again take place :  
 And Morals pure, in duty bound,  
 Nymph-like the sisters chief surround ;  
 Nature shall smile, and round this cell  
 The turf to your light pressure swell,  
 And knowing Beauty by her shoe,  
 Well air its carpet from the dew.  
 The Oak, while you his umbrage deck,  
 Lets fall his acorns in your neck ;  
 Zephyr his civil kisses gives,  
 And plays with curls instead of leaves :  
 Birds, seeing you, believe it spring,  
 And during their vacation sing ;  
 And flow'rs lean forward from their seats,  
 To traffic in exchange of sweets ;  
 And angels bearing wreaths descend,  
 Preferr'd as vergers to attend  
 This fane, whose deity entreats  
 The fair to grace its upper seats.

O kindly view our letter'd strife,  
 And guard us through polemic life ;  
 From poison vehicled in praise,  
 For Satire's shots but slightly graze ;  
 We claim your zeal, and find within,  
 Philosophy and you are kin.

What virtue is we judge by you ;  
 For actions right are beauteous too ;  
 By tracing the sole female mind,  
 We best what is true nature find :  
 Your vapours bred from fumes declare,  
 How steams create tempestuous air,  
 Till gushing tears and hasty rain  
 Make Heav'n and you serene again.  
 Our travels through the starry skies  
 Were first suggested by your eyes ;  
 We, by the interposing fan,  
 Learn how eclipses first began :  
 The vast ellipse from Scarbro's home,  
 Describes how blazing comets roam :  
 The glowing colours of the cheek  
 Their origin from Phœbus speak ;  
 Our watch how Luna strays above  
 Feels like the care of jealous love ;  
 And all things we in science know  
 From your known love for riddles flow.

Father ! forgive, thus far I stray,  
 Drawn by attraction from my way.  
 Mark next with awe the foundress well  
 Who on these banks delights to dwell ;  
 You on the terrace see her plain,  
 Move like Diana with her train.  
 If you then fairly speak your mind,  
 In wedlock since with Isis join'd,  
 You'll own, you never yet did see,  
 At least in such a high degree,  
 Greatness delighted to undress ;  
 Science a sceptr'd hand caress ;  
 A queen the friends of freedom prize ;  
 A woman wise men canonize.

## THE SPARROW AND DIAMOND

A SONG.

I LATELY saw, what now I sing,  
 Fair Lucia's hand display'd ;  
 This finger grac'd a diamond ring,  
 On that a sparrow play'd.

The feather'd play-thing she caress'd,  
 She strook'd its head and wings ;  
 And while it nestled on her breast,  
 She lisped the dearest things.

With chisel'd bill a spark ill-set  
 He loosen'd from the rest,  
 And swallow'd down to grind his meat,  
 The easier to digest.

She seiz'd his bill with wild affright,  
 Her diamond to descry :  
 'Twas gone ! she sicken'd at the sight,  
 Moaning her bird would die.

The tongue-ty'd knocker none might us,  
 The curtains none undraw,  
 The footmen went without their shoes,  
 The street was laid with straw.

The doctor us'd his oily art  
 Of strong emetic kind,  
 Th' apothecary play'd his part,  
 And engineer'd behind.

When physic ceas'd to spend its store,  
 To bring away the stone,  
 Dicky, like people given o'er,  
 Picks up, when let alone.

His eyes dispell'd their sickly dews,  
 He peck'd behind his wing ;  
 Lucia recovering at the news,  
 Relapses for the ring.

Meanwhile within her beauteous breast  
 Two different passions strove ;  
 When av'rice ended the contest,  
 And triumph'd over love.

Poor little, pretty, fluttering thing,  
 Thy pains the sex display,  
 Who, only to repair a ring,  
 Could take thy life away.

Drive av'rice from your breasts, ye fair,  
 Monster of foulest mien :  
 Ye would not let it harbour there,  
 Could but its form be seen.

It made a virgin put on guile,  
 Truth's image break her word,  
 A Lucia's face forbear to smile,  
 A Venus kill her bird.

## THOMAS TICKELL.

THOMAS TICKELL, a poet of considerable elegance, born at Bridekirk, near Carlisle, in 1686, is the son of a clergyman in the county of Cumberland. He was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1701, and having taken the degree of A. B. in 1708, was elected fellow of his college, obtaining from the crown a dispensation from a statute requiring him to be in orders. He then came to the metropolis, where he made himself known to several persons distinguished in letters. When the negotiations were carrying on which brought on the peace of Utrecht, he published a poem entitled "The Prospect of Peace," which passed through six editions. Addison, with whom he ingratiated himself by an elegant poem on his *era* of Rosamond, speaks highly of "The Prospect of Peace," in a paper of the *Spectator*, in which he expresses himself as particularly pleased to find that the author had not amused himself with fables of the Pagan theology. This commendation Tickell amply repaid by his lines on Addison's *to*, which are superior to all others on that subject, with the exception of Pope's Prologue. Tickell, being attached to the succession of the house of Hanover, presented George I. with a poem titled "The Royal Progress;" and more effectually served the cause by two pieces, one called *An Imitation of the Prophecy of Nereus*;" the other, "An Epistle from a Lady in England, to a

Gentleman at Avignon." Both these are selected for the purpose of the present volume. He was about this time taken to Ireland, by Addison, who went over as secretary to Lord Sunderland. When Pope published the first volume of his translation of the *Iliad*, Tickell gave a translation of the first book of that poem, which was patronized by Addison, and occasioned a breach between those eminent men. Tickell's composition, however, will bear no poetical comparison with that of Pope, and accordingly he did not proceed with the task. On the death of Addison, he was entrusted with the charge of publishing his works, a distinction which he repaid by prefixing a life of that celebrated man, with an elegy on his death, of which Dr. Johnson says, "That a more sublime or elegant funeral poem is not to be found in the whole compass of English literature." Another piece, which might be justly placed at the head of *sober* lyrics, is his "Ode to the Earl of Sunderland," on his installation as a knight of the Garter; which keeping within the limits of truth, consigns a favourite name to its real honours.

Tickell is represented as a man of pleasing manners, fond of society, very agreeable in conversation, and upright and honourable in his conduct. He was married, and left a family. His death took place at Bath, in 1740, the 54th year of his age.

### COLIN AND LUCY.

A BALLAD.

OF Leinster, fam'd for maidens fair,  
Bright Lucy was the grace;  
Nor e'er did Liffy's limpid stream  
Reflect so sweet a face:  
Till luckless love, and pining care,  
Impair'd her rosy hue,  
Her coral lips, and damask cheeks,  
And eyes of glossy blue.

Oh! have you seen a lily pale,  
When beating rains descend?  
So droop'd the slow-consuming maid,  
Her life now near its end.  
By Lucy warn'd, of flattering swains  
Take heed, ye easy fair:  
Of vengeance due to broken vows,  
Ye perjurd swains, beware.

Three times, all in the dead of night,  
A bell was heard to ring;  
And shrieking at her window thrice,  
The raven flap'd his wing.  
Too well the love-lorn maiden knew  
The solemn boding sound:  
And thus, in dying words, bespoke  
The virgins weeping round:

"I hear a voice, you cannot hear,  
Which says, I must not stay;  
I see a hand, you cannot see,  
Which beckons me away.  
By a false heart, and broken vows,  
In early youth I die:  
Was I to blame, because his bride  
Was thrice as rich as I?"

"Ah, Colin! give not her thy vows,  
Vows due to me alone:  
Nor thou, fond maid, receive his kiss,  
Nor think him all thy own.

To-morrow, in the church to wed,  
Impatient, both prepare!  
But know, fond maid; and know, false man,  
That Lucy will be there!

"Then bear my corse, my comrades, bear,  
This bridegroom blithe to meet,  
He in his wedding-trim so gay,  
I in my winding-sheet."  
She spoke, she dy'd, her corse was borne,  
The bridegroom blithe to meet,  
He in his wedding trim so gay,  
She in her winding-sheet.

Then what were perjurd Colin's thoughts?  
How were these nuptials kept?  
The bridesmen flock'd round Lucy dead,  
And all the village wept.  
Confusion, shame, remorse, despair,  
At once his bosom swell:  
The damps of death bedew'd his brow,  
He shook, he groan'd, he fell.

From the vain bride, ah, bride no more!  
The varying crimson fled,  
When, stretch'd before her rival's corse,  
She saw her husband dead.  
Then to his Lucy's new-made grave,  
Convey'd by trembling swains,  
One mould with her, beneath one sod,  
For ever he remains.

Oft at this grave, the constant hind  
And plighted maid are seen;  
With garlands gay, and true-love knots,  
They deck the sacred green:  
But, swain forsworn, whose'er thou art,  
This hallow'd spot forbear;  
Remember Colin's dreadful fate,  
And fear to meet him there.

TO THE

### EARL OF WARWICK,

ON THE DEATH OF MR. ADDISON.

Ir, dumb too long, the drooping Muse hath stay'd,  
And left her debt to Addison unpaid,  
Blame not her silence, Warwick, but bemoan,  
And judge, oh judge, my bosom by your own.  
What mourner ever felt poetic fires!  
Slow comes the verse that real woe inspires:  
Grief unaffected suits but ill with art,  
Or flowing numbers with a bleeding heart.  
Can I forget the dismal night that gave  
My soul's best part for ever to the grave!  
How silent did his old companions tread,  
By midnight lamps, the mansions of the dead,  
Through breathing statues, then unheeded things,  
Through rows of warriors, and through walks of kings!

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;  
The pealing organ, and the pausing choir;  
The duties by the lawn-rob'd prelate pay'd;  
And the last words that dust to dust convey'd;  
While speechless o'er thy closing grave we bend,  
Accept these tears, thou dear departed friend.

Oh, gone for ever; take this long adieu;  
And sleep in peace, next thy lov'd Montague.  
To strew fresh laurels, let the task be mine,  
A frequent pilgrim, at thy sacred shrine;  
Mine with true sighs thy absence to bemoan,  
And grave with faithful epitaphs thy stone.  
If e'er from me thy lov'd memorial part,  
May shame afflict this alienated heart;  
Of thee forgetful if I form a song,  
My lyre be broken, and untun'd my tongue,  
My grief be doubled from thy image free,  
And mirth a torment, unchastis'd by thee.

Oft let me range the gloomy aisles alone,  
Sad luxury! to vulgar minds unknown,  
Along the walls where speaking marbles show  
What worthies form the hallow'd mould below;  
Proud names, who once the reins of empire held;  
In arms who triumph'd; or in arts excell'd;  
Chiefs, grac'd with scars, and prodigal of blood;  
Stern patriots, who for sacred freedom stood;  
Just men, by whom impartial laws were given;  
And saints who taught, and led, the way to heav'n;  
Ne'er to these chambers, where the mighty rest,  
Since their foundation, came a nobler guest;  
Nor e'er was to the bowers of bliss convey'd  
A fairer spirit or more welcome shade.

In what new region, to the just assign'd,  
What new employments please th' unbody'd mind?  
A winged *Virtue*, through th' etherial sky,  
From world to world unweary'd does he fly?  
Or curious trace the long laborious maze  
Of Heaven's decrees, where wondering angels gaze?  
Does he delight to hear bold seraphs tell  
How Michael battl'd, and the dragon fell;  
Or, mix'd with milder cherubim, to glow  
In hymns of love, not ill essay'd below?  
Or dost thou warn poor mortals left behind,  
A task well suited to thy gentle mind?  
Oh! if sometimes thy spotless form descend:  
To me thy aid, thou guardian genius, lend!  
When rage misguides me, or when fear alarms,  
When pain distresses, or when pleasure charms,  
In silent whisperings purer thoughts impart,  
And turn from ill, a frail and feeble heart;  
Lead through the paths thy virtue trod before,  
Till bliss shall join, nor death can part us more.

That awful form, which, so the Heavens decree,  
Must still be lov'd and still deplor'd by me;  
In nightly visions seldom fails to rise,  
Or, rous'd by Fancy, meets my waking eyes  
If business calls, or crowded courts invite,  
Th' unblemish'd statesman seems to strike my sight;  
If in the stage I seek to sooth my care,  
I meet his soul which breathes in Cato there;  
If pensive to the rural shades I rove,  
His shape o'ertakes me in the lonely grove;  
'Twas there of just and good he reason'd strong,  
Clear'd some great truth, or rais'd some serious song;  
There patient show'd us the wise course to steer,  
A candid censor, and a friend severe;  
There taught us how to live; and (oh! too high  
The price for knowledge) taught us how to die.

Thou Hill, whose brow the antique structure  
Grace,  
Rear'd by bold chiefs of Warwick's noble race,  
Why, once so lov'd, whene'er thy bower appears,  
O'er my dim eye-balls glance the sudden tears!  
How sweet were once thy prospects fresh and fair,  
Thy sloping walks, and unpolluted air!

How sweet the glooms beneath thy aged trees,  
Thy noon-tide shadow, and thy evening breeze !  
His image thy forsaken bowers restore ;  
Thy walks and airy prospects charm no more ;  
No more the summer in thy glooms allay'd,  
Thy evening breezes, and thy noon-day shade.

From other hills, however Fortune frown'd ;  
Some refuge in the Muse's art I found :

Reluctant now I touch the trembling string,  
Dearest of him, who taught me how to sing ;  
And these sad accents, murmur'd o'er his urn,  
Betray that absence they attempt to mourn.

O ! must I then (now fresh my bosom bleeds,  
And Craggs in death to Addison succeeds)  
The verse, begun to one lost friend, prolong,  
And weep a second in th' unfinished song !

These works divine, which, on his death-bed laid,  
To thee, O Craggs, th' expiring sage convey'd,  
Great, but ill-omen'd, monument of fame,  
Or he surviv'd to give, nor thou to claim.  
Swift after him thy social spirit flies,  
And close to his, how soon ! thy coffin lies.  
A lost pair ! whose union future bards shall tell  
In future tongues : each other's boast ! farewell,  
Farewell ! whom join'd in fame, in friendship try'd,  
No chance could sever, nor the grave divide.

## AN IMITATION

OF THE PROPHECY OF NEREUS.

FROM HORACE. Book II. ODE XV.

Dicam insigne, recens, adhuc  
Indictum ore alio : non secus in jugis  
Ex somnis stupet Euias  
Hebrum prospiciens, et nive candidam  
Thracen, ac pede barbaro  
Lustratam Rhodopen.

Hor.

As Mar his round one morning took,  
Whom some call earl, and some call duke,)   
And his new brethren of the blade,  
Shivering with fear and frost, survey'd,  
On Perth's bleak hills he chanc'd to spy  
An aged wizard six feet high,  
With bristled hair and visage blighted,  
Wall-ey'd, bare-haunch'd, and second-sighted.

The grisly sage in thought profound  
Beheld the chief with back so round,  
Then roll'd his eye-balls to and fro  
O'er his paternal hills of snow,  
And into these tremendous speeches  
Broke forth the prophet without breeches.

" Into what hills betray'd, by thee,  
This ancient kingdom do I see !  
Her realms unpeopled and forlorn !  
Vae's me ! that ever thou wert born !  
Proud English loons (our clans o'ercome)  
On Scottish pads shall amble home ;  
See them drest in bonnets blue  
The spoils of thy rebellious crew ;  
See the target cast away,  
And chequer'd plaid become their prey,  
The chequer'd plaid to make a gown  
For many a lass in London town.

" In vain thy hungry mountaineers  
Come forth in all thy warlike geers,  
The shield, the pistol, dark, and dagger,  
In which they daily wont to swagger,

And oft have sally'd out to pillage  
The hen-roosts of some peaceful village,  
Or, while their neighbours were asleep,  
Have carry'd off a lowland sheep.

" What boots thy high-born host of beggars,  
Mac-leans, Mac-kenzies, and Mac-gregors,  
With popish cut-throats, perjurd ruffians,  
And Foster's troop of raggamuffins ?

" In vain thy lads around thee bandy,  
Inflam'd with bag-pipe and with brandy.  
Doth not bold Sutherland the trusty,  
With heart so true, and voice so rusty,  
(A loyal soul) thy troops affright,  
While hoarsely he demands the fight ?  
Dost thou not generous Ilay dread,  
The bravest hand, the wisest head ?  
Undaunted dost thou hear th' alarms  
Of hoary Athol sheath'd in arms ?

" Douglas, who draws his lineage down  
From thanes and peers of high renown,  
Fiery, and young, and uncontroll'd,  
With knights, and squires, and barons hold,  
(His noble household-band) advances,  
And on the milk-white courser prances.  
Thee Forfar to the combat dares,  
Grown swarthy in Iberian wars ;  
And Monroe, kindled into rage,  
Sourly defies thee to engage ;  
He'll rout thy foot, though ne'er so many,  
And horse to boot — if thou hadst any.

" But see Argyll, with watchful eyes,  
Lodg'd in his deep intrenchments lies,  
Couch'd like a lion in thy way,  
He waits to spring upon his prey ;  
While, like a herd of timorous deer,  
Thy army shakes and pants with fear,  
Led by their doughty general's skill,  
From frith to frith, from hill to hill.

" Is thus thy haughty promise paid  
That to the Chevalier was made,  
When thou didst oaths and duty barter,  
For dukedom, generalship, and garter ?  
Three moons thy Jemmy shall command,  
With Highland sceptre in his hand,  
Too good for his pretended birth,  
... Then down shall fall the king of Perth.  
" 'Tis so decreed : for George shall reign,  
And traitors be forsworn in vain.  
Heaven shall for ever on him smile,  
And bless him still with an Argyll.  
While thou, pursued by vengeful foes,  
Condemn'd to barren rocks and snows,  
And hinder'd passing Inverlocky,  
Shall burn the clan, and curse poor Jocky."

## AN EPISTLE

FROM A LADY IN ENGLAND TO A GENTLEMAN AT AVIGNON.

To thee, dear rover, and thy vanquish'd friends,  
The health, she wants, thy gentle Chloe sends.  
Though much you suffer, think I suffer more,  
Worse than an exile on my native shore.  
Companions in your master's flight you roam,  
Unenvy'd by your haughty foes at home ;  
For ever near the royal outlaw's side  
You share his fortunes, and his hopes divide,



On glorious schemes, and thoughts of empire dwell,  
And with imaginary titles swell.

Say, for thou know'st I own his sacred line,  
The passive doctrine, and the right divine,  
Say, what new succours does the chief prepare?  
The strength of armies? or the force of prayer?  
Does he from Heaven or Earth his hopes derive?  
From saints departed, or from priests alive? [stand,  
Nor saints nor priests can Brunswick's troops with-  
And beads drop useless through the zealot's hand;  
Heaven to our vows may future kingdoms owe,  
But skill and courage win the crowns below.

Ere to thy cause, and thee, my heart inclin'd,  
Or love to party had seduc'd my mind,  
In female joys I took a dull delight,  
Slept all the morn, and punted half the night:  
But now, with fears and public cares possest,  
The church, the church, for ever breaks my rest.  
The postboy on my pillow I explore,  
And sift the news of every foreign shore,  
Studious to find new friends, and new allies;  
What armies march from Sweden in disguise;  
How Spain prepares her banners to unfold,  
And Rome deals out her blessings, and her gold:  
Then o'er the map my finger, taught to stray,  
Cross many a region marks the winding way;  
From sea to sea, from realm to realm I rove,  
And grow a mere geographer by love:  
But still Avignon, and the pleasing coast  
That holds thee banish'd, claims my care the most:  
Oft on the well-known spot I fix my eyes,  
And span the distance that between us lies.

Let not our James, though foil'd in arms, despair,  
Whilst on his side he reckons half the fair:  
In Britain's lovely isle a shining throng  
War in his cause, a thousand beauties strong.  
Th' unthinking victors vainly boast their powers;  
Be theirs the musket, while the tongue is ours.  
We reason with such fluency and fire,  
The beaux we baffle, and the learned tire,  
Against her prelates plead the church's cause,  
And from our judges vindicate the laws.  
Then mourn not, hapless prince, thy kingdoms lost;  
A crown, though late, thy sacred brows may boast;  
Heaven seems through us thy empire to decree;  
Those who win hearts, have given their hearts to thee.

Hast thou not heard that when, profusely gay,  
Our well-drest rivals grac'd their sovereign's day,  
We stubborn damsels met the public view  
In loathsome wormwood, and repenting rue?  
What Whig but trembled, when our spotless band  
In virgin roses whiten'd half the land!  
Who can forget what fears the foe possest,  
When oaken-boughs mark'd every loyal breast!  
Less scar'd than Medway's stream the Norman stood,  
When cross the plain he spy'd a marching wood,  
Till, near at hand, a gleam of swords betray'd  
The youth of Kent beneath its wandering shade?

Those who the succours of the fair despise,  
May find that we have nails as well as eyes.  
Thy female bards, O prince by fortune crost,  
At least more courage than thy men can boast:  
Our sex has dar'd the mug-house chiefs to meet,  
And purchas'd fame in many a well-fought street.  
From Drury-Lane, the region of renown,  
The land of love, the Paphos of the town,  
Fair patriots sallying oft have put to flight  
With all their poles the guardians of the night,  
And bore, with screams of triumph, to their side  
The leader's staff in all its painted pride.

Nor fears the hawker in her warbling note  
To vend the discontented statesman's thought,  
Though red with stripes, and recent from the dye,  
Sore smitten for the love of sacred song,  
The tuneful sisters still pursue their trade,  
Like Philomela darkling in the shade.  
Poor Trott attends, forgetful of a fare,  
And hums in concert o'er his easy chair.

Meanwhile, regardless of the royal cause,  
His sword for James no brother sovereign draws  
The pope himself, surrounded with alarms,  
To France his bulls, to Corfu sends his arms,  
And though he hears his darling son's complaint,  
Can hardly spare one tutelary saint,  
But lists them all to guard his own abodes,  
And into ready money coins his gods.  
The dauntless Swede, pursued by vengeful foes,  
Scarce keeps his own hereditary snows;  
Nor must the friendly roof of kind Lorrain  
With feasts regale our garter'd youth again.  
Safe, Bar-le-Duc, within thy silent grove  
The pheasant now may perch, the hare may rove:  
The knight, who aims unerring from afar,  
Th' adventurous knight, now quits the sylvan war  
Thy brindled boars may slumber undisarm'd,  
Or grunt secure beneath the chesnut shade.  
Inconstant Orleans (still we mourn the day  
That trusted Orleans with imperial sway)  
Far o'er the Alps our helpless monarch sends  
Far from the call of his desponding friends.  
Such are the terms, to gain Britannia's grace!  
And such the terrors of the Brunswick race!

Was it for this the Sun's whole lustre fail'd?  
And sudden midnight o'er the Moon prevail'd?  
For this did Heaven display to mortal eyes  
Aërial knights and combats in the skies!  
Was it for this Northumbrian streams look'd red?  
And Thames driv'n backward show'd his secret bed?  
False auguries! th' insulting victor's scorn!  
Ev'n our own prodigies against us turn!  
O portents construed on our side in vain!  
Let never Tory trust eclipse again!  
Run clear, ye fountains! be at peace, ye skies!  
And, Thames, henceforth to thy green borders run!

To Rome then must the royal wanderer go  
And fall a suppliant at the papal toe?  
His life in sloth inglorious must he wear,  
One half in luxury, and one in prayer?  
His mind perhaps at length debauch'd with ease  
The proffer'd purple and the hat may please.  
Shall he, whose ancient patriarchal race  
To mighty Nimrod in one line we trace,  
In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,  
And poll for points of faith his trusty vote?  
Be summon'd to his stall in time of need,  
And with his casting suffrage fix a creed?  
Shall he in robes on stated days appear,  
And English heretics curse once a year!  
Garnet and Faux shall he with prayers invoke.  
And beg that Smithfield piles once more may smoke.  
Forbid it, Heaven! my soul, to fury wrought,  
Turns almost Hanoverian at the thought.

From James and Rome I feel my heart divid'd  
And fear, O Brunswick, 'twill be wholly thine.  
Yet still his share thy rival will contest,  
And still the double claim divides my breast.  
The fate of James with pitying eyes I view,  
And wish my homage were not Brunswick's due.  
To James my passion and my weakness guide,  
But reason sways me to the victor's side.

ough griev'd I speak it, let the truth appear !  
 u know my language, and my heart, sincere.  
 vain did falsehood his fair fame disgrace :  
 hat force had falsehood when he show'd his face !  
 vain to war our boastful clans were led  
 aps driv'n on heaps, in the dire shock they fled :  
 ance shuns his wrath, nor raises to our shame  
 second Dunkirk in another name :

Britain's funds their wealth all Europe throws,  
 nd up the Thames the world's abundance flows :  
 ite of feign'd fears and artificial cries,  
 ie pious town sees fifty churches rise :  
 ie hero triumphs as his worth is known,  
 nd sits more firmly on his shaken throne.

To my sad thought no beam of hope appears  
 rough the long prospect of succeeding years.

se son, aspiring to his father's fame,  
 ows all his sire : another and the same.

c, blest in lovely Carolina's arms,  
 e future ages propagates her charms :  
 ith pain and joy at strife, I often trace  
 ie mingled parents in each daughter's face ;  
 alf sickening at the sight, too well I spy  
 ie father's spirit through the mother's eye :

vain new thoughts of rage I entertain,  
 nd strive to hate their innocence in vain.  
 O princess ! happy by thy foes confest !  
 est in thy husband ! in thy children blest !

they from thee, from them new beauties born,  
 hile Europe lasts, shall Europe's thrones adorn.  
 ansplanted to each court, in times to come,  
 y smile celestial and unfading bloom,

reat Austria's sons with softer lines shall grace,  
 nd smooth the frowns of Bourbon's haughty race.

ie fair descendants of thy sacred bed,  
 ide-branching o'er the western world shall spread,

ke the fam'd Banian tree, whose pliant shoot  
 o earthward bending of itself takes root,

ll, like their mother plant, ten thousand stand  
 verdant arches on the fertile land ;

neath her shade the tawny Indians rove,  
 r hunt, at large, through the wide echoing grove.

O thou, to whom these mournful lines I send,  
 y promis'd husband, and my dearest friend ;

nce Heaven appoints this favour'd race to reign,  
 nd blood has drench'd the Scottish fields in vain ;

ust I be wretched, and thy flight partake ?  
 r wilt not thou, for thy lov'd Chloe's sake,

r'd out at length, submit to fate's decree ?  
 not to Brunswick, O return to me !

rostrate before the victor's mercy bend :  
 hat spares whole thousands, may to thee extend.

ould blinded friends thy doubtful conduct blame,  
 reat Brunswick's virtue shall secure thy fame :

y these invite thee to approach his throne,  
 nd own the monarch Heaven vouchsafes to own :

be world, convinc'd, thy reasons will approve ;  
 y this to them ; but swear to me 'twas love.

## AN ODE

INSCRIBED TO THE

EARL OF SUNDERLAND,

AT WINDSOR.

Thou Dome, where Edward first enroll'd  
 His red-cross knights and barons bold,  
 Whose vacant seats, by Virtue bought,  
 Ambitious emperors have sought :

Where Britain's foremost names are found,  
 In peace belov'd, in war renown'd,  
 Who made the hostile nations moan,  
 Or brought a blessing on their own :

Once more a son of Spencer waits,  
 A name familiar to thy gates ;  
 Sprung from the chief whose prowess gain'd  
 The Garter while thy founder reign'd,  
 He offer'd here his dinted shield,  
 'The dread of Gauls in Cressi's field,  
 Which, in thy high-arch'd temple rais'd,  
 For four long centuries hath blaz'd.

These seats our sires, a hardy kind,  
 To the fierce sons of war confin'd,  
 The flower of chivalry, who drew  
 With sinew'd arm the stubborn yew :  
 Or with heav'd pole-ax clear'd the field ;  
 Or who, in justa and tourneys skill'd,  
 Before their ladies' eyes renown'd,  
 Threw horse and horseman to the ground.

In after-times, as courts refin'd,  
 Our patriots in the list were join'd.  
 Not only Warwick stain'd with blood,  
 Or Marlborough near the Danube's flood,  
 Have in their crimson crosses glow'd ;  
 But, on just lawgivers bestow'd,  
 These emblems Cecil did invest,  
 And gleam'd on wise Godolphin's breast.

So Greece, ere arts began to rise,  
 Fix'd huge Orion in the skies,  
 And stern Alcides, fam'd in wars,  
 Bespangled with a thousand stars ;  
 Till letter'd Athens round the Pole  
 Made gentler constellations roll ;  
 In the blue heavens the lyre she strung,  
 And near the Maid the Balance \* hung.

Then, Spencer, mount amid the band,  
 Where knights and kings promiscuous stand.  
 What though the hero's flame repress'd  
 Burns calmly in thy generous breast !  
 Yet who more dauntless to oppose  
 In doubtful days our home-bred foes !  
 Who rais'd his country's wealth so high,  
 Or view'd with less desiring eye !

The sage, who, large of soul, surveys  
 The globe, and all its empires weighs,  
 Watchful the various climes to guide,  
 Which seas, and tongues, and faiths, divide,  
 A nobler name in Windsor's shrine  
 Shall leave, if right the Muse divine,  
 Than sprung of old, abhorr'd and vain,  
 From ravag'd realms and myriads slain.

Why praise we, prodigal of fame,  
 The rage that sets the world on flame ?  
 My guiltless Muse his brow shall bind  
 Whose godlike bounty spares mankind.  
 For those, whom bloody garlands crown,  
 The brass may breathe, the marble frown,  
 To him through every rescued land,  
 Ten thousand living trophies stand.

\* Names of constellations.

## JAMES HAMMOND.

**J**AMES HAMMOND, a popular elegiac poet, was the second son of Anthony Hammond, Esq. of Somersham Place, in Huntingdonshire. He was born in 1710, and was educated in Westminster school, where at an early age he obtained the friendship of several persons of distinction, among whom were Lords Cobham, Chesterfield, and Lyttleton. He was appointed equerry to Frederic, Prince of Wales, and upon his interest was brought into parliament in 1741, for Truro in Cornwall. This was nearly the last stage of his life, for he died in June 1742, at the seat of Lord Cobham, at Stowe. An unfortunate passion for a young lady, Miss Dashwood, who was cold to his addresses, is thought to have disordered his mind, and perhaps contributed to his premature death.

Hammond was a man of an amiable character, and was much regretted by his friends. His

"Love Elegies" were published soon after his death by Lord Chesterfield, and have been several times reprinted. It will seem extraordinary that the noble editor has only once mentioned the name of Tibullus, and has asserted that Hammond, sincere in his love, as in his friendship, spoke only the genuine sentiments of his heart, when there are so many obvious imitations of the Roman poet, even so far as the adoption of his names of Neera, (Narcissa), and Delia. It must, however, be acknowledged, that he copies with the hand of a master, and that his imitations are generally managed with a grace that almost conceals their character. Still as they are, in fact, poems of this class, however skilfully transposed, we shall content ourselves with transcribing one which introduces the name of his principal patron with peculiarly happy effect.

### ELEGY.

*He imagines himself married to Delia, and that, content with each other, they are retired into the country.*

**L**ET others boast their heaps of shining gold,  
And view their fields, with waving plenty crown'd,  
Whom neighbouring foes in constant terror hold,  
And trumpets break their slumbers, never sound.

While calmly poor I trifle life away,  
Enjoy sweet leisure by my cheerful fire,  
No wanton hope my quiet shall betray,  
But, cheaply blest, I'll scorn each vain desire.

With timely care I'll sow my little field,  
And plant my orchard with its master's hand,  
Nor blush to spread the hay, the hook to wield,  
Or range my sheaves along the sunny land.

If late at dusk, while carelessly I roam,  
I meet a strolling kid, or bleating lamb,  
Under my arm I'll bring the wanderer home,  
And not a little chide its thoughtless dam.

What joy to hear the tempest howl in vain,  
And clasp a fearful mistress to my breast!  
Or lull'd to slumber by the beating rain,  
Secure and happy, sink at last to rest!

Or, if the Sun in flaming Leo ride,  
By shady rivers indolently stray,  
And with my Delia, walking side by side,  
Hear how they murmur, as they glide away!

What joy to wind along the cool retreat,  
To stop, and gaze on Delia as I go!  
To mingle sweet discourse with kisses sweet,  
And teach my lovely scholar all I know!

Thus pleas'd at heart, and not with fancy's dream,  
In silent happiness I rest unknown;  
Content with what I am, not what I seem,  
I live for Delia and myself alone.

Ah, foolish man, who thus of her possest,  
Could float and wander with ambition's wind,  
And if his outward trappings spoke him blest,  
Not heed the sickness of his conscious mind!

With her I scorn the idle breath of praise,  
Nor trust to happiness that 's not our own;  
The smile of fortune might suspicion raise,  
But here I know that I am lov'd alone.

Stanhope, in wisdom as in wit divine,  
 May rise, and plead Britannia's glorious cause,  
 With steady rein his eager wit confine,  
 While manly sense the deep attention draws.

Let Stanhope speak his listening country's wrongs,  
 My humble voice shall please one partial maid ;  
 For her alone I pen my tender song,  
 Securely sitting in his friendly shade.

Stanhope shall come, and grace his rural friend,  
 Delia shall wonder at her noble guest,  
 With blushing awe the riper fruit commend,  
 And for her husband's patron cull the best.

Hers be the care of all my little train,  
 While I with tender indolence am blest,  
 The favourite subject of her gentle reign,  
 By love alone distinguish'd from the rest.

For her I'll yoke my oxen to the plough,  
 In gloomy forests tend my lonely flock ;  
 For her a goat-herd climb the mountain's brow,  
 And sleep extended on the naked rock.

Ah, what avails to press the stately bed,  
 And far from her 'midst tasteless grandeur weep,  
 By marble fountains lay the pensive head,  
 And, while they murmur, strive in vain to sleep ?

Delia alone can please, and never tire,  
 Exceed the paint of thought in true delight ;  
 With her, enjoyment wakens new desire,  
 And equal rapture glows through every night :

Beauty and worth in her alike contend,  
 To charm the fancy, and to fix the mind ;  
 In her, my wife, my mistress, and my friend,  
 I taste the joys of sense and reason join'd.

On her I'll gaze, when others loves are o'er,  
 And dying press her with my clay-cold hand —  
 Thou weep'st already, as I were no more,  
 Nor can that gentle breast the thought withstand.

Oh, when I die, my latest moments spare,  
 Nor let thy grief with sharper torments kill,  
 Wound not thy cheeks, nor hurt that flowing hair,  
 Though I am dead, my soul shall love thee still :

Oh, quit the room, oh, quit the deathful bed,  
 Or thou wilt die, so tender is thy heart ;  
 Oh, leave me, Delia, ere thou see me dead,  
 These weeping friends will do thy mournful part :

Let them, extended on the decent bier,  
 Convey the corse in melancholy state,  
 Through all the village spread the tender tear,  
 While pitying maids our wondrous loves relate.

## WILLIAM SOMERVILE.

**W**ILLIAM SOMERVILE, an agreeable poet, was born in 1692, at his father's seat at Edston, in Warwickshire. He was educated at Winchester school, whence he was elected to New College, Oxford. His political attachments were to the Whig party, as appeared from his praises of Marlborough, Stanhope, and Addison. To the latter of these he addressed a poem, in which there is the happy couplet alluded to in the Spectator:

"When panting Virtue her last efforts made,  
"You brought your *Clio* to the Virgin's aid."

"*Clio*" was known to be the mark by which Addison distinguished his papers in that miscellany.

Somerville inherited a considerable paternal estate, on which he principally lived, acting as a magistrate, and pursuing with ardour the amusements of a sportsman, varied with the studies of a man of letters. His mode of living, which was hospitable, and addicted to conviviality, threw him into pecuniary embarrassments, which preyed on

his mind, and plunged him into habits which shortened his life. He died in 1742; and his friend Shenstone, with much feeling, announced the event to one of his correspondents. Somerville passed his life in celibacy, and made over the version of his estate to Lord Somerville, a branch of the same family, charged with a jointure to his mother, then in her 90th year.

As a poet, he is chiefly known by "*The Chase*," a piece in blank verse, which maintains a high rank in the didactic and descriptive classes. Being composed by one who was perfectly conversant with the sports which are its subject, and entered into them with enthusiasm, his pictures greatly surpass the draughts of the same kind which are attempted by poets by profession. Another piece connected with this is entitled "*Field Sports*," but only describes that of hawking. In his "*Hobbinol and Rural Games*," he attempts the burlesque with tolerable success. Of his other pieces, serious and comic, there are few which add to his fame.

### THE CHASE.

#### Book I.

##### *Argument.*

The subject proposed. Address to his royal highness the prince. The origin of hunting. The rude and unpolished manner of the first hunters. Beasts at first hunted for food and sacrifice. The grant made by God to man of the beasts, &c. The regular manner of hunting first brought into this island by the Normans. The best hounds and best horses bred here. The advantage of this exercise to us, as islanders. Address to gentlemen of estates. Situation of the kennel and its several courts. The diversion and employment of hounds in the kennel. The different sorts of hounds for each different chase. Description of a perfect hound. Of sising and sorting of hounds; the middle-sized hound recommended. Of the large deep-mouthed hound for hunting the stag and otter. Of the lime-hound; their use on the borders of England and Scotland. A physical account of scents. Of good and bad scenting days. A short admonition to my brethren of the couples.

**T**HE Chase I sing, hounds, and their various breed  
And no less various use. O thou, great prince!  
Whom Cambria's towering hills proclaim their lord  
Deign thou to hear my bold, instructive song.  
While grateful citizens with pompous show,  
Rear the triumphal arch, rich with th' exploits  
Of thy illustrious house; while virgins pave  
Thy way with flowers, and, as the royal youth  
Passing they view, admire and sigh in vain;  
While crowded theatres, too fondly proud  
Of their exotic minstrels, and shrill pipes,  
The price of manhood, hail thee with a song,  
And airs soft-warbling; my hoarse-sounding horn  
Invites thee to the Chase, the sport of kings;  
Image of war, without its guilt. The Muse  
Aloft on wing shall soar, conduct with care  
Thy foaming courser o'er the steepy rock,  
Or on the river bank receive thee safe,  
Light-bounding o'er the wave, from shore to shore  
Be thou our great protector, gracious youth!  
And if, in future times, some envious prince,  
Careless of right, and guileful, should invade  
Thy Britain's commerce, or should strive in vain  
To wrest the balance from thy equal hand;  
Thy hunter-train, in cheerful green array'd,  
(A band undaunted, and inur'd to toils)

all compass thee around, die at thy feet,  
 Hew thy passage through th' embattled foe,  
 And clear thy way to fame: inspir'd by thee  
 The nobler chase of glory shall pursue  
 Through fire, and smoke, and blood, and fields of  
 death.

Nature, in her productions slow, aspires  
 To just degrees to reach perfection's height:  
 To mimic Art works leisurely, till Time  
 Improve the piece, or wise Experience give  
 The proper finishing. When Nimrod bold,  
 That mighty hunter, first made war on beasts,  
 And stain'd the woodland-green with purple dye,  
 And unpolish'd was the huntsman's art;  
 He stated rule, his wanton will his guide.  
 With clubs and stones, rude implements of war,  
 He arm'd his savage bands, a multitude  
 Strain'd; of twining osiers form'd, they pitch  
 Their artless toils, then range the desert hills,  
 And scour the plains below; the trembling herd  
 Start at th' unusual sound, and clamorous shout  
 Unheard before; surpris'd, alas! to find  
 A new their foe, whom erst they deem'd their lord,  
 So mild and gentle, and by whom as yet  
 They were grac'd. Death stretches o'er the plain  
 A de-wasting, and grim slaughter red with blood;  
 He g'd on by hunger keen, they wound, they kill,  
 Their rage licentious knows no bound; at last,  
 Cumber'd with their spoils, joyful they bear  
 On their shoulders broad the bleeding prey.  
 Not on their altars smoke a sacrifice  
 That all-gracious Power, whose bounteous hand  
 Supports his wide creation; what remains  
 Of living coals they broil, inelegant  
 Taste, nor skill'd as yet in nicer arts  
 Pamper'd luxury. Devotion pure,  
 And strong necessity, thus first began  
 The chase of beasts: though bloody was the deed,  
 Without guilt. For the green herb alone  
 Equal to sustain man's labouring race,  
 Was every moving thing that liv'd on Earth  
 As granted him for food. \* So just is Heaven,  
 Give us in proportion to our wants.  
 For chance or industry in after-time  
 No few improvements made, but short as yet  
 From due perfection. In this isle remote  
 The painted ancestors were slow to learn,  
 Arms devote, of the politer arts  
 Not skill'd nor studious; till from Neustria's coasts  
 The valorous William, to more decent rules  
 Accur'd our Saxon fathers, taught to speak  
 In proper dialect, with horn and voice  
 To cheer the busy hound, whose well-known cry  
 The listening peers approve with joint acclaim.  
 From him successive huntsmen learn'd to join  
 In bloody social leagues, the multitude  
 Persuad'd; to size, to sort their various tribes;  
 To rear, feed, hunt, and discipline the pack.  
 Hail, happy Britain! highly favour'd isle,  
 And Heaven's peculiar care! To thee 'tis given  
 To train the sprightly steed, more fleet than those  
 Got by winds, or the celestial breed  
 That bore the great Pelides through the press  
 Of heroes arm'd, and broke their crowded ranks;  
 To rich, proudly neighing, with the Sun begins  
 His useful course; and ere his beams decline,  
 He measur'd half thy surface unfatigued.  
 Thee alone, fair land of liberty!

Is bred the perfect hound, in scent and speed  
 As yet unrivall'd, while in other climes  
 Their virtue fails, a weak degenerate race.  
 In vain malignant steams and winter fogs  
 Load the dull air, and hover round our coasts,  
 The huntsman ever gay, robust, and bold,  
 Defies the noxious vapour, and confides  
 In this delightful exercise, to raise  
 His drooping herd, and cheer his heart with joy.  
 Ye vigorous youths, by smiling Fortune blest  
 With large demesnes, hereditary wealth,  
 Heap'd copious by your wise forefathers' care,  
 Hear and attend! while I the means reveal  
 To enjoy those pleasures, for the weak too strong,  
 Too costly for the poor: To rein the steed  
 Swift stretching o'er the plain, to cheer the pack  
 Opening in consorts of harmonious joy,  
 But breathing death. What though the gripe severe  
 Of brazen-fisted Time, and slow disease  
 Creeping through every vein, and nerve unstrung.  
 Afflict my shatter'd frame, undaunted still,  
 Fix'd as a mountain ash, that braves the bolts  
 Of angry Jove; though blasted, yet unfallen;  
 Still can my soul in Fancy's mirror view  
 Deeds glorious once, recall the joyous scene  
 In all its splendours deck'd, o'er the full bowl  
 Recount my triumphs past, urge others on  
 With hand and voice, and point the winding way:  
 Pleas'd with that social sweet garrulity,  
 The poor disbanded veteran's sole delight.

First let the kennel be the huntsman's care,  
 Upon some little eminence erect,  
 And fronting to the ruddy dawn; its courts  
 On either hand wide opening to receive  
 The Sun's all-cheering beams, when mild he shines,  
 And gilds the mountain tops. For much the pack  
 (Rous'd from their dark alcoves) delight to stretch  
 And bask in his invigorating ray:  
 Warn'd by the streaming light and merry lark,  
 Forth rush the jolly clan; with tuneful throats  
 They carol loud, and in grand chorus join'd  
 Salute the new-born day. For not alone  
 The vegetable world, but men and brutes  
 Own his reviving influence, and joy  
 At his approach. Fountain of light! if chance  
 Some envious cloud veil thy refulgent brow,  
 In vain the Muses' aid; untouch'd, unstrung,  
 Lies my mute harp, and thy desponding bard  
 Sits darkly musing o'er th' unfinished lay.

Let no Corinthian pillars prop the dome,  
 A vain expense, on charitable deeds  
 Better dispos'd, to clothe the tatter'd wretch,  
 Who shrinks beneath the blast, to feed the poor,  
 Pinch'd with afflictive want. For use, not state,  
 Gracefully plain, let each apartment rise.  
 O'er all let cleanliness preside, no scraps  
 Bestrew the pavement, and no half-pick'd bones  
 To kindle fierce debate, or to disgust  
 That nicer sense, on which the sportsman's hope,  
 And all his future triumphs, must depend.  
 Soon as the growling pack with eager joy  
 Have lapp'd their smoking viands, morn or eve,  
 From the full cistern lead the ductile streams,  
 To wash thy court well pav'd, nor spare thy pains,  
 For much to health will cleanliness avail.  
 Seek'st thou for hounds to climb the rocky steep,  
 And brush th' entangled covert, whose nice scent  
 O'er greasy fallows and frequented roads  
 Can pick the dubious way? Banish far off  
 Each noisome stench, let no offensive smell

\* Gen. chap. ix. ver. 3.

Invade thy wide enclosure, but admit  
The nitrous air and purifying breeze.

Water and shade no less demand thy care :  
In a large square th' adjacent field enclose,  
There plant in equal ranks the spreading elm,  
Or fragrant lime ; most happy thy design,  
If at the bottom of thy spacious court,  
A large canal, fed by the crystal brook,  
From its transparent bosom shall reflect  
Downward thy structure and inverted grove.  
Here when the Sun's too potent gleams annoy  
The crowded kennel, and the drooping pack,  
Restless, and faint, loll their unmoisten'd tongues,  
And drop their feeble tails, to cooler shades  
Lead forth the panting tribe ; soon shalt thou find  
The cordial breeze their fainting hearts revive :  
Tumultuous soon they plunge into the stream,  
There lave their reeking sides, with greedy joy  
Gulp down the flying wave, this way and that  
From shore to shore they swim, while clamour loud  
And wild uproar torments the troubled flood :  
Then on the sunny bank they roll and stretch  
Their dripping limbs, or else in wanton rings  
Coursing around, pursuing and pursued,  
The merry multitude disporting play.

But here with watchful and observant eye,  
Attend their frolics, which too often end  
In bloody broils and death. High o'er thy head  
Wave thy resounding whip, and with a voice  
Fierce-menacing o'errule the stern debate,  
And quench their kindling rage ; for oft in sport  
Begun, combat ensues, growling they snarl,  
Then on their haunches rear'd, rampant they seize  
Each other's throats, with teeth and claws in gore  
Besmear'd, they wound, they tear, till on the ground,  
Panting, half dead the conquer'd champion lies :  
Then sudden all the base ignoble crowd  
Loud-clamouring seize the helpless worried wretch,  
And, thirsting for his blood, drag different ways  
His mangled carcass on th' ensanguin'd plain.  
O breasts of pity void ! t' oppress the weak,  
To point your vengeance at the friendless head,  
And with one mutual cry insult the fall'n !  
Emblem too just of man's degenerate race.

Others apart, by native instinct led,  
Knowing instructor ! 'mong the ranker grass  
Cull each salubrious plant, with bitter juice  
Concoctive stor'd, and potent to allay  
Each vicious ferment. Thus the hand divine  
Of Providence, beneficent and kind  
To all his creatures, for the brutes prescribes  
A ready remedy, and is himself  
Their great physician. Now grown stiff with age,  
And many a painful chase, the wise old hound,  
Regardless of the frolic pack, attends  
His master's side, or slumbers at his ease  
Beneath the bending shade ; there many a ring  
Runs o'er in dreams ; now on the doubtful foil  
Puzzles perplex'd, or doubles intricate  
Cautious unfolds, then, wing'd with all his speed,  
Bounds o'er the lawn to seize his panting prey,  
And in imperfect whimperings speaks his joy.

A different hound for every different chase  
Select with judgment ; nor the timorous hare  
O'ermatch'd destroy, but leave that vile offence  
To the mean, murderous, coursing crew ; intent  
On blood and spoil. O blast their hopes, just  
Heaven !

And all their painful drudgeries repay  
With disappointment and severe remorse.

But husband thou thy pleasures, and give scope  
To all her subtle play : by Nature led  
A thousand shifts she tries ; t' unravel these  
Th' industrious beagle twists his waving tail,  
Through all her labyrinths pursues, and rings  
Her doleful knell. See there with countenance  
blithe,

And with a courtly grin, the fawning bound  
Salutes thee cowering, his wide opening nose  
Upward he curls, and his large sloe-black eyes  
Melt in soft blandishments and humble joy ;  
His glossy skin, or yellow-pied, or blue,  
In lights or shades by Nature's pencil drawn,  
Reflects the various tints ; his ears and legs  
Fleck'd here and there, in gay enamell'd pride,  
Rival the speckled pard ; his rush-grown tail  
O'er his broad back bends in an ample arch ;  
On shoulders clean, upright and firm he stands ;  
His round cat foot, strait hams, and wide-spread  
thighs,

And his low-dropping chest, confess his speed,  
His strength, his wind, or on the steepy hill,  
Or far-extended plain ; in every part  
So well proportion'd, that the nicer skill  
Of Phidias himself can't blame thy choice.  
Of such compose thy pack. But here a mean  
Observe, nor the large hound prefer, of size  
Gigantic ; he in the thick-woven covert  
Painfully tugs, or in the thorny brake  
Torn and embarrass'd bleeds : But if too small,  
The pigmy brood in every furrow swims ;  
Moi'd in the clogging clay, panting they lag  
Behind inglorious ; or else shivering creep  
Benumb'd and faint beneath the sheltering thorn.  
For hounds of middle size, active and strong,  
Will better answer all thy various ends,  
And crown thy pleasing labours with success.

As some brave captain, curious and exact,  
By his fix'd standard forms in equal ranks  
His gay battalion, as one man they move  
Step after step, their size the same, their arms,  
Far-gleaming, dart the same united blaze :  
Reviewing generals his merit own ;  
How regular ! how just ! And all his cares  
Are well repaid, if mighty George approve.  
So model thou thy pack, if honour touch  
Thy generous soul, and the world's just applause.  
But above all take heed, nor mix thy bounds  
Of different kinds ; discordant sounds shall grate  
Thy ears offended, and a lagging line  
Of babbling curs disgrace thy broken pack.  
But if the amphibious otter be thy chase,  
Or stately stag, that o'er the woodland reigns ;  
Or if the harmonious thunder of the field  
Delight thy ravish'd ears ; the deep-flew'd hound  
Breed up with care, strong, heavy, slow, but sure  
Whose ears down-hanging from his thick round head  
Shall sweep the morning dew, whose clanging voice  
Awake the mountain Echo in her cell,  
And shake the forests : The bold Talbot kind  
Of these the prime ; as white as Alpine snows ;  
And great their use of old. Upon the banks  
Of Tweed, slow winding through the vale, the  
Of war and rapine once, ere Britons knew  
The sweets of peace, or Anna's dread commands  
To lasting leagues the haughty rivals aw'd,  
There dwelt a pillfering race ; well train'd and skill'd  
In all the mysteries of theft, the spoil  
Their only substance, feuds and war their sport :  
Not more expert in every fraudulent art

The arch felon,\* who by the tail  
 Drew back his lowing prize : in vain his wiles,  
 In vain the shelter of the covering rock,  
 In vain the sooty cloud, and ruddy flames  
 That issued from his mouth ; for soon he paid  
 His forfeit life : a debt how justly due  
 To wrong'd Alcides, and avenging Heaven !  
 Heil'd in the shades of night they ford the stream,  
 Then prowling far and near, whate'er they seize  
 Becomes their prey : nor flocks nor herds are safe,  
 Nor stalls protect the steer, nor strong-barr'd doors  
 Secure the favourite horse. Soon as the morn  
 Reveals his wrongs, with ghastly visage wan  
 The plunder'd owner stands, and from his lips  
 A thousand thronging curses burst their way :  
 He calls his stout allies, and in a line  
 His faithful hound he leads, then with a voice  
 That utters loud his rage, attentive cheers :  
 Soon the sagacious brute, his curling tail  
 Flourish'd in air, low bending plies around  
 His busy nose, the steaming vapour snuffs  
 Inquisitive, nor leaves one turf untried,  
 Till, conscious of the recent stains, his heart  
 Beats quick ; his snuffing nose, his active tail,  
 Attest his joy ; then with deep opening mouth,  
 That makes the welkin tremble, he proclaims  
 His audacious felon ; foot by foot he marks  
 His winding way, while all the listening crowd  
 Applaud his reasonings. O'er the watery ford,  
 Dry sandy heaths, and stony barren hills,  
 Over beaten paths, with men and beasts distain'd,  
 He pursues ; till at the cot  
 Arriv'd, and seizing by his guilty throat  
 The caitiff vile, redeems the captive prey :  
 So exquisitely delicate his sense !

Should some more curious sportsman here inquire  
 Whence this sagacity, this wondrous power  
 Of tracing, step by step, or man or brute ?  
 What guide invisible points out their way  
 Over the dank marsh, bleak hill, and sandy plain ?  
 The courteous Muse shall the dark cause reveal.  
 The blood that from the heart incessant rolls  
 In many a crimson tide, then here and there  
 In smaller rills disparted, as it flows  
 Propell'd, the serous particles evade  
 Through th' open pores, and with the ambient air  
 Intangling mix. As fuming vapours rise,  
 And hang upon the gently purling brook,  
 Here by th' incumbent atmosphere compress'd :  
 The panting Chase grows warmer as he flies,  
 And through the net-work of the skin perspires ;  
 Leaves a long-streaming trail behind, which by  
 The cooler air condens'd, remains, unless  
 By some rude storm dispers'd, or rarified  
 By the meridian Sun's intenser heat.  
 To every shrub the warm effluvia cling,  
 Hang on the grass, impregnate earth and skies.  
 With nostrils opening wide, o'er hill, o'er dale  
 The vigorous hounds pursue, with every breath  
 Whale the grateful steam, quick pleasures sting  
 Their tingling nerves, while they their thanks repay,  
 And in triumphant melody confess  
 The titillating joy. Thus on the air  
 Depend the hunter's hopes. When ruddy streaks  
 At eve forebode a blustering stormy day,  
 Or lowering clouds blacken the mountain's brow,  
 When nipping frosts, and the keen biting blasts  
 Of the dry parching east, menace the trees

With tender blossoms teeming, kindly spare  
 Thy sleeping pack, in their warm beds of straw  
 Low-sinking at their ease ; listless they shrink  
 Into some dark recess, nor hear thy voice  
 Though oft invok'd ; or haply if they call  
 Rouse up the slumbering tribe, with heavy eyes  
 Glaz'd, lifeless, dull, downward they drop their tails  
 Inverted ; high on their bent backs erect  
 Their pointed bristles stare, or 'mong the tufts  
 Of ranker weeds, each stomach-healing plant  
 Curious they crop, sick, spiritless, forlorn.  
 These inauspicious days, on other cares  
 Employ thy precious hours ; th' improving friend  
 With open arms embrace, and from his lips  
 Glean science, season'd with good-natur'd wit.  
 But if the inclement skies and angry Jove  
 Forbid the pleasing intercourse, thy books  
 Invite thy ready hand, each sacred page  
 Rich with the wise remarks of heroes old.  
 Converse familiar with th' illustrious dead ;  
 With great examples of old Greece or Rome,  
 Enlarge thy free-born heart, and bless kind Heaven,  
 That Britain yet enjoys dear Liberty,  
 That balm of life, that sweetest blessing, cheap  
 Though purchas'd with our blood. Well-bred,  
 polite,  
 Credit thy calling. See ! how mean, how low,  
 The bookless sauntering youth, proud of the skut  
 That dignifies his cap, his flourish'd belt,  
 And rusty couples gingham by his side.  
 Be thou of other mould ; and know that such  
 Transporting pleasures were by Heaven ordain'd  
 Wisdom's relief, and Virtue's great reward.

## BOOK II.

*Argument.*

Of the power of instinct in brutes. Two remarkable instances in the hunting of the roe-buck, and in the hare going to seat in the morning. Of the variety of seats or forms of the hare, according to the change of the season, weather, or wind. Description of the hare-hunting in all its parts, interspersed with rules to be observed by those who follow that chase. Transition to the Asiatic way of hunting, particularly the magnificent manner of the Great Mogul, and other Tartarian princes, taken from Monsieur Bernier, and the history of Gengiscan the Great. Concludes with a short reproof of tyrants and oppressors of mankind.

Noa will it less delight th' attentive sage  
 To observe that Instinct, which unerring guides  
 The brutal race, which mimics reason's lore, [swift  
 And oft transcends : Heaven-taught, the roe-buck  
 Loiters at ease before the driving pack  
 And mocks their vain pursuit ; nor far he flies,  
 But checks his ardour, till the steaming scent  
 That freshens on the blade provokes their rage.  
 Urg'd to their speed, his weak deluded foes  
 Soon flag fatigued ; strain'd to excess each nerve,  
 Each slacken'd sinew fails ; they pant, they foam ;  
 Then o'er the lawn he bounds, o'er the high hills  
 Stretches secure, and leaves the scatter'd crowd  
 To puzzle in the distant vale below.

'Tis Instinct that directs the jealous hare  
 To chase her soft abode. With step revers'd

\* Cacus, VIRG. *Æn.* lib. viii.



She forms the doubling mase ; then, ere the morn  
Peeps through the clouds, leaps to her close recess.

As wandering shepherds on th' Arabian plains  
No settled residence observe, but shift  
Their moving camp, now, on some cooler hill  
With cedars crown'd, court the refreshing breeze ;  
And then, below, where trickling streams distil  
From some penurious source, their thirst allay,  
And feed their fainting flocks : so the wise hares  
Oft quit their seats, lest some more curious eye  
Should mark their haunts, and by dark treacherous  
wiles

Plot their destruction ; or perchance in hopes  
Of plenteous forage, near the ranker mead,  
Or matted blade, wary and close they sit.  
When spring shines forth, season of love and joy,  
In the moist marsh, 'mong beds of rushes hid,  
They cool their boiling blood. When summer suns  
Bake the cleft earth, to thick wide-waving fields  
Of corn full-grown, they lead their helpless young :  
But when autumnal torrents and fierce rains  
Deluge the vale, in the dry crumbling bank  
Their forms they delve, and cautiously avoid  
The dripping covert : yet when winter's cold  
Their limbs benumbs, thither with speed return'd  
In the long grass they skulk, or shrinking creep  
Among the wither'd leaves, thus changing still,  
As fancy prompts them, or as food invites.  
But every season carefully observ'd,  
Th' inconstant winds, the fickle element,  
The wise experienc'd huntsman soon may find  
His subtle, various game, nor waste in vain  
His tedious hours, till his impatient hounds,  
With disappointment vex'd, each springing lark  
Babbling pursue, far scatter'd o'er the fields.

Now golden Autumn from her open lap  
Her fragrant bounties showers ; the fields are shorn ;  
Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views  
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,  
And counts his large increase ; his barns are stor'd,  
And groaning saddles bend beneath their load.  
All now is free as air, and the gay pack  
In the rough bristly stubbles range unblam'd ;  
No widow's tears o'erflow, no secret curse  
Swells in the farmer's breast, which his pale lips  
Trembling conceal, by his fierce landlord aw'd :  
But courteous now he levels every fence,  
Joins in the common cry, and halloos loud,  
Charm'd with the rattling thunder of the field.  
Oh bear me, some kind power invisible !  
To that extended lawn, where the gay court  
View the swift racers, stretching to the goal ;  
Games more renown'd, and a far nobler train,  
Than proud Elean fields could boast of old.  
Oh ! were a Theban lyre not wanting here,  
And Pindar's voice, to do their merit right !  
Or to those spacious plains, where the strain'd eye,  
In the wide prospect lost, beholds at last  
Sarum's proud spire, that o'er the hills ascends,  
And pierces through the clouds. Or to thy downs,  
Fair Cotswold, where the well-breath'd beagle climbs  
With matchless speed thy green aspiring brow,  
And leaves the lagging multitude behind.

Hail, gentle Dawn ! mild blushing goddess, hail !  
Rejoic'd I see thy purple mantle spread  
O'er half the skies, gems pave thy radiant way,  
And orient pearls from every shrub depend.  
Farewell, Cleora ; here deep sunk in down  
Slumber secure, with happy dreams amus'd,  
Till grateful steams shall tempt thee to receive

Thy early meal, or thy officious maids,  
The toilet plac'd, shall urge thee to perform  
Th' important work. Me other joys invite,  
The horn sonorous calls, the pack awak'd  
Their mattins chaunt, nor brook my long delay.  
My courser hears their voice ; see there, with ear  
And tail erect, neighing he paws the ground ;  
Fierce rapture kindles in his reddening eyes,  
And boils in every vein. As captive boys  
Cow'd by the ruling rod and haughty frowns  
Of pedagogues severe, from their hard tasks  
If once dismiss'd, no limits can contain  
The tumult rais'd within their little breasts,  
But give a loose to all their frolic play :  
So from their kennel rush the joyous pack ;  
A thousand wanton gaieties express  
Their inward ecstacy, their pleasing sport  
Once more indulg'd, and liberty restor'd.  
The rising Sun, that o'er th' horizon peeps,  
As many colours from their glossy skins  
Beaming reflects, as paint the various bow  
When April showers descend. Delightful scene !  
Where all around is gay, men, horses, dogs,  
And in each smiling countenance appears  
Fresh blooming health, and universal joy.

Huntsman, lead on ! behind the clustering pack  
Submiss attend, bear with respect thy whip  
Loud-clanging, and thy harsher voice obey :  
Spare not the straggling cur that wildly roves ;  
But let thy brisk assistant on his back  
Imprint thy just resentments ; let each lash  
Bite to the quick, till howling he return,  
And whining creep amid the trembling crowd.

Here on this verdant spot, where Nature kind  
With double blessings crowns the farmer's hopes ;  
Where flowers autumnal spring, and the rank mead  
Affords the wandering hares a rich repast ;  
Throw off thy ready pack. See, where they spread,  
And range around, and dash the glittering dew.  
If some staunch hound, with his authentic voice,  
Avow the recent trail, the justling tribe  
Attend his call, then with one mutual cry  
The welcome news confirm, and echoing hills  
Repeat the pleasing tale. See how they tread  
The brakes, and up yon furrow drive along !  
But quick they back recoil, and wisely check  
Their eager haste ; then o'er the fallow'd ground  
How leisurely they work, and many a pause  
Th' harmonious concert breaks ; till more assur'd  
With joy redoubled the low valleys ring.  
What artful labyrinths perplex their way !  
Ah ! there she lies ; how close : she pants, she doubts  
If now she lives ; she trembles as she sits,  
With horror seiz'd. The wither'd grass that clings  
Around her head, of the same russet hue,  
Almost deceiv'd my sight, had not her eyes  
With life full-beaming her vain wiles betray'd.  
At distance draw thy pack, let all be hush'd,  
No clamour loud, no frantic joy be heard,  
Lest the wild hound run gadding o'er the plain  
Untractable, nor hear thy chiding voice.  
Now gently put her off ; see how direct  
To her known mew she flies ! Here, huntsman, bring  
(But without hurry) all thy jolly hounds,  
And calmly lay them in. How low they stoop,  
And seem to plough the ground ! then all at once  
With greedy nostrils snuff the fuming steam  
That glads their fluttering hearts. As winds let loam  
From the dark caverns of the blustering god,  
Thy burst away, and sweep the dewy lawn.

Hope gives them wings while she's spurr'd on by fear.

The welkin rings, men, dogs, hills, rocks, and woods  
In the full concert join. Now, my brave youths,  
Stripp'd for the chase, give all your souls to joy!  
See how their coursers, than the mountain roe  
More fleet, the verdant carpet skim, thick clouds  
Snorting they breathe, their shining hoofs scarce  
print

The grass unbruised; with emulation fir'd  
They strain to lead the field, top the barr'd gate,  
O'er the deep ditch exulting bound, and brush  
The thorny-twining hedge: the riders bend  
O'er their arch'd necks; with steady hands, by turns  
Indulge their speed, or moderate their rage.  
Where are their sorrows, disappointments, wrongs,  
Exaltations, sickness, cares? All, all are gone,  
And with the panting winds lag far behind.

Huntsman! her gait observe; if in wide rings  
The wheel her mazy way, in the same round  
Persisting still, she'll foil the beaten track.  
But if she fly, and with the favouring wind  
Urge her bold course; less intricate thy task:  
Push on thy pack. Like some poor exil'd wretch,  
The frighted Chase leaves her late dear abodes,  
O'er plains remote she stretches far away,  
Oh! never to return! For greedy Death  
Hovering exults, secure to seize his prey.

Hark! from yon covert, where those towering oaks  
Above the humble copse aspiring rise,  
What glorious triumphs burst in every gale  
Upon our ravish'd ears! The hunters shout,  
The clanging horns swell their sweet-winding notes,  
The pack wide opening load the trembling air  
With various melody; from tree to tree  
The propagated cry redoubling bounds,  
And winged zephyrs waft the floating joy  
Through all the regions near: afflictive birch  
No more the school-boy dreads, his prison broke,  
Carnapping he flies, nor heeds his master's call;  
The weary traveller forgets his road,  
And climbs th' adjacent hill; the ploughman leaves  
Th' unfinished furrow; nor his bleating flocks  
Are now the shepherd's joy! men, boys, and girls  
Desert th' unpeopled village; and wild crowds  
Pread o'er the plain, by the sweet frenzy seiz'd.  
Look, how she pants! and o'er yon opening glade  
Lips glancing by! while, at the further end,  
The puzzling pack unravel wile by wile,  
Laze within maze. The covert's utmost bound  
Lily she skirts; behind them cautious creeps;  
And in that very track, so lately stain'd  
By all the steaming crowd, seems to pursue  
The foe she flies. Let cavillers deny  
That brutes have reason; sure 'tis something more,  
Tis Heaven directs, and stratagems inspires  
Beyond the short extent of human thought.  
But hold — I see her from the covert break;  
Laid on yon little eminence she sits;  
Intent she listens with one ear erect,  
Pondering, and doubtful what new course to take,  
And how t' escape the fierce blood-thirsty crew,  
That still urge on, and still in volleys loud  
Insult her woes, and mock her sore distress.  
As now in louder peals the loaded winds  
Bring on the gathering storm, her fears prevail,  
And o'er the plain, and o'er the mountain's ridge,  
Away she flies; nor ships with wind and tide,  
And all their canvass wings, scud half so fast.  
Once more, ye jovial train, your courage try,

And each clean courser's speed. We scour along,  
In pleasing hurry and confusion tost;  
Oblivion to be wish'd. The patient pack  
Hang on the scent unweary'd, up they climb,  
And ardent we pursue; our labouring steeds  
We press, we gore; till once the summit gain'd,  
Painfully panting; there we breathe awhile;  
Then, like a foaming torrent, pouring down  
Precipitant, we smoke along the vale.  
Happy the man who with unrivall'd speed  
Can pass his fellows, and with pleasure view  
The struggling pack; how in the rapid course  
Alternate they preside, and jostling push  
To guide the dubious scent; how giddy youth  
Oft babbling errs, by wiser age reprov'd;  
How, niggard of his strength, the wise old hound  
Hangs in the rear, till some important point  
Rouse all his diligence, or till the chase  
Sinking he finds: then to the head he springs  
With thirst of glory fir'd, and wins the prize.  
Huntsman, take heed; they stop in full career.  
Yon crowding flocks, that at a distance gaze,  
Have haply foil'd the turf. See! that old hound,  
How busily he works, but dares not trust  
His doubtful sense; draw yet a wider ring.  
Hark! now again the chorus fills. As bells  
Sally'd awhile, at once their peal renew,  
And high in air the tuneful thunder rolls.

See, how they toss, with animated rage  
Recovering all they lost! — That eager haste  
Some doubling wile foreshows. — Ah! yet once more  
They're check'd, — hold back with speed — on either  
hand

They flourish round — ev'n yet persist — 'Tis right,  
Away they spring; the rustling stubbles bend  
Beneath the driving storm. Now the poor Chase  
Begins to flag, to her last shifts reduc'd.  
From brake to brake she flies, and visits all  
Her well-known haunts, where once she rang'd  
secure,

With love and plenty blest. See! there she goes,  
She reels along, and by her gait betrays  
Her inward weakness. See, how black she looks!  
The sweat, that clogs th' obstructed pores, scarce  
leaves

A languid scent. And now in open view  
See, see, she flies! each eager hound exerts  
His utmost speed, and stretches every nerve.  
How quick she turns! her gaping jaws eludes,  
And yet a moment lives; till, round enclos'd  
By all the greedy pack, with infant screams  
She yields her breath, and there reluctant dies.  
So when the furious Bacchanals assail'd  
Threician Orpheus, poor ill-fated bard!  
Loud was the cry; hills, woods, and Hebrus' banks,  
Return'd their clamorous rage; distress'd he flies,  
Shifting from place to place, but flies in vain;  
For eager they pursue, till panting, faint,  
By noisy multitudes o'erpower'd, he sinks  
To the relentless crowd a bleeding prey.

The huntsman now, a deep incision made,  
Shakes out with hands impure, and dashes down  
Her reeking entrails and yet quivering heart.  
These claim the pack, the bloody perquisite  
For all their toils. Stretch'd on the ground she lies  
A mangled corse; in her dim glaring eyes  
Cold Death exults, and stiffens every limb.  
Aw'd by the threatening whip, the furious hounds  
Around her bay; or at their master's foot,  
Each happy favourite courts his kind applause,

With humble adulation cowering low.  
 All now is joy. With cheeks full-blown they wind  
 Her solemn dirge, while the loud-opening pack  
 The concert swell, and hills and dales return  
 The sadly-pleasing sounds. Thus the poor hare,  
 A puny, dastard animal, but vers'd  
 In subtle wiles, diverts the youthful train.  
 But if thy proud, aspiring soul disdains  
 So mean a prey, delighted with the pomp,  
 Magnificence, and grandeur of the chase;  
 Hear what the Muse from faithful records sings.

Why on the banks of Gemna, Indian stream,  
 Line within line, rise the pavilions proud,  
 Their silken streamers waving in the wind?  
 Why neighs the warrior horse? From tent to tent,  
 Why press in crowds the buzzing multitude?  
 Why shines the polish'd helm, and pointed lance,  
 This way and that far beaming o'er the plain?  
 Nor Visapour nor Golconda rebel;  
 Nor the great Sophy, with his numerous host,  
 Lays waste the provinces; nor glory fires  
 To rob and to destroy, beneath the name  
 And specious guise of war. A nobler cause  
 Calls Aurengzebe to arms. No cities sack'd,  
 No mother's tears, no helpless orphan's cries,  
 No violated leagues, with sharp remorse  
 Shall sting the conscious victor: but mankind  
 Shall hail him good and just. For 'tis on beasts  
 He draws his vengeful sword! on beasts of prey  
 Full-fed with human gore. See, see, he comes!  
 Imperial Delhi, opening wide her gates,  
 Pours out her thronging legions, bright in arms,  
 And all the pomp of war. Before them sound  
 Clarions and trumpets, breathing martial airs,  
 And bold defiance. High upon his throne,  
 Borne on the back of his proud elephant,  
 Sits the great chief of Tamur's glorious race:  
 Sublime he sits, amid the radiant blaze  
 Of gems and gold. Omrahs about him crowd,  
 And rein th' Arabian steed, and watch his nod:  
 And potent rajahs, who themselves preside  
 O'er realms of wide extent; but here submit  
 Their homage pay, alternate kings and slaves.  
 Next these, with prying eunuchs girt around,  
 The fair sultanas of his court: a troop  
 Of chosen beauties, but with care conceal'd  
 From each intrusive eye; one look is death.  
 Ah, cruel eastern law! (had kings a power  
 But equal to their wild tyrannic will)  
 To rob us of the Sun's all-cheering ray,  
 Were less severe. The vulgar close the march,  
 Slaves and artificers; and Delhi mourns  
 Her empty and depopulated streets.  
 Now at the camp arriv'd, with stern review,  
 Through groves of spears, from file to file he darts  
 His sharp experienc'd eye; their order marks,  
 Each in his station rang'd, exact and firm,  
 Till in the boundless line his sight is lost.  
 Not greater multitudes in arms appear'd  
 On these extended plains, when Ammon's son  
 With mighty Porus in dread battle join'd,  
 The vassal world the prize. Nor was that host  
 More numerous of old, which the great king  
 Pour'd out on Greece from all th' unpeopled East,  
 That bridg'd the Hellespont from shore to shore,  
 And drank the rivers dry. Meanwhile in troops  
 The busy hunter-train mark out the ground,  
 A wide circumference, full many a league

In compass round; woods, rivers, hills, and plains  
 Large provinces; enough to gratify  
 Ambition's highest aim, could reason bound  
 Man's erring will. Now sit in close divan  
 The mighty chiefs of this prodigious host.  
 He from the throne high-eminent presides,  
 Gives out his mandates proud, laws of the chase,  
 From ancient records drawn. With reverence low  
 And prostrate at his feet, the chiefs receive  
 His irreversible decrees, from which  
 To vary is to die. Then his brave bands  
 Each to his station leads; encamping round,  
 Till the wide circle is completely form'd.  
 Where decent order reigns, what these command,  
 Those execute with speed, and punctual care,  
 In all the strictest discipline of war:  
 As if some watchful foe, with bold insult,  
 Hung lowering o'er their camp. The high resolve,  
 That flies on wings through all th' encircling line,  
 Each motion steers, and animates the whole.  
 So by the Sun's attractive power controll'd,  
 The planets in their spheres roll round his orb:  
 On all he shines, and rules the great machine.

Ere yet the morn dispels the fleeting mists,  
 The signal given by the loud trumpet's voice,  
 Now high in air th' imperial standard waves,  
 Emblazon'd rich with gold, and glittering gems,  
 And like a sheet of fire, through the dun gloom  
 Streaming meteorous. The soldiers' shouts,  
 And all the brazen instruments of war,  
 With mutual clamour, and united din,  
 Fill the large concave. While from camp to camp  
 They catch the varied sounds, floating in air,  
 Round all the wide circumference, tigers fall  
 Shrink at the noise, deep in his gloomy den  
 The lion starts, and morsels yet unchew'd  
 Drop from his trembling jaws. Now all at once  
 Onward they march embattled, to the sound  
 Of martial harmony; fifes, cornets, drums,  
 That rouse the sleepy soul to arms, and bold  
 Heroic deeds. In parties here and there  
 Detach'd o'er hill and dale, the hunters range  
 Inquisitive; strong dogs, that match in fight  
 The boldest brute, around their masters wait,  
 A faithful guard. No haunt unsearch'd, they drive  
 From every covert, and from every den,  
 The lurking savages. Incessant shouts  
 Re-echo through the woods, and kindling fires  
 Gleam from the mountain tops; the forest seems  
 One mingling blaze: like flocks of sheep they fly  
 Before the flaming brand: fierce lions, pards,  
 Boars, tigers, bears and wolves; a dreadful crew  
 Of grim blood-thirsty foes; growing along,  
 They stalk indignant; but fierce vengeance still  
 Hangs pealing on their rear, and pointed spears  
 Present immediate death. Soon as the Night  
 Wrapt in her sable veil forbids the chase,  
 They pitch their tents, in even ranks, around  
 The circling camp. The guards are plac'd, and fires  
 At proper distances ascending rise,  
 And paint th' horizon with their ruddy light.  
 So round some island's shore of large extent,  
 Amid the gloomy horrors of the night,  
 The billows breaking on the pointed rocks,  
 Seem all one flame, and the bright circuit wide  
 Appears a bulwark of surrounding fire.  
 What dreadful howlings, and what hideous roar,  
 Disturb those peaceful shades! where erst the bird  
 That glads the night had cheer'd the listening groves  
 With sweet complainings. Through the silent gloom

Oft they the guards assail ; as oft repell'd  
 They fly reluctant, with hot boiling rage  
 Striving to the quick, and mad with wild despair.  
 Thus day by day they still the chase renew,  
 At night encamp ; till now in streighter bounds  
 The circle lessens, and the beasts perceive  
 The wall that hems them in on every side.  
 And now their fury bursts, and knows no mean ;  
 From man they turn, and point their ill-judg'd rage  
 Against their fellow-brutes. With teeth and claws  
 The civil war begins ; grappling they tear.  
 Lions on tigers prey, and bears on wolves :  
 Terrible discord ! till the crowd behind  
 Houting pursue, and part the bloody fray.  
 At once their wrath subsides ; tame as the lamb  
 The lion hangs his head, the furious pard,  
 Bow'd and subdu'd, flies from the face of man,  
 For bears one glance of his commanding eye.  
 No object is a tyrant in distress !

At last, within the narrow plain confin'd,  
 A listed field, mark'd out for bloody deeds,  
 An amphitheatre more glorious far  
 Than ancient Rome could boast, they crowd in heaps,  
 Dismay'd, and quite appall'd. In meet array,  
 Heath'd in refulgent arms, a noble band  
 Advance ; great lords of high imperial blood,  
 Early resolv'd to assert their royal race,  
 And prove by glorious deeds their valour's growth  
 Mature, ere yet the callow down has spread  
 Its curling shade. On bold Arabian steeds  
 With decent pride they sit, that fearless hear  
 The lion's dreadful roar ; and down the rock  
 Swift shooting plunge, or o'er the mountain's ridge  
 Stretching along, the greedy tiger leave  
 Tantalizing behind. On foot their faithful slaves  
 With javelins arm'd attend ; each watchful eye  
 Fix'd on his youthful care, for him alone  
 He fears, and, to redeem his life, unmov'd  
 Would lose his own. The mighty Aurengzebe,  
 From his high-elevated throne, beholds  
 His blooming race ; revolving in his mind  
 What once he was, in his gay spring of life,  
 When vigour strung his nerves. Parental joy  
 Felts in his eye, and flushes in his cheek.  
 Now the loud trumpet sounds a charge. The shouts  
 Of eager hosts, through all the circling line,  
 And the wild howlings of the beasts within,  
 Tend wide the welkin ; flights of arrows, wing'd  
 With death, and javelins launch'd from every arm,  
 Kill sore the brutal bands, with many a wound  
 For'd through and through. Despair at last prevails,  
 When fainting Nature shrinks, and rouses all  
 Their drooping courage. Swell'd with furious rage,  
 Their eyes dart fire ; and on the youthful band  
 They rush implacable. They their broad shields  
 Quick interpose ; on each devoted head  
 Their flaming falchions, as the bolts of Jove,  
 Descend unerring. Prostrate on the ground  
 The grinning monsters lie, and their foul gore  
 Defiles the verdant plain. Nor idle stand  
 The trusty slaves ; with pointed spears they pierce  
 Through their tough hides ; or at their gaping mouths  
 In easier passage find. The king of brutes  
 In broken roarings breathes his last ; the bear  
 Tumbles in death ; nor can his spotted skin,  
 Though sleek it shine, with varied beauties gay,  
 Save the proud pard from unrelenting fate.  
 The battle bleeds, grim Slaughter strides along,  
 Putting her greedy jaws, grins o'er her prey :  
 Men, horses, dogs, fierce beasts of every kind,

A strange promiscuous carnage, drench'd in blood,  
 And heaps on heaps amass'd. What yet remain  
 Alive, with vain assault contend to break  
 Th' impenetrable line. Others, whom fear  
 Inspires with self-preserving wiles, beneath  
 The bodies of the slain for shelter creep.  
 Aghast they fly, or hide their heads dispers'd. [work  
 And now perchance (had Heaven but pleas'd) the  
 Of death had been complete ; and Aurengzebe  
 By one dread frown extinguish'd half their race.  
 When lo ! the bright sultan of his court  
 Appear, and to his ravish'd eyes display  
 Those charms but rarely to the day reveal'd.

Lowly they bend, and humbly sue, to save  
 The vanquish'd host. What mortal can deny  
 When suppliant Beauty begs ? At his command,  
 Opening to right and left, the well-train'd troops  
 Leave a large void for their retreating foes.  
 Away they fly, on wings of fear upborn,  
 To seek on distant hills their late abodes.

Ye proud oppressors, whose vain hearts exult  
 In wantonness of power 'gainst the brute race,  
 Fierce robbers like yourselves, a guiltless war  
 Wage uncontroll'd : here quench your thirst of  
 blood :

But learn from Aurengzebe to spare mankind.

### BOOK III.

#### Argument.

Of king Edgar, and his imposing a tribute of  
 wolves' heads upon the kings of Wales : from  
 hence a transition to fox-hunting, which is  
 described in all its parts. Censure of an over-  
 numerous pack. Of the several engines to de-  
 stroy foxes, and other wild beasts. The steel-trap  
 described, and the manner of using it. De-  
 scription of the pitfall for the lion ; and another  
 for the elephant. The ancient way of hunting  
 the tiger with a mirror. The Arabian manner  
 of hunting the wild boar. Description of the  
 royal stag-chase at Windsor Forest. Concludes  
 with an address to his Majesty, and an eulogy  
 upon mercy.

IN Albion's isle, when glorious Edgar reign'd,  
 He, wisely provident, from her white cliffs  
 Lanch'd half her forests, and with numerous fleets  
 Cover'd his wide domain : there proudly rode  
 Lord of the deep, the great prerogative  
 Of British monarchs. Each invader bold,  
 Dane and Norwegian, at a distance gaz'd,  
 And, disappointed, gnash'd his teeth in vain.  
 He scour'd the seas, and to remotest shores  
 With swelling sails the trembling corsair fled.  
 Rich commerce flourish'd ; and with busy oars  
 Dash'd the resounding surge. Nor less at land  
 His royal cares ; wise, potent, gracious prince !  
 His subjects from their cruel foes he sav'd,  
 And from rapacious savages their flocks :  
 Cambria's proud kings (though with reluctance) paid  
 Their tributary wolves ; head after head,  
 In full account, till the woods yield no more,  
 And all the ravenous race extinct is lost.  
 In fertile pastures, more securely graz'd  
 The social troops ; and soon their large increase  
 With curling fleeces whiten'd all the plains.  
 But yet, alas ! the wily fox remain'd,

A subtle, pilfering foe, prowling around  
In midnight shades, and wakeful to destroy.  
In the full fold, the poor defenceless lamb,  
Seiz'd by his guileful arts, with sweet warm blood  
Supplies a rich repast. The mournful ewe,  
Her dearest treasure lost, through the dun night  
Wanders perplex'd, and darkling bleats in vain:  
While in th' adjacent bush, poor Philomel  
(Herself a parent once, till wanton churls  
Despoil'd her nest) joins in her loud laments,  
With sweeter notes, and more melodious woe.

For these nocturnal thieves, huntsman, prepare  
Thy sharpest vengeance. Oh! how glorious 'tis  
To right th' oppress'd, and bring the felon vile  
To just disgrace! Ere yet the morning peep,  
Or stars retire from the first blush of day,  
With thy far-echoing voice alarm thy pack,  
And rouse thy bold compeers. Then to the copse,  
Thick with entangling grass, or prickly furze,  
With silence lead thy many-colour'd hounds,  
In all their beauty's pride. See! how they range  
Dispers'd, how busily this way, and that,  
They cross, examining with curious nose  
Each likely haunt. Hark! on the drag I hear  
Their doubtful notes, preluding to a cry  
More nobly full, and swell'd with every mouth.  
As straggling armies, at the trumpet's voice,  
Press to their standard; hither all repair,  
And hurry through the woods; with hasty step  
Rustling, and full of hope; now driven on heaps  
They push, they strive; while from his kennel  
sneaks

The conscious villain. See! he skulks along,  
Sleek at the shepherd's cost, and plump with meals  
Purloin'd. So thrive the wicked here below.  
Though high his brush he bear, though tipt with  
white

It gaily shine; yet ere the Sun declin'd  
Recall the shades of night, the pamper'd rogue  
Shall rue his fate revers'd, and at his heels  
Behold the just avenger, swift to seize  
His forfeit head, and thirsting for his blood. [hearts  
Heavens! what melodious strains! how beat our  
Big with tumultuous joy! the loaded gales  
Breathe harmony; and as the tempest drives  
From wood to wood, through every dark recess  
The forest thunders, and the mountains shake.  
The chorus swells; less various, and less sweet,  
The trilling notes, when in those very groves,  
The feather'd choristers salute the Spring,  
And every bush in concert joins; or when  
The master's hand, in modulated air,  
Bids the loud organ breathe, and all the powers  
Of music in one instrument combine,  
An universal minstrelsy. And now  
In vain each earth he tries, the doors are barr'd  
Impregnable, nor is the covert safe;  
He pants for purer air. Hark! what loud shouts  
Re-echo through the groves! he breaks away.  
Shrill horns proclaim his flight. Each straggling  
hound

Strains o'er the lawn to reach the distant pack.  
'Tis triumph all and joy. Now, my brave youths,  
Now give a loose to the clean generous steed;  
Flourish the whip, nor spare the galling spur;  
But, in the madness of delight, forget  
Your fears. Far o'er the rocky hills we range,  
And dangerous our course; but in the brave  
True courage never fails. In vain the stream  
In foaming eddies whirls; in vain the ditch

Wide-gaping threatens death. The craggy steep,  
Where the poor dirty shepherd crawls with care,  
And clings to every twig, gives us no pain;  
But down we sweep, as stoops the falcon bold  
To pounce his prey. Then up th' opponent hill,  
By the swift motion slung, we mount aloft:  
So ships in winter-seas now sliding sink  
Adown the steepy wave, then toss'd on high  
Ride on the billows, and defy the storm. [Chase

What lengths we pass! where will the wandering  
Lead us bewilder'd! smooth as swallows skim  
The new-shorn mead, and far more swift, we fly.  
See my brave pack; how to the head they press,  
Jostling in close array, then more diffuse  
Obliquely wheel, while from their opening mouths  
The vollied thunder breaks. So when the cranes  
Their annual voyage steer, with wanton wing  
Their figure oft they change, and their loud clang  
From cloud to cloud rebounds. How far behind  
The hunter-crew, wide-straggling o'er the plain!  
The panting courser now with trembling nerves  
Begins to reel; urg'd by the goring spur,  
Makes many a faint effort: he snorts, he foams.  
The big round drops run trickling down his sides,  
With sweat and blood distain'd. Look back and view  
The strange confusion of the vale below,  
Where sour vexation reigns; see yon poor jade!  
In vain th' impatient rider frets and swears;  
With galling spurs harrows his mangled sides:  
He can no more: his stiff unpliant limbs  
Rooted in earth, unmov'd and fix'd he stands,  
For every cruel curse returns a groan,  
And sobs, and faints, and dies. Who without grief  
Can view that pamper'd steed, his master's joy,  
His minion, and his daily care, well cloth'd,  
Well fed with every nicer cate; no cost,  
No labour spar'd; who, when the flying Chase  
Broke from the copse, without a rival led  
The numerous train: now a sad spectacle  
Of pride brought low, and humbl'd insolence,  
Drove like a pannier'd ass, and scourg'd along.  
While these, with loosen'd reins and dangling heels,  
Hang on their reeling palfreys, that scarce bear  
Their weights: another in the treacherous bog  
Lies floundering, half ingulph'd. What biting  
thoughts

Torment th' abandon'd crew! Old age laments  
His vigour spent: the tall, plump, brawny youth  
Curses his cumbersome bulk; and envies now  
The short pygmean race he whilom kenn'd  
With proud insulting leer. A chosen few  
Alone the sport enjoy, nor droop beneath [height  
Their pleasing toils. Here, huntsman, from this  
Observe yon birds of prey; if I can judge,  
'Tis there the villain lurks: they hover round  
And claim him as their own. Was I not right?  
See! there he creeps along; his brush he drags,  
And sweeps the mire impure; from his wide jaws  
His tongue unmoisten'd hangs; symptoms too sure  
Of sudden death. Ha! yet he flies, nor yields  
To black despair. But one loose more, and all  
His wiles are vain. Hark! through yon village now  
The rattling clamour rings. The barns, the cots,  
And leafless elms return the joyous sounds.  
Through every homestall, and through every yard,  
His midnight walks, panting, forlorn, he flies;  
Through every hole he sneaks, through every jake  
Plunging he wades besmear'd, and fondly hopes  
In a superior stench to lose his own:  
But, faithful to the track, th' unerring hounds

With peals of echoing vengeance close pursue.  
 And now distress'd, no sheltering covert near,  
 Into the hen-roost creeps, whose walls with gore  
 Distain'd attest his guilt. There, villain, there  
 Expect thy fate deserv'd. And soon from thence  
 The pack inquisitive, with clamour loud,  
 Drag out their trembling prize; and on his blood  
 With greedy transport feast. In bolder notes  
 Each sounding horn proclaims the felon dead:  
 And all th' assembled village shouts for joy.  
 The farmer, who beholds his mortal foe  
 Stretch'd at his feet, applauds the glorious deed,  
 And grateful calls us to a short repast:  
 The full glass the liquid amber smiles,  
 Our native product; and his good old mate  
 With choicest viands heaps the liberal board,  
 To crown our triumphs, and reward our toils.  
 Here must th' instructive Muse (but with respect)  
 Ensure that numerous pack, that crowd of state,  
 With which the vain profusion of the great  
 Covers the lawn, and shakes the trembling copse.  
 Ampuous encumbrance! A magnificence  
 Useless, vexatious! For the wily fox,  
 Safe in th' increasing number of his foes,  
 Senses well the great advantage; slinks behind,  
 And slyly creeps through the same beaten track,  
 And hunts them step by step: then views, escap'd,  
 With inward ecstasy, the panting throng  
 Their own footsteps puzzled, foil'd, and lost.  
 When proud eastern kings summon to arms  
 Their gaudy legions, from far distant climes  
 They flock in crowds, unepeopling half a world:  
 But when the day of battle calls them forth  
 To charge the well-train'd foe, a band compact  
 Of chosen veterans; they press blindly on,  
 Heaps confus'd by their own weapons fall,  
 Smoking carnage scatter'd o'er the plain.  
 Nor hounds alone this noxious brood destroy:  
 The plunder'd warren full many a wile  
 Devises to entrap his greedy foe,  
 With nocturnal spoils. At close of day,  
 The silence drags his trail; then from the ground  
 Rises thin the close-grass'd turf, there with nice hand  
 Verses the latent death, with curious springs  
 Prepar'd to fly at once, whenever the tread  
 Of man or beast unwarily shall press  
 The yielding surface. By th' indented steel  
 The gripe tenacious held, the felon grins,  
 And struggles, but in vain: yet oft 'tis known,  
 When every art has fail'd, the captive fox  
 As shar'd the wounded joint, and with a limb  
 Impounded for his life. But, if perchance  
 The deep pitfall plung'd, there's no escape;  
 Not unrepriev'd he dies, and bleach'd in air,  
 The jest of clowns, his reeking carcass hangs.  
 Of these are various kinds; not even the king  
 Brutes evades this deep devouring grave:  
 But, by the wily African betray'd,  
 ardless of fate, within its gaping jaws  
 Pines indignant. When the orient beam  
 Th blushes paints the dawn; and all the race  
 Rmivorous, with blood full gorg'd, retire  
 To their darksome cells, there satiate snore;  
 And dripping offals, and the mangled limbs  
 Of men and beasts; the painful forester  
 Climbs the high hills, whose proud aspiring tops  
 With the tall cedar crown'd, and taper fir,  
 Sail the clouds. There 'mong the craggy rocks,  
 And thickets intricate, trembling he views  
 His footsteps in the sand; the dismal road

And avenue to Death. Hither he calls  
 His watchful bands; and low into the ground  
 A pit they sink, full many a fathom deep.  
 Then in the midst a column high is rear'd,  
 The butt of some fair tree; upon whose top  
 A lamb is plac'd, just ravish'd from his dam.  
 And next a wall they build, with stones and earth  
 Encircling round, and hiding from all view  
 The dreadful precipice. Now when the shades  
 Of night hang lowering o'er the mountain's brow;  
 And hunger keen, and pungent thirst of blood,  
 Rouse up the slothful beast, he shakes his sides,  
 Slow-rising from his lair, and stretches wide  
 His ravenous paws, with recent gore distain'd.  
 The forests tremble, as he roars aloud,  
 Impatient to destroy. O'erjoyed he hears  
 The bleating innocent, that claims in vain  
 The shepherd's care, and seeks with piteous moan  
 The foodful teat; himself, alas! design'd  
 Another's meal. For now the greedy brute  
 Winds him from far; and leaping o'er the mound  
 To seize his trembling prey, headlong is plung'd  
 Into the deep abyss. Prostrate he lies  
 Astunn'd and impotent. Ah! what avail  
 Thine eye-balls flashing fire, thy length of tail,  
 That lashes thy broad sides, thy jaws besmear'd  
 With blood and offals crude, thy shaggy mane  
 The terror of the woods, thy statel'ly port,  
 And bulk enormous, since by stratagem  
 Thy strength is foil'd? Unequal is the strife,  
 When sovereign reason combats brutal rage.  
 On distant Ethiopia's sun-burnt coasts,  
 The black inhabitants a pitfall frame,  
 But of a different kind, and different use.  
 With slender poles the wide capacious mouth,  
 And hurdles alight, they close; o'er these is spread  
 A floor of verdant turf, with all its flowers  
 Smiling delusive, and from strictest search  
 Concealing the deep grave that yawns below.  
 Then boughs of trees they cut, with tempting fruit  
 Of various kinds surcharg'd; the downy peach,  
 The clustering vine, and of bright golden rind  
 The fragrant orange. Soon as evening grey  
 Advances slow, besprinkling all around  
 With kind refreshing dews the thirsty glebe,  
 The stately elephant from the close shade  
 With step majestic strides, eager to taste  
 The cooler breeze, that from the sea-beat shore  
 Delightful breathe, or in the limpid stream  
 To lave his panting sides; joyous he scents  
 The rich repast, unweeting of the death  
 That lurks within. And soon he sporting breaks  
 The brittle boughs, and greedily devours  
 The fruit delicious. Ah! too dearly bought;  
 The price is life. For now the treacherous turf  
 Trembling gives way; and the unwieldy beast,  
 Self-sinking, drops into the dark profound.  
 So when dilated vapours, struggling, heave  
 Th' incumbent earth; if chance the cavern'd ground  
 Shrinking subside, and the thin surface yield,  
 Down sinks at once the ponderous dome, engulf'd  
 With all its towers. Subtle, delusive man!  
 How various are thy wiles! artful to kill  
 Thy savage foes, a dull unthinking race!  
 Fierce from his lair, springs forth the speckled pard  
 Thirsting for blood, and eager to destroy;  
 The huntsman flies, but to his flight alone  
 Confides not: at convenient distance fix'd,  
 A polish'd mirror stops in full career  
 The furious brute: he there his image views;

Spots against spots with rage improving glow ;  
 Another pard his bristly whiskers curls,  
 Grins as he grins, fierce-menacing, and wide  
 Distends his opening paws ; himself against  
 Himself opposed, and with dread vengeance arm'd.  
 The huntsman, now secure, with fatal aim  
 Directs the pointed spear, by which transfix'd  
 He dies, and with him dies the rival shade.  
 Thus man innumerable engines forms, t' assail  
 The savage kind ; but most the docile horse,  
 Swift and confederate with man, annoys  
 His brethren of the plains ; without whose aid  
 The hunter's arts are vain, unskill'd to wage  
 With the more active brutes an equal war.  
 But borne by him, without the well-train'd pack,  
 Man dares his foe, on wings of wind secure.

Him the fierce Arab mounts, and, with his troop  
 Of bold compeers, ranges the deserts wild ;  
 Where, by the magnet's aid, the traveller  
 Steers his untrodden course ; yet oft on land  
 Is wreck'd, in the high-rolling waves of sand  
 Immerst and lost. While these intrepid bands,  
 Safe in their horses' speed, outfly the storm, [prey,  
 And scouring round, make men and beasts their  
 The grisly boar is singled from his herd,  
 As large as that in Erimanthian woods,  
 A match for Hercules. Round him they fly  
 In circles wide ; and each in passing sends  
 His feather'd death into his brawny sides.  
 But perilous th' attempt. For if the steed  
 Haply too near approach ; or the loose earth  
 His footing fail, the watchful angry beast  
 Th' advantage spies ; and at one sidelong glance  
 Rips up his groin. Wounded, he rears aloft,  
 And, plunging, from his back the rider hurls  
 Precipitant ; then bleeding spurns the ground,  
 And drags his reeking entrails o'er the plain.  
 Meanwhile the surly monster trots along,  
 But with unequal speed ; for still they wound,  
 Swift-wheeling in the spacious ring. A wood  
 Of darts upon his back he bears ; adown  
 His tortur'd sides, the crimson torrents roll  
 From many a gaping font. And now at last  
 Staggering he falls, in blood and foam expires.

But whither roves my devious Muse, intent  
 On antique tales ? while yet the royal stag  
 Unsung remains. Tread with respectful awe [bard,  
 Windsor's green glades ; where Denham, tuneful  
 Charm'd once the listening Dryads, with his song  
 Sublimely sweet. O ! grant me, sacred shade,  
 To glean submit what thy full sickle leaves.

The morning Sun, that gilds with trembling rays  
 Windsor's high towers, beholds the courtly train  
 Mount for the chase, nor views in all his course  
 A scene so gay ; heroic, noble youths,  
 In arts and arms renown'd, and lovely nymphs  
 The fairest of this isle, where Beauty dwells  
 Delighted, and deserts her Paphian grove  
 For our more favour'd shades : in proud parade  
 These shine magnificent, and press around  
 The royal happy pair. Great in themselves,  
 They smile superior ; of external show  
 Regardless, while their inbred virtues give  
 A lustre to their power, and grace their court  
 With real splendours, far above the pomp  
 Of Eastern kings, in all their tinsel pride.  
 Like troops of Amazons, the female band  
 Prance round their cars, not in refulgent arms  
 As those of old ; unskill'd to wield the sword,  
 Or bend the bow, these kill with surer aim.

The royal offspring, fairest of the fair,  
 Lead on the splendid train. Anna, more bright  
 Than summer suns, or as the lightning keen,  
 With irresistible effulgence arm'd,  
 Fires every heart. He must be more than man,  
 Who unconcern'd can bear the piercing ray.  
 Amelia, milder than the blushing dawn,  
 With sweet engaging air, but equal power,  
 Insensibly subdues, and in soft chains  
 Her willing captives leads. Illustrious maid,  
 Ever triumphant ! whose victorious charms,  
 Without the needless aid of high descent,  
 Had aw'd mankind, and taught the world's great  
 lords

To bow and sue for grace. But who is he  
 Fresh as a rose-bud newly blown, and fair  
 As opening lilies ; on whom every eye  
 With joy and admiration dwells ? See, see,  
 He reins his docile barb with manly grace.  
 Is it Adonis for the chase array'd ?  
 Or Britain's second hope ? Hail, blooming youth  
 May all your virtues with your years improve.  
 Till in consummate worth, you shine the pride  
 Of these our days, and to succeeding times  
 A bright example. As his guard of mutes  
 On the great sultan wait, with eyes deject,  
 And fix'd on earth, no voice, no sound is heard  
 Within the wide serail, but all is hush'd,  
 And awful silence reigns ; thus stand the park  
 Mute and unmov'd, and cowering low to earth.  
 While pass the glittering court, and royal pair  
 So disciplin'd those hounds, and so reserv'd,  
 Whose honour 'tis to glad the hearts of kings.  
 But soon the winding horn, and huntsman's voice  
 Let loose the general chorus ; far around  
 Joy spreads its wings, and the gay morning smiles.

Unharbour'd now the royal stag forsakes  
 His wonted lair ; he shakes his dappled sides,  
 And tosses high his beamy head, the cope  
 Beneath his antlers bends. What doubling side  
 He tries ! not more the wily hare ; in these  
 Would still persist, did not the full-mouth'd pack  
 With dreadful concert thunder in his rear.  
 The woods reply, the hunter's cheering shouts  
 Float through the glades, and the wide forest rings  
 How merrily they chant ! their nostrils deep  
 Inhale the grateful steam. Such is the cry,  
 And such th' harmonious din, the soldier dears  
 The battle kindling, and the statesman grave  
 Forgets his weighty cares ; each age, each sex,  
 In the wild transport joins ; luxuriant joy,  
 And pleasure in excess, sparkling exult  
 On every brow, and revel unrestrain'd.  
 How happy art thou, man, when thou 'rt no man  
 Thyself ! when all the pangs that grind thy soul,  
 In rapture and in sweet oblivion lost,  
 Yield a short interval and ease from pain !  
 See the swift courser strains, his shining boots  
 Securely beat the solid ground. Who now  
 The dangerous pitfall fears, with tangling bent  
 High-overgrown ? or who the quivering bog  
 Soft-yielding to the step ? All now is plain,  
 Plain as the strand sea-lav'd, that stretches far  
 Beneath the rocky shore. Glades crossing glades  
 The forest opens to our wondering view :  
 Such was the king's command. Let tyrants tremble  
 Lay waste the world ; his the more glorious part  
 To check their pride ; and when the brazen voice  
 Of war is hush'd (as erst victorious Rome)  
 To employ his station'd legions in the works

Of peace ; to smooth the rugged wilderness,  
To drain the stagnate fen, to raise the slope  
Depending road, and to make gay the face  
Of Nature, with th' embellishments of Art.

How melts my beating heart ! as I behold  
Each lovely nymph, our island's boast and pride,  
Push on the generous steed, that strokes along  
O'er rough, o'er smooth, nor heeds the steepy hill,  
Nor falters in th' extended vale below :  
Their garments loosely waving in the wind,  
And all the flush of beauty in their cheeks !  
While at their sides their pensive lovers wait,  
Direct their dubious course ; now chill'd with fear  
Solicitous, and now with love inflam'd.  
O ! grant, indulgent Heaven, no rising storm  
May darken with black wings this glorious scene !  
Should some malignant power thus damp our joys,  
Vain were the gloomy cave, such as of old  
Betray'd to lawless love the Tyrian queen.  
For Britain's virtuous nymphs are chaste as fair,  
Spotless, unblam'd, with equal triumph reign  
In the dun gloom, as in the blaze of day.

Now the blown stag, through woods, bogs, roads,  
and streams

has measur'd half the forest ; but alas !  
He flies in vain, he flies not from his fears.  
Though far he cast the lingering pack behind,  
His haggard fancy still with horror views  
The fell destroyer ; still the fatal cry  
Assaults his ears, and wounds his trembling heart.  
To the poor fury-haunted wretch (his hands  
In guiltless blood distain'd) still seems to hear  
The dying shrieks ; and the pale threatening ghost  
Gazes as he moves, and as he flies, pursues.  
See here his slot ; up yon green hill he climbs,  
Tents on its brow awhile, sadly looks back  
On his pursuers, covering all the plain ;  
But wrung with anguish, bears not long the sight,  
Hoots down the steep, and sweats along the vale.  
Here mingles with the herd, where once he reign'd  
Proud monarch of the groves, whose clashing beam  
His rivals aw'd, and whose exalted power  
Was still rewarded with successful love.  
But the base herd have learn'd the ways of men,  
Reverse they fly, or with rebellious aim  
Base him from thence : needless their impious deed,  
The huntsman knows him by a thousand marks,  
Black, and imbos'd ; nor are his hounds deceiv'd ;  
Too well distinguish these, and never leave  
Their once devoted foe ; familiar grows  
His scent, and strong their appetite to kill.  
Again he flies, and with redoubled speed  
Kims o'er the lawn ; still the tenacious crew  
Hang on the track, aloud demand their prey,  
And push him many a league. If haply then  
Too far escap'd, and the gay courtly train  
Behind are cast, the huntsman's clanging whip  
Kicks full their bold career ; passive they stand,  
Immov'd, an humble, an obsequious crowd,  
As if by stern Medusa gaz'd to stones.  
So at their general's voice whole armies halt  
In full pursuit, and check their thirst of blood.  
Soon at the king's command, like hasty streams  
Damm'd up awhile, they foam, and pour along  
With fresh recruited might. The stag, who hop'd  
His foes were lost, now once more hears astunn'd  
The dreadful din ; he shivers every limb,  
He starts, he bounds, each bush presents a foe.  
Press'd by the fresh relay, no pause allow'd,  
Breathless, and faint, he falters in his pace,

And lifts his weary limbs with pain, that scarce  
Sustain their load : he pants, he sobs appall'd !  
Drops down his heavy head to earth, beneath  
His cumbrous beams oppress'd. But if perchance  
Some prying eye surprize him ; soon he rears  
Erect his towering front, bounds o'er the lawn  
With ill-dissembled vigour, to amuse  
The knowing forester ; who inly smiles  
At his weak shifts and unavailing frauds.  
So midnight tapers waste their last remains,  
Shine forth awhile, and as they blaze expire.  
From wood to wood redoubling thunders roll,  
And bellow through the vales ; the moving storm  
Thickens amain, and loud triumphant shouts,  
And horns shrill-warbling in each glade, prelude  
To his approaching fate. And now in view  
With hobbling gait, and high, exerts amaz'd  
What strength is left : to the last dregs of life  
Reduc'd, his spirits fail, on every side  
Hemm'd in, besieg'd ; not the least opening left  
To gleaming hope, th' unhappy's last reserve.  
Where shall he turn ? or whither fly ? Despair  
Gives courage to the weak. Resolv'd to die,  
He fears no more, but rushes on his foes,  
And deals his deaths around ; beneath his feet  
These grovelling lie, those by his antlers gor'd  
Defile th' ensanguin'd plain. Ah ! see distress'd  
He stands at bay against yon knotty trunk,  
That covers well his rear, his front presents  
An host of foes. O ! shun, ye noble train,  
The rude encounter, and believe your lives  
Your country's due alone. As now aloof  
They wing around, he finds his soul uprais'd,  
To dare some great exploit ; he charges home  
Upon the broken pack, that on each side  
Fly diverse ; then as o'er the turf he strains,  
He vents the cooling stream, and up the breeze  
Urges his course with equal violence :  
Then takes the soil, and plunges in the flood  
Precipitant ; down the mid-stream he wafts  
Along, till (like a ship distress'd, that runs  
Into some winding creek) close to the verge  
Of a small island, for his weary feet  
Sure anchorage he finds, there skulks immers'd.  
His nose alone above the wave draws in  
The vital air ; all else beneath the flood  
Conceal'd, and lost, deceives each prying eye  
Of man or brute. In vain the crowding pack  
Draw on the margin of the stream, or cut  
The liquid wave with oary feet, that move  
In equal time. The gliding waters leave  
No trace behind, and his contracted pores  
But sparingly perspire : the huntsman strains  
His labouring lungs, and puffs his cheeks in vain :  
At length a blood-hound bold, studious to kill,  
And exquisite of sense, winds him from far ;  
Headlong he leaps into the flood, his mouth  
Loud opening spends amain, and his wide throat  
Swells every note with joy ; then fearless dives  
Beneath the wave, hangs on his launch, and wounds  
Th' unhappy brute, that flounders in the stream  
Sorely distress'd, and struggling strives to mount  
The steepy shore. Haply once more escap'd,  
Again he stands at bay, amid the groves  
Of willows, bending low their downy heads.  
Outrageous transport fires the greedy pack ;  
These swim the deep, and those crawl up with pain  
The slippery bank, while others on firm land  
Engage ; the stag repels each bold assault,  
Maintains his post, and wounds for wounds returns.



As when some wily corsair boards a ship  
Full-freighted, or from Afric's golden coasts,  
Or India's wealthy strand, his bloody crew  
Upon her deck he slings; these in the deep  
Drop short, and swim to reach her steepy sides,  
And clinging climb aloft; while those on board  
Urge on the work of Fate; the master bold,  
Press'd to his last retreat, bravely resolves  
To sink his wealth beneath the whelming wave,  
His wealth, his foes, nor unreveng'd to die.  
So fares it with the stag: so he resolves  
To plunge at once into the flood below,  
Himself, his foes, in one deep gulph immur'd.  
Ere yet he executes this dire intent,  
In wild disorder once more views the light;  
Beneath a weight of woe he groans distress'd,  
The tears run trickling down his hairy cheeks;  
He weeps, nor weeps in vain. The king beholds  
His wretched plight, and tenderness innate  
Moves his great soul. Soon at his high command  
Rebuk'd, the disappointed, hungry pack,  
Retire submit, and grumbling quit their prey.

Great Prince! from thee what may thy subjects  
hope;

So kind, and so beneficent to brutes!  
O Mercy, heavenly born! sweet attribute!  
Thou great, thou best prerogative of power!  
Justice may guard the throne, but, join'd with thee,  
On rocks of adamant it stands secure,  
And braves the storm beneath; soon as thy smiles  
Gild the rough deep, the foaming waves subside,  
And all the noisy tumult sinks in peace.

#### BOOK IV.

##### *Argument.*

Of the necessity of destroying some beasts, and preserving others for the use of man. Of breeding of hounds; the season for this business. The choice of the dog, of great moment. Of the litter of whelps. Of the number to be reared. Of setting them out to their several walks. Care to be taken to prevent their hunting too soon. Of entering the whelps. Of breaking them from running at sheep. Of the diseases of hounds. Of their age. Of madness; two sorts of it described, the dumb and outrageous madness: its dreadful effects. Burning of the wound recommended as preventing all ill consequences. The infectious hounds to be separated, and fed apart. The vanity of trusting to the many infallible cures for this malady. The dismal effects of the biting of a mad dog, upon man, described. Description of the otter hunting. The conclusion.

WHAT'ER of earth is form'd, to earth returns  
Dissolv'd: the various objects we behold,  
Plants, animals, this whole material mass,  
Are ever changing, ever new. The soul  
Of man alone, that particle divine,  
Escapes the wreck of worlds, when all things fail.  
Hence great the distance 'twixt the beasts that perish,  
And God's bright image, man's immortal race.  
The brute creation are his property,  
Subservient to his will, and for him made.  
As hurtful these he kills, as useful those  
Preserves; their sole and arbitrary king.

Should be not kill, as erst the Samian sage  
Taught unadvis'd, and Indian brachmans now  
As vainly preach; the teeming ravenous brutes  
Might fill the scanty space of this terrene,  
Encumbering all the globe: should not his care  
Improve his growing stock, their kinds might fail  
Man might once more on roots and acorns feed,  
And through the deserts range, shivering, forlorn,  
Quite destitute of every solace dear,  
And every smiling gaiety of life.

The prudent huntsman therefore will supply  
With annual large recruits his broken pack,  
And propagate their kind: as from the root  
Fresh scions still spring forth and daily yield  
New blooming honours to the parent-tree.  
Far shall his pack be fam'd, far sought his breed,  
And princes at their tables feast those bounds  
His hand presents, an acceptable boon.

Ere yet the Sun through the bright Ram has set  
His steepy course, or mother Earth unbound  
Her frozen bosom to the Western gale;  
When feather'd troops, their social leagues dissolv'd,  
Select their mates, and on the leafless elm  
The noisy rook builds high her wicker nest,  
Mark well the wanton females of thy pack,  
That curl their taper tails, and frisking court  
Their pyebald mates enamour'd; their red eyes  
Flash fires impure; nor rest, nor food they take,  
Goaded by furious love. In separate cells  
Confine them now, lest bloody civil wars  
Annoy thy peaceful state. If left at large,  
The growling rivals in dread battle join,  
And rude encounter; on Scamander's stream  
Heroes of old with far less fury fought  
For the bright Spartan dame, their valour's prize  
Mangled and torn thy favourite hounds shall lie,  
Stretch'd on the ground; thy kennel shall appear  
A field of blood: like some unhappy town  
In civil broils confus'd, while Discord shakes  
Her bloody scourge aloft, fierce parties rage,  
Staining their impious hands in mutual death  
And still the best beloved, and bravest fall:  
Such are the dire effects of lawless love.

Huntsman! these ills by timely prudent care  
Prevent: for every longing dame select  
Some happy paramour; to him alone  
In leagues connubial join. Consider well  
His lineage; what his fathers did of old,  
Chiefs of the pack, and first to climb the rock,  
Or plunge into the deep, or tread the brake  
With thorn sharp-pointed, slash'd, and brim'd  
woven;

Observe with care his shape, sort, colour, size.  
Nor will sagacious huntsmen less regard  
His inward habits: the vain babbler shun,  
Ever loquacious, ever in the wrong.  
His foolish offspring shall offend thy ears  
With false alarms, and loud impertinence.  
Nor less the shifting cur avoid, that breaks  
Illusive from the pack; to the next hedge  
Devious he strays, there every muse he tries:  
If haply then he cross the steaming scent,  
Away he flies vain-glorious; and exults  
As of the pack supreme, and in his speed  
And strength unrivall'd. Lo! cast far behind,  
His vex'd associates pant, and labouring strain  
To climb the steep ascent. Soon as they reach  
Th' insulting boaster, his false courage fails,  
Behind he lags, doom'd to the fatal noose,  
His master's hate, and scorn of all the field

What can from such be hop'd, but a base brood  
Of coward curs, a frantic, vagrant race?

When now the third revolving Moon appears,  
With sharpen'd horns, above th' horizon's brink,  
Without Lucina's aid, expect thy hopes  
Are empty crown'd; short pangs produce to light  
The smoking litter; crawling helpless, blind,  
Nature their guide, they seek the pouting teat  
That plenteous streams. Soon as the tender dam  
Has form'd them with her tongue, with pleasure  
view

The marks of their renown'd progenitors,  
Are pledge of triumphs yet to come. All these  
Elect with joy; but to the merciless flood  
Expose the dwindling refuse, nor o'erload  
H' indulgent mother. If thy heart relent,  
Unwilling to destroy, a nurse provide,  
And to the foster-parent give the care  
Of thy superfluous brood; she'll cherish kind  
The alien offspring; pleas'd thou shalt behold  
Her tenderness, and hospitable love.

If frolic now and playful they desert  
Their gloomy cell, and on the verdant turf,  
With nerves improv'd, pursue the mimic chase,  
Coursing around; unto the choicest friends  
Commit thy valued prize: the rustic dames  
Call at thy kennel wait, and in their laps  
Receive thy growing hopes, with many a kiss  
Press, and dignify their little charge  
With some great title, and resounding name  
Of high import. But cautious here observe  
To check their youthful ardour, nor permit  
The unexperienc'd younker, immature,  
To range the woods, or haunt the brakes  
Where dodging conies sport; his nerves unstrung,  
And strength unequal; the laborious chase  
Will stint his growth, and his rash forward youth  
Contract such vicious habits, as thy care  
And late correction never shall reclaim.

When to full strength arriv'd, mature and bold,  
Conduct them to the field; not all at once,  
Let as thy cooler prudence shall direct,  
Select a few, and form them by degrees  
To stricter discipline. With these consort  
The stanch and steady sages of thy pack,  
By long experience vers'd in all the wiles,  
And subtle doublings of the various Chase.  
Teach the lesson of the youthful train  
Their instinct prompts, and when example guides.  
Let the too forward younker at the head  
Press boldly on in wanton sportive mood,  
Correct his haste, and let him feel abash'd  
By the ruling whip. But if he stoop behind  
In wary modest guise, to his own nose  
Confiding sure; give him full scope to work  
In his winding way, and with thy voice applaud  
His patience, and his care: soon shalt thou view  
The hopeful pupil leader of his tribe,  
And all the listening pack attend his call.

Often lead them forth where wanton lambskins play,  
And bleating dams with jealous eyes observe  
Their tender care. If at the crowding flock  
The bay presumptuous, or with eager haste  
Pursue them scatter'd o'er the verdant plain,  
In the foul fact attach'd, to the strong ram  
Be fast the rash offender. See! at first  
His horn'd companion, fearful and amaz'd,  
Halt drag him trembling o'er the rugged ground;  
Then, with his load fatigu'd, shall turn a-head,  
And with his curl'd hard front incessant peal

The panting wretch; till, breathless and astun'd,  
Stretch'd on the turf he lie. Then spare not thou  
The twining whip, but ply his bleeding sides  
Lash after lash, and with thy threatening voice,  
Harsh-echoing from the hills, inculcate loud  
His vile offence. Sooner shall trembling doves  
Escap'd the hawk's sharp talons, in mid air,  
Assail their dangerous foe, than he once more  
Disturb the peaceful flocks. In tender age  
Thy youth is train'd; as curious artists bend  
The taper pliant twig, or potters form  
Their soft and ductile clay to various shapes.

Nor is 't enough to breed; but to preserve,  
Must be the huntsman's care. The stanch old  
hounds,

Guides of thy pack, though but in number few,  
Are yet of great account; shall oft untie  
The Gordian knot, when reason at a stand  
Puzzling is lost, and all thy art is vain.  
O'er clogging fallows, o'er dry plaster'd roads,  
O'er floated meads, o'er plains with flocks distain'd  
Rank-scenting, these must lead the dubious  
As party-chiefs in senates who preside,  
With pleaded reason and with well-turn'd speech,  
Conduct the staring multitude; so these  
Direct the pack, who with joint cry approve,  
And loudly boast discoveries not their own.

Unnumber'd accidents, and various ills,  
Attend thy pack, hang hovering o'er their heads,  
And point the way that leads to Death's dark cave.  
Short is their span; few at the date arrive  
Of ancient Argus in old Homer's song  
So highly honour'd: kind, sagacious brute!  
Not ev'n Minerva's wisdom could conceal  
Thy much-lov'd master from thy nicer sense.  
Dying his lord he own'd, view'd him all o'er  
With eager eyes, then clos'd those eyes, well pleas'd.

Of lesser ills the Muse declines to sing,  
Nor stoops so low; of these each groom can tell  
The proper remedy. But O! what care,  
What prudence, can prevent madness, the worst  
Of maladies? Terrific pest! that blasts  
The huntsman's hopes, and desolation spreads  
Through all th' unpeopled kennel unrestrain'd,  
More fatal than th' envenom'd viper's bite;  
Or that Apulian spider's poisonous sting,  
Heal'd by the pleasing antidote of sounds.

When Sirius reigns, and the Sun's parching beams  
Bake the dry gaping surface, visit thou  
Each ev'n and morn, with quick observant eye,  
Thy panting pack. If, in dark sullen mood,  
The glouting hound refuse his wonted meal,  
Retiring to some close, obscure retreat,  
Gloomy, disconsolate; with speed remove  
The poor infectious wretch, and in strong chains  
Bind him suspected. Thus that dire disease  
Which art can't cure, wise caution may prevent.

But, this neglected, soon expect a change,  
A dismal change, confusion, frenzy, death.  
Or in some dark recess the senseless brute  
Sits sadly pining; deep melancholy,  
And black despair, upon his clouded brow  
Hang lowering; from his half opening jaws  
The clammy venom, and infectious froth,  
Distilling fall; and from his lungs inflam'd,  
Malignant vapours taint the ambient air,  
Breathing perdition: his dim eyes are glas'd,  
He droops his pensive head, his trembling limbs  
No more support his weight; abject he lies,

Dumb, spiritless, benumb'd ; till Death at last  
Gracious attends, and kindly brings relief.

Or, if outrageous grown, behold, alas !  
A yet more dreadful scene ; his glaring eyes  
Redden with fury, like some angry boar  
Churning he foams ; and on his back erect  
His pointed bristles rise ; his tail incurv'd  
He drops, and with harsh broken howlings rends  
The poison-tainted air ; with rough hoarse voice  
Incessant bays, and snuffs the infectious breeze ;  
This way and that he stares aghast, and starts  
At his own shade : jealous, as if he deem'd  
The world his foes. If haply towards the stream  
He cast his roving eye, cold horror chills  
His soul ; averse he flies, trembling, appall'd.  
Now frantic to the kennel's utmost verge  
Raving he runs, and deals destruction round.  
The pack fly diverse ; for whate'er he meets  
Vengeful he bites, and every bite is death.

If now perchance through the weak fence escap'd  
Far up the wind he roves, with open mouth  
Inhales the cooling breeze ; nor man, nor beast,  
He spares implacable. The hunter-horse,  
Once kind associate of his sylvan toils,  
(Who haply now without the kennel's mound  
Crops the rank mead, and listening hears with joy  
The cheering cry, that morn and eve salutes  
His raptur'd sense,) a wretched victim falls.  
Unhappy quadruped ! no more, alas !  
Shall thy fond master with his voice applaud  
Thy gentleness, thy speed ; or with his hand  
Stroke thy soft dappled sides, as he each day  
Visits thy stall, well pleas'd ; no more shalt thou  
With sprightly neighings, to the winding horn,  
And the loud opening pack in concert join'd,  
Glad his proud heart. For oh ! the secret wound  
Rankling inflames, he bites the ground, and dies !  
Hence to the village with pernicious haste  
Baleful he bends his course : the village flies  
Alarm'd ; the tender mother in her arms  
Hugs close the trembling babe ; the doors are barr'd,  
And flying curs, by native instinct taught,  
Shun the contagious bane ; the rustic bands  
Hurry to arms, the rude militia seize  
Whate'er at hand they find ; clubs, forks, or guns,  
From every quarter charge the furious foe,  
In wild disorder, and uncouth array :  
Till, now with wounds on wounds oppress'd and  
gor'd,

At one short poisonous gasp he breathes his last.

Hence to the kennel, Muse, return, and view  
With heavy heart that hospital of woe ;  
Where Horror stalks at large ! insatiate Death  
Sits growling o'er his prey : each hour presents  
A different scene of ruin and distress.  
How busy art thou, Fate ! and how severe  
Thy pointed wrath ! the dying and the dead  
Promiscuous lie ; o'er these the living fight  
In one eternal broil ; not conscious why  
Nor yet with whom. So drunkards, in their cups,  
Spare not their friends, while senseless squabble  
reigns.

Huntsman ! it much behoves thee to avoid  
The perilous debate ! Ah ! rouse up all  
Thy vigilance, and tread the treacherous ground  
With careful step. Thy fires unquench'd preserve,  
As erst the vestal flames ; the pointed steel  
In the hot embers hide ; and if surpris'd  
Thou feelest the deadly bite, quick urge it home  
Into the recent sore, and cauterize

The wound ; spare not thy flesh, nor dread th' evens :  
Vulcan shall save when Æsculapius fails.

Here should the knowing Muse recount the means  
To stop this growing plague. And, here, alas !  
Each hand presents a sovereign cure, and boasts  
Infallibility, but boasts in vain.

On this depend, each to his separate seat  
Confine, in fetters bound ; give each his men  
Apart, his range in open air ; and then  
If deadly symptoms to thy grief appear,  
Devote the wretch, and let him greatly fall,  
A generous victim for the public weal.

Sing, philosophic Muse, the dire effects  
Of this contagious bite on hapless man.  
The rustic swains, by long tradition taught  
Of leeches old, as soon as they perceive  
The bite impress'd, to the sea-coasts repair.  
Plung'd in the briny flood, th' unhappy youth  
Now journeys home secure ; but soon shall wish  
The seas as yet had cover'd him beneath  
The foaming surge, full many a fathom deep.  
A fate more dismal, and superior ills  
Hang o'er his head devoted. When the Moon,  
Closing her monthly round, returns again  
To glad the night ; or when full-orb'd she shines  
High in the vault of Heaven ; the lurking pest  
Begins the dire assault. The poisonous foam  
Through the deep wound instill'd with hostile rage,  
And all its fiery particles saline,  
Invades th' arterial fluid : whose red waves  
Tempestuous heave, and their cohesion broke,  
Fermenting boil ; intestine war ensues,  
And order to confusion turns embroil'd.  
Now the distended vessels scarce contain  
The wild uproar, but press each weaker part  
Unable to resist : the tender brain  
And stomach suffer most ; convulsions shake  
His trembling nerves, and wandering pungent pains  
Pinch sore the sleepless wretch ; his fluttering pulse  
Oft intermits ; pensive, and sad, he mourns  
His cruel fate, and to his weeping friends  
Laments in vain ; to hasty anger prone,  
Resents each slight offence, walks with quick step,  
And wildly stares ; at last with boundless sway  
The tyrant frenzy reigns : for as the dog  
(Whose fatal bite convey'd th' infectious bane)  
Raving he foams, and howls, and barks, and bays.  
Like agitations in his boiling blood  
Present like species to his troubled mind ;  
His nature and his actions all canine.  
So (as old Homer sung) th' associates wild  
Of wandering Ithacus, by Circe's charms <sup>(grotes)</sup>  
To swine transform'd, ran grunting through the  
Dreadful example to a wicked world !  
See there distress'd he lies ! parch'd up with thirst,  
But dares not drink. Till now at last his soul  
Trembling escapes, her noisome dungeon leaves,  
And to some purer region wings away.

One labour yet remains, celestial Maid !  
Another element demands thy song.  
No more o'er craggy steep, through covert thick  
With pointed thorn, and briers intricate,  
Urge on with horn and voice the painful pack :  
But skim with wanton wing the irriguous vale,  
Where winding streams amid the flowery meads  
Perpetual glide along ; and undermine  
The cavern'd banks, by the tenacious roots  
Of hoary willows arch'd ; gloomy retreat  
Of the bright scaly kind ; where they at will  
On the green watery reed their pasture graze,

Suck the moist soil, or slumber at their ease,  
 Rock'd by the restless brook, that draws aslope  
 Its humid train, and laves their dark abodes.  
 Where rages not Oppression? Where, alas!  
 Is Innocence secure? Rapine and Spoil  
 Haunt ev'n the lowest deeps; seas have their sharks,  
 Rivers and ponds enclose the ravenous pike;  
 He in his turn becomes a prey; on him  
 Th' amphibious otter feasts. Just is his fate  
 Deserv'd: but tyrants know no bounds; nor spears  
 That bristle on his back, defend the perch  
 From his wide greedy jaws; nor burnish'd mail  
 The yellow carp; nor all his arts can save  
 Th' insinuating eel, that hides his head  
 Beneath the slimy mud; nor yet escapes  
 The crimson-spotted trout, the river's pride,  
 And beauty of the stream. Without remorse,  
 This midnight pillager, ranging around,  
 Unsatiated swallows all. The owner mourns  
 Th' unpeopled rivulet, and gladly hears  
 The huntsman's early call, and sees with joy  
 The jovial crew, that march upon its banks  
 In gay parade, with bearded lances arm'd.  
 The subtle spoiler, of the beaver kind,  
 Far off perhaps, where ancient alders shade  
 The deep still pool, within some hollow trunk  
 Contrives his wicker couch: whence he surveys  
 His long purlieu, lord of the stream, and all  
 The finny shoals his own. But you, brave youths,  
 Dispute the felon's claim; try every root,  
 And every reedy bank; encourage all  
 The busy spreading pack, that fearless plunge  
 Into the flood, and cross the rapid stream.  
 Wet rocks and caves, and each resounding shore,  
 Proclaim your bold defiance; loudly raise  
 Each cheering voice, till distant hills repeat  
 The triumphs of the vale. On the soft sand  
 See there his seal impress'd! and on that bank  
 Behold the glittering spoils, half-eaten fish,  
 Scales, fins, and bones, the leavings of his feast.  
 Ah! on that yielding sag-bag, see, once more  
 His seal I view. O'er yon dank rushy marsh  
 The sly goose-footed powler bends his course,  
 And seeks the distant shallows. Huntsman, bring  
 Thy eager pack, and trail him to his couch.  
 Hark! the loud peal begins, the clamorous joy,  
 The gallant chiding, loads the trembling air.  
 Ye Naiads fair, who o'er these floods preside,  
 Laise up your dripping heads above the wave,  
 And hear our melody. Th' harmonious notes  
 Float with the stream; and every winding creek  
 And hollow rock, that o'er the dimpling flood  
 Lods pendant, still improve from shore to shore  
 Our sweet reiterated joys. What shouts! [sounds  
 What clamour loud! What gay heart-cheering  
 Surge through the breathing brass their mazy way!  
 For quires of Tritons glad with sprightlier strains  
 The dancing billows, when proud Neptune rides  
 In triumph o'er the deep. How greedily  
 They snuff the fishy steam, that to each blade  
 Tank-scenting clings! See! how the morning dews  
 They sweep, that from their feet besprinkling drop  
 Dispers'd, and leave a track oblique behind.  
 Now on firm land they range; then in the flood  
 They plunge tumultuous; or through reedy pools  
 Lustling they work their way: no hole escapes  
 Their curious search. With quick sensation now  
 The fuming vapour stings; flutter their hearts,  
 And joy redoubled bursts from every mouth  
 In louder symphonies. Yon hollow trunk,

That with its hoary head incurv'd salutes  
 The passing wave, must be the tyrant's fort,  
 And dread abode. How these impatient climb,  
 While others at the root incessant bay!  
 They put him down. See, there he drives along!  
 Th' ascending bubbles mark his gloomy way.  
 Quick fix the nets, and cut off his retreat  
 Into the sheltering deeps. Ah! there he vents!  
 The pack plunge headlong, and pretended spears  
 Menace destruction: while the troubled surge  
 Indignant foams, and all the scaly kind,  
 Affrighted, hide their heads. Wild tumult reigns,  
 And loud uproar. Ah, there once more he vents!  
 See, that bold hound has seiz'd him! down they sink  
 Together lost: but soon shall he repent  
 His rash assault. See, there escap'd, he flies  
 Half-drown'd, and clambers up the slippery bank  
 With ounce and blood distain'd. Of all the brutes,  
 Whether by Nature form'd, or by long use,  
 This artful diver best can bear the want  
 Of vital air. Unequal is the fight,  
 Beneath the whelming element. Yet there  
 He lives not long; but respiration needs  
 At proper intervals. Again he vents;  
 Again the crowd attack. That spear has pierc'd  
 His neck; the crimson waves confess the wound.  
 Fixt is the bearded lance, unwelcome guest,  
 Where'er he flies; with him it sinks beneath,  
 With him it mounts; sure guide to every foe.  
 Only he groans; nor can his tender wound  
 Bear the cold stream. Lo! to yon sedge bank  
 He creeps disconsolate: his numerous foes  
 Surround him, hounds, and men. Pierc'd through  
 and through,  
 On pointed spears they lift him high in air;  
 Wriggling he hangs, and grins, and bites in vain:  
 Bid the loud horns, in gaily-warbling strains,  
 Proclaim the felon's fate; he dies, he dies.  
 Rejoice, ye scaly tribes, and leaping dance  
 Above the wave, in sign of liberty  
 Restor'd; the cruel tyrant is no more.  
 Rejoice secure and bless'd; did not as yet  
 Remain some of your own rapacious kind;  
 And man, fierce man, with all his various wiles.  
 O happy! if ye knew your happy state,  
 Ye rangers of the fields; whom Nature boon  
 Cheers with her smiles, and every element  
 Conspires to bless. What, if no heroes frown  
 From marble pedestals; nor Raphael's works,  
 Nor Titian's lively tints, adorn our walls?  
 Yet these the meanest of us may behold;  
 And at another's cost may feast at will  
 Our wondering eyes; what can the owner more?  
 But vain, alas! is wealth, not grac'd with power.  
 The flowery landscape, and the gilded dome,  
 And vistas opening to the wearied eye,  
 Through all his wide domain; the planted grove,  
 The shrubby wilderness, with its gay choir  
 Of warbling birds, can't lull to soft repose  
 Th' ambitious wretch, whose discontented soul  
 Is harrow'd day and night; he mourns, he pines,  
 Until his prince's favour makes him great.  
 See, there he comes, th' exalted idol comes!  
 The circle 's form'd, and all his fawning slaves  
 Devoutly bow to earth; from every mouth  
 The nauseous flattery flows, which he returns  
 With promises, that die as soon as born.  
 Vile intercourse! where virtue has no place.  
 Frown but the monarch; all his glories fade;  
 He mingles with the throng, outcast, undom'd,

The pageant of a day ; without one friend  
To soothe his tortur'd mind : all, all are fled.  
For, though they bask'd in his meridian ray,  
The insects vanish, as his beams decline.

Not such our friends ; for here no dark design,  
No wicked interest, bribes the venal heart ;  
But inclination to our bosom leads,  
And weds them there for life ; our social cups  
Smile, as we smile ; open, and unreserv'd,  
We speak our inmost souls ; good-humour, mirth,  
Soft complaisance, and wit from malice free,  
Smooth every brow, and glow on every cheek.

O happiness sincere ! what wretch would groan  
Beneath the galling load of power, or walk  
Upon the slippery pavements of the great,  
Who thus could reign, unenvy'd and secure !

Ye guardian powers who make mankind your care,  
Give me to know wise Nature's hidden depths,  
Trace each mysterious cause, with judgment read  
Th' expanded volume, and submit adore  
That great creative Will, who at a word

Spoke forth the wondrous scene. But if my soul  
To this gross clay confin'd flutters on Earth  
With less ambitious wing ; unskill'd to range  
From orb to orb, where Newton leads the way ;  
And view with piercing eyes the grand machine,  
Worlds above worlds ; subservient to his voice,  
Who, veil'd in clouded majesty, alone  
Gives light to all ; bids the great system move,  
And changeful seasons in their turns advance,  
Unmov'd, unchang'd, himself : yet this at least  
Grant me propitious, an inglorious life,  
Calm and serene, nor lost in false pursuits  
Of wealth or honours ; but enough to raise  
My drooping friends, preventing modest Want  
That dares not ask. And if, to crown my joys,  
Ye grant me health, that, ruddy in my cheeks,  
Blossoms in my life's decline ; fields, woods, and  
streams,  
Each towering hill, each humble vale below,  
Shall hear my cheering voice, my hounds shall wile  
The lazy Morn, and glad th' horizon round.

## ALEXANDER POPE.

ALEXANDER POPE, an English poet of great eminence, was born in London in 1688. His father, who appears to have acquired wealth by trade, was a Roman Catholic, and being disaffected to the politics of King William, he retired to Binfield, in Windsor Forest, where he purchased a small house with some acres of land, and lived frugally upon the fortune he had saved. Alexander, who was from infancy of a delicate habit of body, after learning to read and write at home, was placed about his eighth year under the care of a Romish priest, who taught him the rudiments of Latin and Greek. His natural fondness for books was indulged about this period by Ogilby's translation of Homer, and Dryden's of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, which gave him much delight, that they may be said to have made him a poet. He pursued his studies under different masters, to whom he was consigned. At length he became the director of his own pursuits, the variety of which proved that he was by no means deficient in industry, though his reading was rather excursive than methodical. From his early years poetry was adopted by him as a profession, for his poetical writing was always accompanied with attempts at imitation or translation; and it may be affirmed that he rose at once almost to perfection in this walk. His manners and conversation were equally beyond praise; years; and it does not appear that he ever cultivated friendship with any one of his own age or condition.

Pope's *Pastorals* were first printed in a volume of *Tonson's Miscellanies* in 1709, and were generally admired for the sweetness of the versification, and the lustre of the diction, though they betrayed a want of original observation, and an artificial cast of sentiment: in fact, they were any thing rather than real pastorals. In the mean time he was exercising himself in compositions of a higher class; and by his "Essay on Criticism," published two years afterwards, he obtained a great accession of reputation, merited by the comprehension of thought, the general good sense, and the frequent beauty of illustration which it presents, though it displays many of the inaccuracies of a juvenile author. In 1712 his "Rape of the Lock," a mock heroic, made its first appearance, and conferred upon him the best title he possesses to the merit of invention. The machinery of the *Sylphs* was afterwards added, an exquisite fancy-piece, wrought with unrivalled skill and beauty. The "Temple of Fame," altered from Chaucer, though partaking of the embarrassments of the original plan, has many passages which may rank with his happiest efforts.

In the year 1713, Pope issued proposals for publishing a translation of Homer's *Iliad*, the success of which soon removed all doubt of its making an accession to his reputation, whilst it afforded an

ample remuneration for his labour. This noble work was published in separate volumes, each containing four books; and the produce of the subscription enabled him to take that house at Twickenham which he made so famous by his residence and decorations. He brought hither his father and mother; of whom the first parent died two years afterwards. The second long survived, to be comforted by the truly filial attentions of her son. About this period he probably wrote his *Epistle* from "Eloisa to Abelard," partly founded upon the extant letters of these distinguished persons. He has rendered this one of the most impressive poems of which love is the subject; as it is likewise the most finished of all his works of equal length, in point of language and versification. The exaggeration, however, which he has given to the most impassioned expressions of Eloisa, and his deviations from the true story, have been pointed out by Mr. Berrington in his lives of the two lovers.

During the years in which he was chiefly engaged with the *Iliad*, he published several occasional works, to which he usually prefixed very elegant prefaces; but the desire of farther emolument induced him to extend his translation to the *Odyssey*, in which task he engaged two inferior hands, whom he paid out of the produce of a new subscription. He himself, however, translated twelve books out of the twenty-four, with a happiness not inferior to his *Iliad*; and the transaction, conducted in a truly mercantile spirit, was the source of considerable profit to him. After the appearance of the *Odyssey*, Pope almost solely made himself known as a satirist and moralist. In 1728 he published the three first books of the "Dunciad," a kind of mock heroic, the object of which was to overwhelm with indelible ridicule all his antagonists, together with some other authors whom spleen or party led him to rank among the dunces, though they had given him no personal offence. Notwithstanding that the diction and versification of this poem are laboured with the greatest care, we shall borrow nothing from it. Its imagery is often extremely gross and offensive; and irritability, ill-nature, and partiality are so prominent through the whole, that whatever he gains as a poet he loses as a man. He has, indeed, a claim to the character of a satirist in this production, but none at all to that of a moralist.

The other selected pieces, though not entirely free from the same defects, may yet be tolerated; and his noble work called the "Essay on Man," which may stand in the first class of ethical poems, does not deviate from the style proper to its topic. This piece gave an example of the poet's extraordinary power of managing argumentation in verse, and of compressing his thoughts into clauses of

the most energetic brevity, as well as of expanding them into passages distinguished by every poetic ornament. The origin of this essay is, however, generally ascribed to Lord Bolingbroke, who was adopted by the author as his "guide, philosopher, and friend;" and there is little doubt that, with respect to mankind in general, Pope adopted, without always fully understanding, the system of Bolingbroke.

On his works in prose, among which a collection of letters appears conspicuous, it is unnecessary here to remark. His life was not prolonged to the period of old age: an oppressive asthma indicated an early decline, and accumulated infirmities incapacitated him from pursuing the plan he had formed for new works. After having complied,

through the instigation of a catholic friend, with the ceremonies of that religion, he quietly expired on May 30th, 1744, at the age of fifty-six. He was interred at Twickenham, where a monument was erected to his memory by the commentator and legatee of his writings, bishop Warburton.

Regarded as a poet, while it is allowed that he was deficient in invention, his other qualifications will scarcely be disputed; and it will generally be admitted that no English writer has carried to a greater degree correctness of versification, strength and splendour of diction, and the truly poetical power of vivifying and adorning every subject to which he touched. The popularity of his productions has been proved by their constituting a school of English poetry, which in part continues to the present time.

## THE RAPE OF THE LOCK.

AN HEROIC-COMICAL POEM.

*Written in the Year 1712.*

Nolueram, Belinda, tuos violare capillos;  
Sed juvat, hoc precibus me tribuisse tuis.

MART.

### CANTO I.

WHAT dire offence from amorous causes springs,  
What mighty contests rise from trivial things,  
I sing—this verse to Caryl, Muse! is due:  
This ev'n Belinda may vouchsafe to view:  
Slight is the subject, but not so the praise.  
If she inspire, and he approve my lays.

Say what strange motive, goddess! could compel  
A well-bred lord t' assault a gentle belle?  
O say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd,  
Could make a gentle belle reject a lord?  
In tasks so bold, can little men engage?  
And in soft bosoms dwells such mighty rage?

Sol through white curtains shot a timorous ray,  
And ope'd those eyes that must eclipse the day:  
Now lap-dogs give themselves the rousing shake,  
And sleepless lovers, just at twelve, awake:  
Thrice rung the bell, the slipper knock'd the ground,  
And the press'd watch return'd a silver sound.  
Belinda still her downy pillow prest,  
Her guardian Sylph prolong'd the balmy rest:  
'Twas he had summon'd to her silent bed  
The morning dream that hover'd o'er her head.  
A youth more glittering than a birth-night beau  
(That ev'n in slumber caus'd her cheek to glow)  
Seem'd to her ear his winning lips to lay,  
And thus in whispers said, or seem'd to say:

"Fairest of mortals, thou distinguish'd care  
Of thousand bright inhabitants of air!  
If e'er one vision touch thy infant thought,  
Of all the nurse and all the priest have taught;  
Of airy elves by moonlight shadows seen,  
The silver token, and the circled green,

Or virgins visited by angel-powers,  
With golden crowns and wreaths of heavenly flowers,  
Hear, and believe! thy own importance know,  
Nor bound thy narrow views to things below.  
Some secret truths, from learned pride conceal'd,  
To maids alone and children are reveal'd;  
What, though no credit doubting wits may give,  
The fair and innocent shall still believe.  
Know then, unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,  
The light militia of the lower sky:  
These, though unseen, are ever on the wing,  
Hang o'er the box, and hover round the ring.  
Think what an equipage thou hast in air,  
And view with scorn two pages and a chair.  
As now your own, our beings were of old,  
And once enclos'd in woman's beauteous mould;  
Thence, by a soft transition, we repair  
From earthly vehicles to these of air.  
Think not, when woman's transient breath is led,  
That all her vanities at once are dead:  
Succeeding vanities she still regards,  
And though she plays no more, o'erlooks the cards.  
Her joy in gilded chariots, when alive,  
And love of ombre, after death survive.  
For when the fair in all their pride expire,  
To their first elements their souls retire:  
The sprites of fiery termagants in flame  
Mount up, and take a Salamander's name.  
Soft yielding minds to water glide away,  
And sip, with nymphs, their elemental tea.  
The graver prude sinks downward to a Gnome,  
In search of mischief still on Earth to roam.  
The light coquettes in Sylphs aloft repair,  
And sport and flutter in the fields of air.

"Know farther yet; whoever fair and chaste  
Rejects mankind, is by some Sylph embrac'd:  
For, spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease  
Assume what sexes and what shapes they please.  
What guards the purity of melting maids,  
In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades,  
Safe from the treacherous friend, the daring spark,  
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark,  
When kind occasion prompts their warm desires,  
When music softens, and when dancing flies?

is but their Sylph, the wise celestials know,  
ough honour is the word with men below.  
"Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their  
face,

or life predestin'd to the Gnome's embrace.  
ese swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,  
hen offers are disdain'd, and love deny'd :  
en gay ideas crowd the vacant brain,  
hile peers, and dukes, and all their sweeping train,  
nd garters, stars, and coronets appear,  
nd in soft sounds, 'your grace' salutes their ear.  
is these that early taint the female soul,  
struct the eyes of young coquettes to roll,  
ach infant cheeks a bidden blush to know,  
nd little hearts to flutter at a beau.

"Oft, when the world imagine women stray,  
he Sylphs through mystic mazes guide their way,  
rough all the giddy circle they pursue,  
nd old impertinence expel by new.  
That tender maid but must a victim fall  
o one man's treat, but for another's ball ?  
Then Florio speaks, what virgin could withstand,  
'gentle Damon did not squeeze her hand ?  
ith varying vanities, from every part,  
hey shift the moving Toy-shop of their heart ;  
'here wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-  
knots strive,

eaux banish beaux, and coaches coaches drive.  
his erring mortals levity may call ;  
h, blind to truth ! the Sylphs contrive it all.  
"Of these am I, who thy protection claim,  
watchful sprite, and Ariel is my name.  
ate, as I rang'd the crystal wilds of air,  
the clear murmur of thy ruling star  
aw, alas ! some dread event impend,  
re to the main this morning sun descend ;  
ut Heaven reveals not what, or how, or where  
arn'd by the Sylph, oh pious maid, beware !  
his to disclose is all thy guardian can :  
eware of all, but most beware of man !" [long,

He said ; when Shock, who thought she slept too  
cap'd up, and wak'd his mistress with his tongue.  
'was then, Belinda, if report say true,  
hy eyes first open'd on a billet-doux ;  
'ounds, charms, and arduours were no sooner read,  
ut all the vision vanish'd from thy head.

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,  
ach silver vase in mystic order laid.  
irst, rob'd in white, the nymph intent adores,  
ith head uncover'd, the cosmetic powers.  
heavenly image in the glass appears,

o that she bends, to that her eyes she rears ;  
h' inferior priestess, at her altar's side,  
rembling, begins the sacred rites of Pride.  
'number'd treasures ope at once, and here  
he various offerings of the world appear ;  
rom each she nicely culls with curious toil,  
nd decks the goddess with the glittering spoil.  
his casket India's glowing gems unlocks,  
nd all Arabia breathes from yonder box.

The tortoise here and elephant unite,  
ransform'd to combs, the speckled and the white.  
ere files of pins extend their shining rows,  
Puffs, powders, patches, Bibles, billet-doux.  
Now awful Beauty puts on all its arms ;  
The fair each moment rises in her charms,  
Repairs her smiles, awakens every grace,  
And calls forth all the wonders of her face :  
Seen by degrees a purer blush arise,  
And keener lightnings quicken in her eyes.

The busy Sylphs surround their darling care :  
These set the head, and those divide the hair ;  
Some fold the sleeve, whilst others plait the gown ;  
And Betty's prais'd for labours not her own.

CANTO II.

Nor with more glories in th' ethereal plain,  
The Sun first rises o'er the purpled main,  
Than, issuing forth, the rival of his beams  
Lanch'd on the bosom of the silver'd Thames.  
Fair nymphs and well-dress'd youths around her  
shone,

But every eye was fix'd on her alone.  
On her white breast a sparkling cross she wore,  
Which Jews might kiss, and infidels adore.  
Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose,  
Quick as her eyes, and as unfix'd as those :  
Favours to none, to all she smiles extends ;  
Oft she rejects, but never once offends.  
Bright as the Sun, her eyes the gazers strike,  
And, like the Sun, they shine on all alike.  
Yet graceful ease, and sweetness void of pride,  
Might hide her faults, if belles had faults to hide :  
If to her share some female errors fall,  
Look on her face, and you'll forget them all.

This nymph, to the destruction of mankind,  
Nourish'd two locks, which graceful hung behind,  
In equal curls, and well conspir'd to deck  
With shining ringlets the smooth ivory neck.  
Love in these labyrinths his slaves detains,  
And mighty hearts are held in slender chains.  
With hairy springs we the birds betray ;  
Slight lines of hair surprise the finny prey ;  
Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,  
And Beauty draws us with a single hair.

Th' adventurous baron the bright locks admir'd ;  
He saw, he wish'd, and to the prize aspir'd.  
Resolv'd to win, he meditates the way,  
By force to ravish, or by fraud betray ;  
For when success a lover's toil attends,  
Few ask if fraud or force attain'd his ends.

For this, ere Phœbus rose, he had implor'd  
Propitious Heaven, and every power ador'd ;  
But chiefly Love—to Love an altar built,  
Of twelve vast French romances, neatly gilt.  
There lay three garters, half a pair of gloves,  
And all the trophies of his former loves.  
With tender billet-doux he lights the pyre,  
And breathes three amorous sighs to raise the fire.  
Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes  
Soon to obtain, and long possess the prize :  
The powers gave ear, and granted half his prayer ;  
The rest, the winds dispers'd in empty air.

But now secure the painted vessel glides,  
The sun-beams trembling on the floating tides :  
While melting music steals upon the sky,  
And soften'd sounds along the waters die ;  
Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gentle play,  
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was gay,  
All but the Sylph—with careful thoughts oppress'd,  
Th' impending woe sat heavy on his breast.  
He summons straight his denizens of air ;  
The lucid squadrons round the sails repair :  
Soft o'er the shrouds aerial whispers breathe,  
That seem'd but zephyrs to the train beneath.  
Some to the Sun their insect wings unfold,  
Waft on the breeze, or sink in clouds of gold ;



Transparent forms, too fine for mortal sight,  
 Their fluid bodies half dissolv'd in light.  
 Loose to the wind their airy garments flew,  
 Thin glittering textures of the filmy dew,  
 Dipp'd in the richest tinctures of the skies,  
 Where light disports in ever-mingling dyes,  
 While every beam new transient colours flings,  
 Colours that change whene'er they wave their wings.  
 Amid the circle on the gilded mast  
 Superior by the head, was Ariel plac'd ;  
 His purple pinions opening to the Sun,  
 He rais'd his azure wand, and thus begun :

" Ye Sylphs and Sylphids, to your chief give ear ;  
 Fays, Fairies, Genii, Elves, and Demons, hear !  
 Ye know the spheres, and various tasks assign'd  
 By laws eternal to th' aerial kind.  
 Some in the fields of purest ether play,  
 And bask and whiten in the blaze of day ;  
 Some guide the course of wandering orbs on high,  
 Or roll the planets through the boundless sky ;  
 Some, less refin'd, beneath the Moon's pale light  
 Pursue the stars that shoot athwart the night,  
 Or suck the mists in grosser air below,  
 Or dip their pinions in the painted bow,  
 Or brew fierce tempests on the wintry main,  
 Or o'er the glebe distil the kindly rain.  
 Others on earth o'er human race preside,  
 Watch all their ways, and all their actions guide :  
 Of these the chief the care of nations own,  
 And guard with arms divine the British throne.

" Our humbler province is to tend the fair,  
 Not a less pleasing, though less glorious care ;  
 To save the powder from too rude a gale,  
 Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale ;  
 To draw fresh colours from the vernal flowers ;  
 To steal from rainbows, ere they drop in showers,  
 A brighter wash ; to curl their waving hairs,  
 Assist their blushes, and inspire their airs ;  
 Nay oft, in dreams, invention we bestow,  
 To change a founce, or add a furbelow.

" This day, black omens threat the brightest fair  
 That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care :  
 Some dire disaster, or by force, or slight ;  
 But what, or where, the Fates have wrapp'd in night.  
 Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,  
 Or some frail china-jar receive a flaw :  
 Or stain her honour, or her new brocade ;  
 Forget her prayers, or miss a masquerade ;  
 Or lose her heart, or necklace at a ball ;  
 Or whether Heaven has doom'd that Shock must fall.

Haste then, ye spirits ! to your charge repair :  
 The fluttering fan be Zephyretta's care ;  
 The drops to thee, Brillante, we consign ;  
 And, Momentilla, let the watch be thine ;  
 Do thou, Crispissa, tend her favourite lock ;  
 Ariel himself shall be the guard of Shock.

" To fifty chosen Sylphs, of special note,  
 We trust th' important charge, the petticoat :  
 Oft have we known that seven-fold fence to fail,  
 Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale.

Form a strong line about the silver bound,  
 And guard the wide circumference around.

" Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,  
 His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,  
 Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,  
 Be stopp'd in vials, or transfix'd with pins ;  
 Or plung'd in lakes of bitter washes lie,  
 Or wedg'd whole ages in a bodkin's eye :

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,  
 While clogg'd he beats his silken wings in vain ;  
 Or alum styptics with contracting power  
 Shrink his thin essence like a shrivell'd flower :  
 Or, as Ixion fix'd, the wretch shall feel  
 The giddy motion of the whirling mill,  
 In fumes of burning chocolate shall fling,  
 And tremble at the sea that froths below !"

He spoke ; the spirits from the sails descend :  
 Some, orb in orb, around the nymph extend ;  
 Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair ;  
 Some hang upon the pendants of her ear ;  
 With beating hearts the dire event they wait,  
 Anxious, and trembling for the birth of Fate.

## CANTO III.

Cross by those meads, for ever crown'd with flowers,  
 Where Thames with pride surveys his rising towers,  
 There stands a structure of majestic frame,  
 Which from the neighbouring Hampton takes its name.

Here Britain's statesmen oft the fall foredoom  
 Of foreign tyrants, and of nymphs at home ;  
 Here thou, great Anna ! whom three realms obey,  
 Dost sometimes counsel take — and sometimes lay.

Hither the heroes and the nymphs resort,  
 To taste awhile the pleasures of a court ;  
 In various talk th' instructive hours they pass,  
 Who gave the ball, or paid the visit last ;  
 One speaks the glory of the British queen,  
 And one describes a charming Indian scene ;  
 A third interprets motions, looks, and eyes ;  
 At every word a reputation dies.

Snuff, or the fan, supply each pause of chat,  
 With singing, laughing, ogling, and all that.

Meanwhile, declining from the noon of day,  
 The Sun obliquely shoots his burning ray :  
 The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,  
 And wretches hang, that jury-men may dine ;  
 The merchant from th' Exchange returns in post,  
 And the long labours of the toilet cease.  
 Belinda now, whom thirst of fame invites,  
 Burns to encounter two adventurous knights,  
 At Ombre singly to decide their doom ;  
 And swells her breast with conquests yet to come.  
 Straight the three bands prepare in arms to join,  
 Each band the number of the sacred nine.

Soon as she spreads her hand, th' aerial guard  
 Descend, and sit on each important card :  
 First Ariel perch'd upon a Matadore,  
 Then each according to the rank they bore ;  
 For Sylphs, yet mindful of their ancient race,  
 Are, as when women, wondrous fond of place.

Behold, four kings in majesty rever'd,  
 With hoary whiskers and a forked beard ;  
 And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flower,  
 Th' expressive emblem of their softer power ;  
 Four knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band ;  
 Caps on their heads, and halberds in their hand ;  
 And party-coloured troops, a shining train,  
 Drawn forth to combat on the velvet plain.

The skilful nymph reviews her force with care.  
 Let spades be trumps ! she said, and trumps they were.

Now move to war her sable Matadores,  
 In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors.  
 Spadillio first, unconquerable lord !  
 Led off two captive trumps, and swept the board.

many more Manillio forc'd to yield,  
 march'd a victor from the verdant field.  
 Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard  
 but one trump, and one plebeian card.  
 his broad sabre next, a chief in years,  
 hoary Majesty of Spades appears,  
 forth one manly leg, to sight reveal'd,  
 rest, his many-colour'd robe conceal'd.  
 rebel knave, who dares his prince engage,  
 loves the just victim of his royal rage.  
 mighty Pam, that kings and queens o'erthrew,  
 mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu,  
 chance of war! now destitute of aid,  
 his undistinguish'd by the victor Spade!  
 Thus far both armies to Belinda yield;  
 to the baron Fate inclines the field.  
 is warlike Amazon her host invades,  
 imperial consort of the crown of Spades.  
 Club's black tyrant first her victim dy'd,  
 ite of his haughty mien, and barbarous pride:  
 hat boots the regal circle on his head,  
 is giant limbs in state unwieldy spread;  
 at long behind he trails his pompous robe,  
 id, of all monarchs, only grasps the globe?  
 The baron now his Diamonds pours apace;  
 i' embroider'd king who shows but half his face,  
 id his refulgent queen, with powers combin'd,  
 broken troops an easy conquest find.  
 ubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen,  
 ith throngs promiscuous strow the level green.  
 us when dispers'd a routed army runs,  
 f Asia's troops, and Afric's sable sons,  
 ith like confusion different nations fly,  
 f various habit, and of various dye,  
 e pierc'd battalions disunited fall,  
 heaps on heaps; one fate o'erwhelms them all.  
 The Knave of Diamonds tries his wily arts,  
 nd wins (oh shameful chance!) the Queen of  
 Hearts.

this, the blood the virgin's cheek forsook,  
 livid paleness spreads o'er all her look;  
 e sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,  
 st in the jaws of ruin, and Codille.  
 nd now (as oft in some distemper'd state)  
 n one nice trick depends the general fate,  
 n Ace of Hearts steps forth: the king unseen  
 urk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen:  
 e springs to vengeance with an eager pace,  
 nd falls like thunder on the prostrate Ace.  
 he nymph exulting fills with shouts the sky;  
 he walls, the woods, and long canals reply.  
 O thoughtless mortals! ever blind to fate,  
 oo soon dejected, and too soon elate.  
 dden, these honours shall be snatch'd away,  
 nd curs'd for ever this victorious day.

For lo! the board with cups and spoons is crown'd,  
 he berries crackle, and the mill turns round:  
 n slining Altars of Japan they raise  
 he silver lamp; the fiery spirits blaze:  
 rom silver spouts the grateful liquors glide,  
 While China's earth receives the smoking tide:  
 t once they gratify their scent and taste,  
 nd frequent cups prolong the rich repast.  
 traight hover round the fair her airy band;  
 ione, as she sipp'd, the fuming liquor fann'd,  
 rome o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd,  
 Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade.  
 Coffee (which makes the politician wise,  
 nd see through all things with his half-shut eyes)  
 sent up in vapours to the baron's brain  
 New stratagems, the radiant lock to gain.

Ah cease, rash youth; desist ere 'tis too late,  
 Fear the just Gods, and think of Scylla's fate!  
 Chang'd to a bird, and sent to flit in air,  
 She dearly pays for Nisus' injur'd hair!

But when to mischief mortals bend their will,  
 How soon they find fit instruments of ill!  
 Just then, Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,  
 A two-edg'd weapon from her shining case:  
 So ladies, in Romance, assist their knight,  
 Present the spear, and arm him for the fight.  
 He takes the gift with reverence, and extends  
 The little engine on his fingers' ends;  
 This just behind Belinda's neck he spread,  
 As o'er the fragrant steams she bends her head.  
 Swift to the Lock a thousand Sprites repair,  
 A thousand wings, by turns, blow back the hair;  
 And thrice they twich'd the diamond in her ear;  
 Thrice she look'd back, and thrice the foe drew near.  
 Just in that instant, anxious Ariel sought  
 The close recesses of the virgin's thought;  
 As on the nosegay in her breast reclin'd,  
 He watch'd th' ideas rising in her mind,  
 Sudden he view'd, in spite of all her art,  
 An earthly lover lurking at her heart.  
 Amaz'd, confus'd, he found his power expir'd,  
 Resign'd to fate, and with a sigh retir'd.

The peer now spreads the glittering forfex wide,  
 T' enclose the Lock; now joins it, to divide.  
 Ev'n then, before the fatal engine clos'd,  
 A wretched Sylph too fondly interpos'd;  
 Fate urg'd the shears, and cut the Sylph in twain,  
 (But airy substance soon unites again.)  
 The meeting points the sacred hair dissever  
 From the fair head, for ever, and for ever!

Then flash'd the living lightning from her eyes,  
 And screams of horror rend th' affrighted skies.  
 Not louder shrieks to pitying Heaven are cast,  
 When husbands, or when lap-dogs, breathe their last!  
 Or when rich China vessels, fall'n from high,  
 In glittering dust and painted fragments lie!

Let wreaths of triumph now my temples twine  
 (The victor cry'd), the glorious prize is mine!  
 While fish in streams, or birds delight in air,  
 Or in a coach and six the British fair,  
 As long as Atalantis shall be read,  
 Or the small pillow grace a lady's bed,  
 While visits shall be paid on solemn days,  
 When numerous wax-lights in bright order blaze,  
 While nymphs take treats, or assignations give,  
 So long my honour, name, and praise, shall live!  
 What time would spare, from steel receives its date,  
 And monuments, like men, submit to Fate.  
 Steel could the labour of the gods destroy,  
 And strike to dust th' imperial powers of Troy;  
 Steel could the works of mortal pride confound,  
 And hew triumphal arches to the ground.  
 What wonder then, fair nymph! thy hairs should feel  
 The conquering force of unresisted steel?

## CANTO IV.

But anxious cares the pensive nymph oppress'd,  
 And secret passions labour'd in her breast.  
 Not youthful kings in battle seiz'd alive,  
 Not scornful virgins who their charms survive,  
 Not ardent lovers robb'd of all their bliss,  
 Not ancient ladies when refus'd a kiss,  
 Not tyrants fierce that unrepenting die,  
 Not Cynthia when her mantleau's pinn'd awry,

E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,  
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair—  
For, that sad moment, when the Sylphs withdrew,  
And Ariel weeping from Belinda flew,  
Umbriel, a dusky, melancholy sprite,  
As ever sully'd the fair face of light,  
Down to the central earth, his proper scene,  
Repair'd to search the gloomy cave of Spleen.

Swift on his sooty pinions flits the Gnome,  
And in a vapour reach'd the dismal dome.  
No cheerful breeze this sullen region knows,  
The dreaded east is all the wind that blows.  
Here in a grotto, shelter'd close from air,  
And screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,  
She sighs for ever on her pensive bed,  
Pain at her side, and Megrim at her head.

Two handmaids wait the throne: alike in place,  
But differing far in figure and in face.  
Here stood Ill-nature like an ancient maid,  
Her wrinkled form in black and white array'd;  
With store of prayers, for mornings, nights, and  
noons,

Her hand is fill'd; her bosom with lampoons.  
There Affectation, with a sickly mien,  
Shows in her cheek the roses of eighteen,  
Practis'd to lisp, and hang the head aside,  
Faints into airs, and languishes with pride,  
On the rich quilt sinks with becoming woe,  
Wrapt in a gown, for sickness, and for show.  
The fair-ones feel such maladies as these,  
When each new night-dress gives a new disease.

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;  
Strange phantoms rising as the mists arise;  
Dreadful, as hermits' dreams in haunted shades,  
Or bright, as visions of expiring maids.  
Now glaring fiends, and snakes on rolling spires,  
Pale spectres, gaping tombs, and purple fires:  
Now lakes of liquid gold, Elysian scenes,  
And crystal domes, and angels in machines.

Unnumber'd throngs on every side are seen,  
Of bodies chang'd to various forms by Spleen.  
Here living tea-pots stand, one arm held out,  
One bent; the handle this, and that the spout:  
A pipkin there, like Homer's tripod, walks;  
Here sighs a jar, and there a goose-pye talks;  
Men prove with child, as powerful fancy works,  
And maids, turn'd bottles, call aloud for corks.

Safe past the Gnome through this fantastic band,  
A branch of healing spleen-wort in his hand,  
Then thus address'd the power: — "Hail, wayward  
queen!

Who rule the sex to fifty from fifteen:  
Parent of vapours, and of female wit,  
Who give th' hysteric, or poetic fit,  
On various tempers act by various ways,  
Make some take physic, others scribble plays;  
Who cause the proud their visits to delay,  
And send the godly in a pet to pray.  
A nymph there is, that all thy power disdains,  
And thousands more in equal mirth maintains.  
But, oh! if e'er thy Gnome could spoil a grace,  
Or raise a pimple on a beauteous face,  
Like citron-waters, matrons' cheeks inflame,  
Or change complexions at a losing game;  
If e'er with airy horns I planted heads,  
Or rumpled petticoats, or tumbled beds,  
Or caus'd suspicion where no soul was rude,  
Or compos'd the head-dress of a prude,  
Or e'er to costive lap-dog gave disease,  
Which not the tears of brightest eyes could ease:

Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin:  
That single act gives half the world the spleen."

The goddess with a discontented air  
Seems to reject him, though she grants his prayer.  
A wonderous bag with both her hands she binds,  
Like that where once Ulysses held the winds;  
There she collects the force of female lungs,  
Sighs, sobs, and passions, and the war of tongues.  
A vial next she fills with fainting fears,  
Soft sorrows, melting griefs, and flowing tears.  
The Gnome rejoicing bears her gifts away,  
Spreads his black wings, and slowly mounts to day.  
Sunk in Thalestris' arms the nymph he found,  
Her eyes dejected, and her hair unbound.  
Full o'er their heads the swelling bag he rent,  
And all the Furies issued at the vent.

Belinda burns with more than mortal ire,  
And fierce Thalestris fans the rising fire. (cry'd

"O wretched maid!" she spread her hands, and  
(While Hampton's echoes, wretched maid! reply'd.

"Was it for this you took such constant care  
The bodkin, comb, and essence, to prepare?  
For this your locks in paper durance bound,  
For this with torturing irons wreath'd around?  
For this with fillets strain'd your tender head,  
And bravely bore the double loads of lead?  
Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,  
While the fops envy, and the ladies stare!  
Honour forbid! at whose unrivall'd shrine  
Ease, pleasure, virtue, all our sex resign.  
Methinks already I your tears survey,  
Already hear the horrid things they say,  
Already see you a degraded toast,  
And all your honour in a whisper lost!  
How shall I, then, your helpless fame defend?  
'Twill then be infamy to seem your friend!  
And shall this prize, th' inestimable prize,  
Expos'd through crystal to the gazing eyes,  
And heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,  
On that rapacious hand for ever blaze!  
Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park Circus grow,  
And wits take lodgings in the sound of Bow!  
Sooner let earth, air, sea, to chaos fall,  
Men, monkeys, lap-dogs, parrots, perish all!"

She said; then raging to sir Plume repairs,  
And bids her beau demand the precious hairs:  
(Sir Plume of amber snuff-box justly vain,  
And the nice conduct of a clouded cane,)  
With earnest eyes, and round unthinking face,  
He first the snuff-box open'd, then the case,  
And thus broke out: — "My Lord, why, what the  
devil?

Z—ds! damn the Lock! 'fore Gad, you must be  
civil!

Plague on 't! 'tis past a jest — nay pr'ythee, pass!  
Give her the hair" — he spoke, and rapp'd his bat.

"It grieves me much (reply'd the peer again,  
Who speaks so well should ever speak in vain;  
But by this Lock, this sacred Lock, I swear,  
(Which never more shall join its parted hair;  
Which never more its honours shall renew,  
Clipp'd from the lovely head where late it grew.)  
That while my nostrils draw the vital air,  
This hand, which won it, shall for ever wear."  
He spoke, and, speaking, in proud triumph spread  
The long-contended honours of her head.

But Umbriel, hateful Gnome! forbears not so;  
He breaks the vial whence the sorrows flow.  
Then see! the nymph in beauteous grief appears —  
Her eyes half-languishing, half-drown'd in tears:

In her heav'd bosom hung her drooping head,  
Which, with a sigh, she rais'd; and thus she said:  
"For ever curs'd be this detested day,  
Which snatch'd my best, my favourite curl away:  
Happy! ah ten times happy had I been,  
If Hampton-Court these eyes had never seen!  
'Tis am not I the first mistaken maid  
By love of courts to numerous ills betray'd.  
Oh had I rather unadmir'd remain'd  
In some lone isle, or distant northern land;  
Where the gilt chariot never marks the way,  
Where none learn ombre, none e'er taste bohea!  
Here kept my charms conceal'd from mortal eye,  
Like roses, that in deserts bloom and die.  
What mov'd my mind with youthful lords to roam?  
Oh had I stay'd, and said my prayers at home!  
'Twas this, the morning omens seem'd to tell,  
Thrice from my trembling hand the patch-box fell;  
The tottering china shook without a wind,  
My Poll sat mute, and Shock was most unkind!  
A Sylph too warn'd me of the threats of Fate,  
In mystic visions, now believ'd too late!  
See the poor remnants of these slighted hairs!  
My hand shall rend what ev'n thy rapine spares:  
These in two sable ringlets taught to break,  
Once gave new beauties to the snowy neck;  
The Sister-lock now sits uncouth, alone,  
And in its fellow's fate foresees its own;  
Uncurl'd it hangs, the fatal shears demands,  
And tempts, once more, thy sacrilegious hands.  
Oh hadst thou, cruel! been content to seize  
Locks less in sight, or any hairs but these!"

## CANTO V.

She said: the pitying audience melt in tears;  
But Fate and Jove had stopp'd the baron's ears.  
In vain Thalestris with reproach assails,  
Nor who can move when fair Belinda fails?  
Not half so fix'd the Trojan could remain,  
While Anna begg'd and Dido rag'd in vain.  
Then grave Clarissa graceful wav'd her fan;  
Silence ensued, and thus the nymph began:  
"Say, why are beauties prais'd and honour'd most,  
The wise man's passion, and the vain man's toast?  
Why deck'd with all that land and sea afford,  
Why angels call'd, and angel-like ador'd? [beaux?  
Why round our coaches crowd the white-glov'd  
Why bows the side-box from its inmost rows?  
How vain are all these glories, all our pains,  
Unless good sense preserve what beauty gains:  
That men may say, when we the front-box grace,  
Behold the first in virtue as in face!  
Oh! if to dance all night and dress all day,  
Harm'd the small-pox, or chas'd old-age away;  
Who would not scorn what housewife's cares produce,  
Or who would learn one earthly thing of use?  
To patch, nay ogle, may become a saint;  
For could it sure be such a sin to paint.  
But since, alas, frail beauty must decay;  
Uncurl'd or uncurl'd, since locks will turn to grey;  
Once painted, or not painted, all shall fade,  
And she who scorns a man must die a maid;  
What then remains, but well our power to use,  
And keep good-humour still, whatever we lose?  
And trust me, dear, good-humour can prevail,  
When airs, and flights, and screams, and scolding  
fail;

Beauties in vain their pretty eyes may roll;  
Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul."  
So spoke the dame, but no applause ensued:  
Belinda frown'd, Thalestris call'd her prude.  
"To arms, to arms!" the fierce virago cries,  
And swift as lightning to the combat flies.  
All side in parties, and begin th' attack;  
Fans clap, silks rustle, and tough whalebones crack;  
Heroes' and heroines' shouts confus'dly rise,  
And base and treble voices strike the skies.  
No common weapon in their hands are found;  
Like gods they fight, nor dread a mortal wound.  
So when bold Homer makes the gods engage,  
And heavenly breasts with human passions rage;  
'Gainst Pallas, Mars; Latona Hermes arms;  
And all Olympus rings with loud alarms;  
Jove's thunder roars, Heaven trembles all around,  
Blue Neptune storms, the bellowing deeps resound:  
Earth shakes her nodding towers, the ground gives  
way,  
And the pale ghosts start at the flash of day!  
Triumphant Umbriel on a scone's height  
Clapp'd his glad wings, and sate to view the fight;  
Propp'd on their bodkin spears, the sprites survey  
The growing combat, or assist the fray.  
While through the press enrag'd Thalestris flies,  
And scatters death around from both her eyes,  
A beau and witting perish'd in the throng,  
One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song.  
"O cruel nymph! a living death I bear,"  
Cry'd Dapperwit, and sunk beside his chair.  
A mournful glance sir Fopling upwards cast,  
"Those eyes are made so killing" — was his last.  
Thus on Mæander's flowery margin lies  
Th' expiring swan, and as he sings he dies.  
When hold sir Plume had drawn Clarissa down,  
Chloe stepp'd in, and kill'd him with a frown;  
She smil'd to see the doughty hero slain,  
But, at her smile, the beau reviv'd again.  
Now Jove suspends his golden scales in air,  
Weighs the men's wits against the lady's hair;  
The doubtful beam long nods from side to side;  
At length the wits mount up, the hairs subside.  
See, fierce Belinda on the baron flies,  
With more than usual lightning in her eyes:  
Nor fear'd the chief th' unequal fight to try,  
Who sought no more than on his foe to die.  
But this bold lord, with manly strength endu'd,  
She with one finger and a thumb subdued:  
Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,  
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;  
The Gnomes direct, to every atom just,  
The pungent grains of titillating dust.  
Sudden, with starting tears each eye o'erflows,  
And the high dome re-echoes to his nose.  
"Now meet thy fate," incens'd Belinda cry'd,  
And drew a deadly bodkin from her side.  
(The same, his ancient personage to deck,  
Her great-great-grand sire wore about his neck,  
In three seal-rings; which after, melted down,  
Form'd a vast buckle for his widow's gown:  
Her infant grandame's whistle next it grew,  
The bells she jingled, and the whistle blew;  
Then in a bodkin grac'd her mother's hairs,  
Which long she wore, and now Belinda wears.)  
"Boast not my fall (he cry'd), insulting foe!  
Thou by some other shalt be laid as low.  
Nor think, to die dejects my lofty mind:  
All that I dread is leaving you behind!"

Rather than so, ah ! let me still survive,  
And burn in Cupid's flames — but burn alive."

"Restore the Lock," she cries; and all around,  
"Restore the Lock!" the vaulted roofs rebound.

Not fierce Othello in so loud a strain  
Roar'd for the handkerchief that caus'd his pain.  
But see how oft ambitious aims are cross'd,  
And chiefs contend till all the prize is lost!  
The Lock, obtain'd with guilt, and kept with pain,  
In every place is sought, but sought in vain:  
With such a prize no mortal must be blest,  
So Heaven decrees! with Heaven who can contest?

Some thought it mounted to the lunar sphere,  
Since all things lost on Earth are treasur'd there.  
'There heroes' wits are kept in ponderous vases,  
And beaux in snuff-boxes and tweezer-cases:  
There broken vows and death-bed alms are found,  
And lovers' hearts with ends of ribband bound;  
'The courtier's promises, and sick man's prayers,  
The smiles of harlots, and the tears of heirs,  
Cages for gnats, and chains to yoke a flea,  
Dry'd butterflies, and tomes of casuistry.

But trust the Muse — she saw it upward rise,  
Though mark'd by none but quick, poetic eyes:  
(So Rome's great founder to the Heavens withdrew,  
To Proculus alone confess'd in view:)  
A sudden star, it shot through liquid air,  
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair.  
Not Berenice's locks first rose so bright,  
The Heaven bespangling with dishevell'd light.  
The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,  
And pleas'd pursue its progress through the skies.

This the beau-monde shall from the Mall survey,  
And hail with music its propitious ray.  
This the blest lover shall for Venus take,  
And send up vows from Rosamonda's lake.  
This Partridge soon shall view in cloudless skies,  
When next he looks through Galileo's eyes;  
And hence th' egregious wizard shall foredoom  
The fate of Louis, and the fall of Rome.

Then cease, bright nymph! to mourn thy ravish'd hair,

Which adds new glory to the shining sphere!  
Not all the tresses that fair head can boast,  
Shall draw such envy as the Lock you lost.  
For, after all the murders of your eye,  
When, after millions slain, yourself shall die;  
When those fair suns shall set, as set they must,  
And all those tresses shall be laid in dust,  
This Lock the Muse shall consecrate to fame,  
And 'midst the stars inscribe Belinda's name.

## PROLOGUE

TO MR. ADDISON'S TRAGEDY OF CATO.

To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,  
To raise the genius, and to mend the heart;  
To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,  
Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold:  
For this the Tragic Muse first trod the stage,  
Commanding tears to stream through every age;  
Tyrants no more their savage nature kept,  
And foes to Virtue wonder'd how they wept.  
Our author shuns by vulgar springs to move  
The hero's glory, or the virgin's love;  
In pitying Love, we but our weakness show,  
And wild Ambition well deserves its woe.

Here tears shall flow from a more generous cause  
Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws:  
He bids your breasts with ancient ardour rise,  
And calls forth Roman drops from British eyes.  
Virtue confess'd in human shape he draws,  
What Plato thought, and godlike Cato was:  
No common object to your sight displays,  
But what with pleasure Heaven itself surveys,  
A brave man struggling in the storms of fate,  
And greatly falling with a falling state.  
While Cato gives his little senate laws,  
What bosom beats not in his country's cause?  
Who sees him act, but envies every deed?  
Who hears him groan, and does not wish to bleed?  
Ev'n when proud Cæsar 'midst triumphal cars,  
The spoils of nations, and the pomp of wars,  
Ignobly vain, and impotently great,  
Show'd Rome her Cato's figure drawn in state:  
As her dead father's reverend image past,  
The pomp was darken'd, and the day o'ercast:  
The triumph ceas'd, tears gush'd from ev'ry eye,  
The world's great victor pass'd unheeded by;  
Her last good man dejected Rome ador'd,  
And honour'd Cæsar's less than Cato's sword.  
Britons, attend: be worth like this approv'd,  
And show, you have the virtue to be mov'd.  
With honest scorn the first fam'd Cato view'd  
Rome learning arts from Greece, whom she subdued;

Your scene precariously subsists too long  
On French translation, and Italian song.  
Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,  
Be justly warm'd with your own native rage;  
Such plays alone should win a British ear,  
As Cato's self had not disdain'd to hear.

## ELOISA TO ABELARD.

### Argument.

Abelard and Eloisa flourished in the twelfth century; they were two of the most distinguished persons of their age in learning and beauty, but for nothing more famous than for their unfortunate passion. After a long course of calamities, they retired each to a several convent, and consecrated the remainder of their days to religion. It was many years after this separation, that a letter of Abelard's to a friend, which contained the history of his misfortune, fell into the hands of Eloisa. This awakening all her tenderness, occasioned those celebrated letters (one of which the following is partly extracted) which give so lively a picture of the struggles of great and nature, virtue and passion.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,  
Where heavenly-pensive Contemplation dwells,  
And ever musing Melancholy reigns;  
What means this tumult in a vestal's veins?  
Why rove my thoughts beyond this last retreat?  
Why feels my heart its long-forgotten heat?  
Yet, yet I love! — From Abelard it came,  
And Eloisa yet must kiss the name.  
Dear, fatal name! rest ever unrevell'd,  
Nor pass these lips in holy silence seal'd:  
Hide it, my heart, within that close disguise,  
Where, mix'd with God's, his lov'd ideas lie:

Write it not, my hand — the name appears  
 Already written — wash it out, my tears !  
 In vain lost Eloisa weeps and prays,  
 Her heart still dictates, and her hand obeys.  
 Relentless walls ! whose darksome round contains  
 Repentant sighs, and voluntary pains :  
 Ke rugged rocks ! which holy knees have worn ;  
 'E grotts and caverns shagg'd with horrid thorn !  
 Shrines ! where their vigils pale-ey'd virgins keep ;  
 And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep !  
 Though cold like you, unmov'd and silent grown,  
 have not yet forgot myself to stone.  
 All is not Heaven's while Abelard has part,  
 Still rebel Nature holds out half my heart ;  
 For prayers nor fasts its stubborn pulse restrain,  
 For tears, for ages taught to flow in vain.  
 Soon as thy letters trembling I uncloze,  
 That well-known name awakens all my woes.  
 Oh, name for ever sad ! for ever dear !  
 till breath'd in sighs, still usher'd with a tear.  
 tremble too, where'er my own I find,  
 some dire misfortune follows close behind.  
 line after line my gushing eyes o'erflow,  
 led through a sad variety of woe :  
 low warm in love, now withering in my bloom,  
 lost in a convent's solitary gloom !  
 There stern Religion quench'd th' unwilling flame,  
 here dy'd the best of passions, love and fame.  
 Yet write, oh write me all, that I may join  
 griefs to thy griefs, and echo sighs to thine.  
 for foes nor Fortune take this power away ;  
 and is my Abelard less kind than they ?  
 'ears still are mine, and those I need not spare,  
 love but demands what else were shed in prayer ;  
 fo happier task these faded eyes pursue ;  
 o read and weep is all they now can do.  
 Then share thy pain, allow that sad relief ;  
 ah, more than share it, give me all thy grief.  
 Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's aid,  
 some banish'd lover, or some captive maid ; [spires,  
 they live, they speak, they breathe what love in-  
 Warm from the soul, and faithful to its fires,  
 the virgin's wish without her fears impart,  
 excuse the blush, and pour out all the heart,  
 speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,  
 and waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.  
 Thou know'st how guiltless first I met thy flame,  
 When Love approach'd me under Friendship's name ;  
 fy fancy form'd thee of angelic kind,  
 some emanation of th' All-beauteous Mind.  
 those smiling eyes, attempting every ray,  
 shone sweetly lambent with celestial day.  
 guiltless I gas'd ; Heaven listen'd while you sung ;  
 and truths divine came mended from that tongue.  
 from lips like those what precept fail'd to move ?  
 'oo soon they taught me 'twas no sin to love :  
 lack through the paths of pleasing sense I ran,  
 for wish'd an angel whom I lov'd a man.  
 dim and remote the joys of saints I see,  
 for envy them that Heaven I lose for thee.  
 How oft, when press'd to marriage, have I said,  
 curse on all laws but those which Love has made !  
 Love, free as air, at sight of human ties  
 spreads his light wings, and in a moment flies.  
 Let wealth, let honour, wait the wedded dame,  
 August her deed, and sacred be her fame ;  
 Before true passion all those views remove ;  
 Fame, wealth, and honour ! what are you to love ?  
 The jealous god, when we prophane his fires,  
 Those restless passions in revenge inspires,

And bids them make mistaken mortals groan,  
 Who seek in love for aught but love alone.  
 Should at my feet the world's great master fall,  
 Himself, his throne, his world, I'd scorn them all :  
 Not Caesar's empress would I deign to prove ;  
 No, make me mistress to the man I love.  
 If there be yet another name more free,  
 More fond than mistress, make me that to thee !  
 Oh, happy state ! when souls each other draw,  
 When love is liberty, and Nature law :  
 All then is full, possessing and possess'd,  
 No craving void left aching in the breast : [part,  
 Ev'n thought meets thought, ere from the lips it  
 And each warm wish springs mutual from the heart.  
 This sure is bliss (if bliss on Earth there be)  
 And once the lot of Abelard and me.  
 Alas, how chang'd ! what sudden horrors rise !  
 A naked lover bound and bleeding lies !  
 Where, where was Eloisa ? her voice, her hand,  
 Her poniard had oppos'd the dire command.  
 Barbarian, stay ! that bloody stroke restrain ;  
 The crime was common, common be the pain.  
 I can no more ; by shame, by rage suppress'd,  
 Let tears and burning blushes speak the rest.  
 Canst thou forget that sad, that solemn day,  
 When victims at yon altar's foot we lay ?  
 Canst thou forget what tears that moment fell,  
 When, warm in youth, I bade the world farewell ?  
 As with cold lips I kiss'd the sacred veil,  
 The shrines all trembled and the lamps grew pale :  
 Heaven scarce believ'd the conquest it survey'd,  
 And saints with wonder heard the vows I made.  
 Yet then, to those dread altars as I drew,  
 Not on the cross my eyes were fix'd, but you :  
 Not grace, or zeal, love only was my call ;  
 And if I lose thy love, I lose my all.  
 Come ! with thy looks, thy words, relieve my woe ;  
 Those still at least are left thee to bestow.  
 Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,  
 Still drink delicious poison from thy eye,  
 Pant on thy lip, and to thy heart be press'd ;  
 Give all thou canst — and let me dream the rest.  
 Ah, no ! instruct me other joys to prize,  
 With other beauties charm my partial eyes,  
 Full in my view set all the bright abode,  
 And make my soul quit Abelard for God.  
 Ah ! think at least thy flock deserves thy care,  
 Plants of thy hand, and children of thy prayer.  
 From the false world in early youth they fled,  
 By thee to mountains, wilds, and deserts led.  
 You rais'd these hallow'd walls ; the desert smil'd,  
 And Paradise was open'd in the wild.  
 No weeping orphan saw his father's stores  
 Our shrines irradiate, or emblaze the floors ;  
 No silver saints, by dying misers given,  
 Here bribe the rage of ill-requested Heaven ;  
 But such plain roofs as Piety could raise,  
 And only vocal with the Maker's praise.  
 In these lone walls, (their days eternal bound,)  
 These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,  
 Where awful arches make a noon-day night,  
 And the dim windows shed a solemn light ;  
 Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,  
 And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day.  
 But now no face divine contentment wears,  
 'Tis all blank sadness, or continual tears.  
 See how the force of others' prayers I try,  
 (O pious fraud of amorous charity !)  
 But why should I on others' prayers depend ?  
 Come thou, my father, brother, husband, friend !

Ah, let thy handmaid, sister, daughter, move,  
 And all those tender names in one, thy love!  
 The darksome pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd  
 Wave high, and murmur to the hollow wind,  
 The wandering streams that shine between the hills,  
 The grots that echo to the tinkling rills,  
 The dying gales that pant upon the trees,  
 The lakes that quiver to the curling breeze;  
 No more these scenes my meditation aid,  
 Or lull to rest the visionary maid:  
 But o'er the twilight groves and dusky caves,  
 Long-sounding aisles, and intermingled graves,  
 Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws  
 A death-like silence, and a dread repose;  
 Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene,  
 Shades every flower and darkens every green,  
 Deepens the murmur of the falling floods,  
 And breathes a browner horror on the woods.

Yet here for ever, ever must I stay;  
 Sad proof how well a lover can obey!  
 Death, only Death, can break the lasting chain;  
 And here, ev'n then, shall my cold dust remain;  
 Here all its frailties, all its flames resign,  
 And wait till 'tis no sin to mix with thine.

Ah, wretch! believ'd the spouse of God in vain,  
 Confess'd d'w'n the slave of love and man.  
 Assist me, Heaven! but whence arose that prayer?  
 Sprung it from piety, or from despair?  
 Ev'n here where frozen Chastity retires,  
 Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.  
 I ought to grieve, but cannot what I ought;  
 I mourn the lover, not lament the fault;  
 I view my crime, but kindle at the view,  
 Repent old pleasures, and solicit new;  
 Now turn'd to Heaven, I weep my past offence,  
 Now think of thee, and curse my innocence.  
 Of all affliction taught a lover yet,  
 'Tis sure the hardest science to forget!

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,  
 And love th' offender, yet detest th' offence?  
 How the dear Object from the crime remove,  
 Or how distinguish penitence from love?  
 Unequal task! a passion to resign,  
 For hearts so touch'd, so pierc'd, so lost as mine!  
 Ere such a soul regains its peaceful state,  
 How often must it love, how often hate!  
 How often hope, despair, resent, regret,  
 Conceal, disdain, — do all things but forget!  
 But let Heaven seize it, all at once 'tis fir'd:  
 Not touch'd, but rapt; not waken'd, but inspir'd!  
 Oh, come, oh, teach me Nature to subdue,  
 Renounce my love, my life, myself — and you.  
 Fill my fond heart with God alone, for he  
 Alone can rival, can succeed to thee.

How happy is the blameless vestal's lot;  
 The world forgetting, by the world forgot!  
 Eternal sun-shine of the spotless mind!  
 Each prayer accepted, and each wish resign'd;  
 Labour and rest that equal periods keep;  
 "Obedient slumbers that can wake and weep;"  
 Desires compos'd, affections ever even;  
 Tears that delight, and sighs that waft to Heaven.  
 Grace shines around her with serenest beams,  
 And whispering angels prompt her golden dreams.  
 For her th' unfading rose of Eden blooms,  
 And wings of seraphs shed divine perfumes;  
 For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;  
 For her white virgins hymeneals sing:  
 To sounds of heavenly harps she dies away,  
 And melts in visions of eternal day.

Far other dreams my erring soul employ,  
 Far other raptures of unholy joy:  
 When, at the close of each sad, sorrowing day,  
 Fancy restores what Vengeance snatch'd away,  
 Then Conscience sleeps, and leaving Nature free,  
 All my loose soul unbounded springs to thee.  
 O curst, dear horrors of all-conscious night!  
 How glowing guilt exalts the keen delight!  
 Provoking demons all restraint remove,  
 And stir within me every source of love.  
 I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms.  
 And round thy phantom glue my claspings arms.  
 I wake: — no more I hear, no more I view,  
 The phantom flies me, as unkind as you.  
 I call aloud; it hears not what I say:  
 I stretch my empty arms; it glides away.  
 To dream once more I close my willing eyes;  
 Ye soft illusions, dear deceits, arise!  
 Alas, no more! methinks we wandering go  
 Through dreary wastes, and weep each other's woe,  
 Where round some mouldering tower pale ivy creeps,  
 And low-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deep.  
 Sudden you mount, you beckon from the skies,  
 Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise.  
 I shriek, start up, the same sad prospect find,  
 And wake to all the griefs I left behind.

For thee the Fates, severely kind, ordain  
 A cool suspense from pleasure and from pain;  
 Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose:  
 No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows.  
 Still as the sea, ere winds were taught to blow,  
 Or moving spirit bade the waters flow;  
 Soft as the slumbers of a saint forgiven,  
 And mild as opening gleams of promis'd Heaven.

Come, Abelard! for what hast thou to dread?  
 The torch of Venus burns not for the dead.  
 Nature stands check'd; Religion disapproves;  
 Ev'n thou art cold — yet Eloisa loves.  
 Ah, hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn  
 To light the dead, and warm th' unfruitful urn.

What scenes appear where'er I turn my view!  
 The dear ideas, where I fly, pursue,  
 Rise in the grove, before the altar rise,  
 Stain all my soul, and wanton in my eyes.  
 I waste the matin lamp in sighs for thee,  
 Thy image steals between my God and me;  
 Thy voice I seem in every hymn to hear,  
 With every bead I drop too soft a tear.  
 When from the censer clouds of fragrance roll,  
 And swelling organs lift the rising soul,  
 One thought of thee puts all the pomp to flight,  
 Priests, tapers, temples, swim before my sight:  
 In seas of flame my plunging soul is drown'd,  
 While altars blaze, and angels tremble round.

While prostrate here in humble grief I lie,  
 Kind, virtuous drops just gathering in my eye,  
 While, praying, trembling, in the dust I roll,  
 And dawning grace is opening on my soul:  
 Come, if thou dar'st, all charming as thou art!  
 Oppose thyself to Heaven; dispute my heart;  
 Come, with one glance of those deluding eyes  
 Blot out each bright idea of the skies;  
 Take back that grace, those sorrows, and those tears:  
 Take back my fruitless penitence and prayers:  
 Snatch me, just mounting, from the blest abode;  
 Assist the fiends, and tear me from my God!  
 No, fly me, fly me, far as pole from pole!  
 Rise Alps between us! and whole oceans roll!  
 Ah, come not, write not, think not once of me,  
 Nor share one pang of all I felt for thee.

y oaths I quit, thy memory resign !  
 Forget, renounce me, hate whate'er was mine.  
 Thy eyes, and tempting looks, (which yet I view !)  
 No lov'd, ador'd ideas, all adieu !  
 Grace serene ! O Virtue heavenly fair !  
 Give oblivion of low-thoughted Care !  
 Fresh-blooming Hope, gay daughter of the sky !  
 And Faith, our early immortality !  
 Enter, each mild, each amicable guest ;  
 Receive and wrap me in eternal rest !  
 See in her cell sad Eloisa spread,  
 Lying on some tomb, a neighbour of the dead.  
 Each low wind methinks a spirit calls,  
 And more than Echoes talk along the walls.  
 "See, as I watch'd the dying lamp around,  
 Yonder shrine I heard a hollow sound.  
 "Come, sister, come !" (it said, or seem'd to say)  
 "Thy place is here, sad sister, come away !  
 "Be like thyself, I trembled, wept, and pray'd,  
 "Be'st my victim then, though now a sainted maid :  
 "All is calm in this eternal sleep :  
 "Love Grief forgets to groan, and Love to weep ;  
 "In Superstition loses every fear ;  
 "God, not man, absolves our frailties here."  
 "Come, I come ! prepare your roseate bowers,  
 "Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.  
 "Here, where sinners may have rest, I go,  
 "Where flames refin'd in breasts seraphic glow ;  
 "Adieu, Abelard ! the last sad office pay,  
 "Smooth my passage to the realms of day ;  
 "My lips tremble, and my eye-balls roll,  
 "To my last breath, and catch my flying soul !  
 "No — in sacred vestments mayst thou stand,  
 "Hallow'd taper trembling in thy hand,  
 "To rent the cross before my lifted eye,  
 "To chide me at once, and learn of me to die.  
 "Then thy once lov'd Eloisa see !  
 "Will be then no crime to gaze on me.  
 "From my cheek the transient roses fly !  
 "The last sparkle languish in my eye !  
 "Every motion, pulse, and breath be o'er ;  
 "Ev'n my Abelard be lov'd no more.  
 "Death all eloquent ! you only prove  
 "That dust we doat on, when 'tis man we love.  
 "When too, when Fate shall thy fair frame destroy,  
 "At cause of all my guilt, and all my joy,) —  
 "Chance ecstatic may thy pangs be drown'd,  
 "Bright clouds descend, and angels watch thee round,  
 "In opening skies may streaming glories shine,  
 "And saints embrace thee with a love like mine !  
 "May one kind grave unite each hapless name,  
 "Graft my love immortal on thy fame !  
 "And, ages hence, when all my woes are o'er,  
 "In this rebellious heart shall beat no more ;  
 "Ever chance two wandering lovers brings  
 "Paraclete's white walls and silver springs,  
 "The pale marble shall thy join their heads,  
 "And drink the falling tears each other sheds ;  
 "And sadly say, with mutual pity mov'd,  
 "May we never love as these have lov'd !"  
 "In the full choir, when loud hosannas rise,  
 "To swell the pomp of dreadful sacrifice,  
 "Did that scene if some relenting eye  
 "Once on the stone where our cold relics lie,  
 "Motion's self shall steal a thought from Heaven,  
 "A human tear shall drop, and be forgiven.  
 "Be sure if Fate some future bard shall join  
 "And similitude of griefs to mine,  
 "Remember'd whole years in absence to deplore,  
 "Image charms he must behold no more ;

Such, if there be, who loves so long, so well ;  
 Let him our sad, our tender story tell !  
 The well-sung woes will sooth my pensive ghost ;  
 He best can paint them who shall feel them most !

## THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1711.

*Advertisement.*

The hint of the following piece was taken from Chaucer's House of Fame. The design is in a manner entirely altered, the descriptions and most of the particular thoughts my own ; yet I could not suffer it to be printed without this acknowledgment. The reader, who would compare this with Chaucer, may begin with his third book of Fame, there being nothing in the two first books that answers to their title.

The poem is introduced in the manner of the Provencal poets, whose works were for the most part visions, or pieces of imagination, and constantly descriptive. From these, Petrarch and Chaucer frequently borrowed the idea of their poems. See the Triumf of the former, and the Dream, Flower and the Leaf, &c. of the latter. The author of this therefore chose the same sort of exordium.

In that soft season, when descending showers  
 Call forth the greens, and wake the rising flowers ;  
 When opening buds salute the welcome day,  
 And earth relenting feels the genial ray ;  
 As balmy sleep had charm'd my cares to rest,  
 And love itself was banish'd from my breast,  
 (What time the morn mysterious visions brings,  
 While purer slumbers spread their golden wings,)

A train of phantoms in wild order rose,

And join'd, this intellectual scene compose.

I stood, methought, betwixt earth, seas and skies ;

The whole creation open to my eyes :

In air self-balanc'd hung the globe below,

Where mountains rise, and circling oceans flow ;

Here naked rocks, and empty wastes were seen ;

There towering cities, and the forests green :

Here sailing ships delight the wandering eyes !

There trees and intermingled temples rise :

Now a clear sun the shining scene displays ;

The transient landscape now in clouds decays.

O'er the wide prospect as I gaz'd around,

Sudden I heard a wild promiscuous sound,

Like broken thunders that at distance roar,

Or billows murmuring on the hollow shore :

Then gazing up, a glorious pile beheld,

Whose towering summit ambient clouds conceal'd.

High on a rock of ice the structure lay,

Steep its ascent, and slippery was the way ;

The wonderous rock like Parian marble shone,

And seem'd, to distant sight, of solid stone.

Inscriptions here of various names I view'd,

The greater part by hostile time subdued ;

Yet wide was spread their fame in ages past,

And poets once had promis'd they should last.

Some fresh engrav'd appear'd of wits renown'd ;

I look'd again, nor could their trace be found.



Critics I saw, that other names deface,  
And fix their own, with labour, in their place :  
Their own, like others, soon their place resign'd,  
Or disappear'd, and left the first behind.  
Nor was the work impair'd by storms alone,  
But felt th' approaches of too warm a sun ;  
For Fame, impatient of extremes, decays  
Not more by Envy, than excess of Praise.  
Yet part no injuries of Heaven could feel,  
Like crystal faithful to the graving steel :  
The rock's high summit, in the temple's shade,  
Nor heat could melt, nor beating storm invade.  
Their names inscrib'd unnumber'd ages past  
From Time's first birth, with Time itself shall last ;  
These ever new, nor subject to decays,  
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.

So Zembla's rocks (the beauteous work of frost)  
Rise white in air, and glitter o'er the coast ;  
Pale suns, unfelt, at distance roll away,  
And on th' impassive ice the lightnings play ;  
Eternal snows the growing mass supply,  
Till the bright mountains prop th' incumbent sky ;  
As Atlas fix'd, each hoary pile appears,  
The gather'd winter of a thousand years.  
On this foundation Fame's high temple stands ;  
Stupendous pile ! not rear'd by mortal hands.  
Whate'er proud Rome or artful Greece beheld,  
Or elder Babylon, its frame excell'd.  
Four faces had the dome, and every face  
Of various structure, but of equal grace !  
Four brazen gates, on columns lifted high,  
Salute the different quarters of the sky.  
Here fabled chiefs in darker ages born,  
Or worthies old, whom arms or arts adorn,  
Who cities rais'd, or tam'd a monstrous race,  
The walls in venerable order grace :  
Heroes in animated marble frown,  
And legislators seem to think in stone.

Westward, a sumptuous frontispiece appear'd,  
On Doric pillars of white marble rear'd,  
Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold,  
And sculpture rising on the roughen'd gold.  
In shaggy spoils here Theseus was beheld,  
And Perseus dreadful with Minerva's shield :  
There great Alcides, stooping with his toil,  
Rests on his club, and holds th' Hesperian spoil :  
Here Orpheus sings ; trees moving to the sound  
Start from their roots, and form a shade around :  
Amphion there the loud creating lyre  
Strikes, and behold a sudden Thebes aspire !  
Cythæron's echoes answer to his call,  
And half the mountain rolls into a wall :  
There might you see the lengthening spires ascend,  
The domes swell up, the widening arches bend,  
The growing towers like exhalations rise,  
And the huge columns heave into the skies.

The eastern front was glorious to behold,  
With diamond flaming, and Barbaric gold.  
There Ninus shone, who spread th' Assyrian fame,  
And the great founder of the Persian name :  
There in long robes the royal Magi stand,  
Grave Zoroaster waves the circling wand :  
The sage Chaldeans rob'd in white appear'd,  
And Brachmans, deep in desert woods rever'd.  
These stopp'd the Moon, and call'd th' unbody'd  
shades

To midnight banquets in the glimmering glades ;  
Made visionary fabrics round them rise,  
And airy spectres skim before their eyes ;

Of talismans and sigils knew the power,  
And careful watch'd the planetary hour.  
Superior, and alone, Confucius stood,  
Who taught that useful science, to be good.

But on the south, a long majestic race  
Of Egypt's priests the gilded niches grace,  
Who measur'd Earth, describ'd the starry sphere  
And trac'd the long records of lunar years.  
High on his car Sesostrius struck my view,  
Whom sceptre'd slaves in golden harness drew :  
His hands a bow and pointed javelin hold ;  
His giant limbs are arm'd in scales of gold.  
Between the statues obeliaks were plac'd,  
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphics grac'd.

Of Gothic structure was the northern side,  
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride.  
There huge Colosses rose, with trophies crown'd,  
And Runic characters were grav'd around.  
There sat Zamolxis with erected eyes,  
And Odin here in mimic trances dies.  
There on rude iron columns, smear'd with blood,  
The horrid forms of Scythian heroes stood,  
Druids and bards (their once loud harps sounding)  
And youths that died to be by poets sung.  
These and a thousand more of doubtful fame,  
To whom old fables gave a lasting name,  
In ranks adorn'd the temple's outward face ;  
The wall in lustre and effect like glass,  
Which, o'er each object casting various dyes,  
Enlarges some, and others multiplies :  
Nor void of emblem was the mystic wall,  
For thus romantic Fame increases all.

The temple shakes, the sounding gates unbind,  
Wide vaults appear, and roofs of fretted gold :  
Rais'd on a thousand pillars wreath'd around  
With laurel-foliage, and with eagles crown'd  
Of bright transparent beryl were the walls,  
The friezes gold, and gold the capitals :  
As Heaven with stars, the roof with jewels glow'd,  
And ever-living lamps depend in rows.  
Full in the passage of each spacious gate,  
The sage historians in white garments wait ;  
Grav'd o'er their seats the form of Time was found,  
His scythe revers'd, and both his pinions bound.  
Within stood heroes, who through loud alarms  
In bloody fields pursued renown in arms.  
High on a throne with trophies charg'd, I view'd  
The youth that all things but himself subdu'd ;  
His feet on sceptres and tiaras trod,  
And his horn'd head bely'd the Lybian god.  
There Cæsar, grac'd with both Minerva's, Juno's,  
Cæsar, the world's great master, and his own ;  
Unmov'd, superior still in every state,  
And scarce detested in his country's fate.  
But chief were those, who not for empire fought,  
But with their toils their people's safety bought :  
High o'er the rest Epaminondas stood ;  
Timoleon, glorious in his brother's blood ;  
Bold Scipio, saviour of the Roman state ;  
Great in his triumphs, in retirement great ;  
And wise Aurelius, in whose well-taught mind  
With boundless power unbounded virtue join'd.  
His own strict judge, and patron of mankind.  
Much suffering heroes next their honours claim,  
Those of less noisy, and less guilty fame,  
Fair Virtue's silent train : supreme of these  
Here ever shines the godlike Socrates ;  
He whom ungrateful Athens could expel,  
At all times just, but when he sign'd the shell :

ere his abode the martyr'd Phocian claims,  
 With Agis, not the last of Spartan names :  
 unconquer'd Cato shows the wound he tore,  
 and Brutus his ill genius meets no more.  
 But in the centre of the hallow'd choir,  
 x pompous columns o'er the rest aspire ;  
 round the shrine itself of Fame they stand,  
 old the chief honours, and the fane command.  
 igh on the first, the mighty Homer shone ;  
 eternal adamant compos'd his throne ;  
 urther of verse ! in holy fillets drest,  
 is silver beard wav'd gently o'er his breast ;  
 ough blind, a boldness in his looks appears ;  
 years he seem'd, but not impair'd by years.  
 he wars of Troy were round the pillar seen :  
 ere fierce Tydides wounds the Cyprian queen ;  
 ere Hector glorious from Patroclus' fall,  
 ere dragg'd in triumph round the Trojan wall.  
 Motion and life did every part inspire,  
 old was the work, and prov'd the master's fire ;  
 strong expression most he seem'd t' affect,  
 nd here and there disclos'd a brave neglect.  
 A golden column next in rank appear'd,  
 n which a shrine of purest gold was rear'd ;  
 nish'd the whole, and labour'd every part,  
 ith patient touchess of unwearied Art :  
 e Mantuan there 'In sober triumph sate,  
 mpos'd his posture, and his look sedate ;  
 n Homer still he fix'd a reverent eye,  
 reat without pride, in modest majesty.  
 living sculpture on the sides were spread  
 e Latian wars, and haughty Turnus dead ;  
 iza stretch'd upon the funeral pyre,  
 neas bending with his aged sire :  
 oy flam'd in burning gold, and o'er the throne  
 AMS AND THE MAN in golden cyphers shone.  
 Four swans sustain a car of silver bright,  
 ith heads advanc'd, and pinions stretch'd for flight :  
 ere, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,  
 nd seem'd to labour with th' inspiring god.  
 cross the harp a careless hand he flings,  
 nd boldly sinks into the sounding strings.  
 ne figur'd games of Greece the column grace,  
 eptune and Jove survey the rapid race.  
 he youths hang o'er their chariots as they run ;  
 ne fiery steeds seem starting from the stone ;  
 he champions in distorted postures threat ;  
 nd all appear'd irregularly great.  
 Here happy Horace tun'd th' Ausonian lyre  
 e sweeter sounds, and temper'd Pindar's fire :  
 eas'd with Alcæus' manly rage t' infuse  
 e softer spirit of the Sapphic Muse.  
 ne polish'd pillar different sculptures grace ;  
 work outlasting monumental brass.  
 ere smiling Loves and Bacchanals appear,  
 he Julian star and great Augustus here.  
 he doves that round the infant poet spread  
 yrtles and bays, hung hovering o'er his head.  
 Here, in a shrine that cast a dazzling light,  
 te fix'd in thought the mighty Stagirite ;  
 is sacred head a radiant zodiac crown'd,  
 nd various animals his sides surround ;  
 is piercing eyes, erect, appear to view  
 e superior worlds, and look all Nature through.  
 With equal rays immortal Tully shone,  
 he Roman rostra deck'd the consul's throne :  
 athering his flowing robe, he seem'd to stand  
 act to speak, and graceful stretch'd his hand.  
 ehind, Rome's genius waits with civic crowns,  
 and the great father of his country owns.

These massy columns in a circle rise,  
 O'er which a pompous dome invades the skies :  
 Scarce to the top I stretch'd my aching sight,  
 So large it spread, and swell'd to such a height.  
 Full in the midst proud Fame's imperial seat  
 With jewels blas'd, magnificently great ;  
 The vivid emeralds there revive the eye,  
 The flaming rubies show their sanguine dye,  
 Bright azure rays from lively sapphires stream,  
 And lucid amber casts a golden gleam.  
 With various-colour'd light the pavement shone,  
 And all on fire appear'd the glowing throne ;  
 The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,  
 And forms a rainbow of alternate rays.  
 When on the goddess first I cast my sight,  
 Scarce seem'd her stature of a cubit's height ;  
 But swell'd to larger size, the more I gaz'd,  
 Till to the roof her towering front she rais'd.  
 With her, the temple every moment grew,  
 And ampler vistas open'd to my view :  
 Upward the columns shoot, the roofs ascend,  
 And arches widen, and long aisles extend.  
 Such was her form, as ancient bards have told,  
 Wings raise her arms, and wings her feet infold ;  
 A thousand busy tongues the goddess bears,  
 And thousand open eyes, and thousand listening ears.  
 Beneath, in order rang'd, the tuneful Nine  
 (Her virgin handmaids) still attend the shrine :  
 With eyes on Fame for ever fix'd, they sing ;  
 For Fame they raise their voice, and tune the string ;  
 With Time's first birth began the heavenly lays,  
 And last, eternal, through the length of days.

Around these wonders as I cast a look,  
 The trumpet sounded, and the temple shook,  
 And all the nations, summon'd at the call,  
 From different quarters fill the crowded hall :  
 Of various tongues the mingled sounds were heard ;  
 In various garbs promiscuous throngs appear'd ;  
 Thick as the bees, that with the spring renew  
 Their flowery toils, and sip the fragrant dew,  
 When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky,  
 O'er dusky fields and shaded waters fly,  
 Or, settling, seize the sweets the blossoms yield,  
 And a low murmur runs along the field.  
 Millions of suppliant crowds the shrine attend,  
 And all degrees before the goddess bend ;  
 The poor, the rich, the valiant, and the sage,  
 And boasting youth, and narrative old-age.  
 Their pleas were different, their request the same ;  
 For good and bad alike are fond of Fame.  
 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd ;  
 Unlike successes equal merits found.

Thus her blind sister, fickle Fortune, reigns,  
 And undiscerning scatters crowns and chains.  
 First at the shrine the learned world appear,  
 And to the goddess thus prefer their prayer.  
 " Long have we sought t' instruct and please  
 mankind,  
 With studies pale, with midnight vigils blind ;  
 But thank'd by few, rewarded yet by none,  
 We here appeal to thy superior throne :  
 On wit and learning the just prize bestow,  
 For Fame is all we must expect below."

The goddess heard, and bade the Muses raise  
 The golden trumpet of eternal Praise :  
 From pole to pole the winds diffuse the sound,  
 That fills the circuit of the world around ;  
 Not all at once, as thunder breaks the cloud ;  
 The notes at first were rather sweet than loud :

By just degrees they every moment rise,  
Fill the wide Earth, and gain upon the skies.  
At every breath were balmy odours shed,  
Which still grew sweeter, as they wider spread :  
Less fragrant scents th' unfolding rose exhales,  
Or spices breathing in Arabian gales.

Next these the good and just, an awful train,  
Thus on their knees address the sacred fane.  
" Since living virtue is with envy curs'd,  
And the best men are treated like the worst,  
Do thou, just goddess, call our merits forth,  
And give each deed th' exact intrinsic worth."  
" Not with bare justice shall your act be crown'd,"  
(Said Fame) " but high above desert renown'd :  
Let fuller notes th' applauding world amaze,  
And the loud clarion labour in your praise."

This band dismiss'd, behold another crowd  
Prefer'd the same request, and lowly bow'd ;  
The constant tenour of whose well-spent days  
No less deserv'd a just return of praise.  
But straight the direful trump of Slander sounds ;  
Through the big dome the doubling thunder  
bounds ;

Loud as the burst of cannon rends the skies,  
The dire report through every region flies,  
In every ear incessant rumours rung,  
And gathering scandals grew on every tongue.  
From the black trumpet's rusty concave broke  
Sulphureous flames, and clouds of rolling smoke :  
The poisonous vapour blots the purple skies,  
And withers all before it as it flies.

A troop came next, who crowns and armour wore,  
And proud defiance in their looks they bore :  
" For thee" (they cry'd), " amidst alarms and strife,  
We sail'd in tempests down the stream of life ;  
For thee whole nations fill'd with flames and blood,  
And swam to empire through the purple flood.  
Those ill we dar'd, thy inspiration own ;  
What virtue seem'd, was done for thee alone."  
" Ambitious fools !" (the queen reply'd, and frown'd)  
" Be all your acts in dark oblivion drown'd ;  
There sleep forgot, with mighty tyrants gone,  
Your statues moulder'd, and your names unknown !"  
A sudden cloud straight snatch'd them from my  
sight,

And each majestic phantom sunk in night.

Then came the smallest tribe I yet had seen ;  
Plain was their dress, and modest was their mien.  
" Great idol of mankind ! we neither claim  
The praise of merit, nor aspire to Fame !  
But, safe in deserts from th' applause of men,  
Would die unheard of, as we liv'd unseen.  
'Tis all we beg thee, to conceal from sight  
Those acts of goodness which themselves requite.  
O let us still the secret joys partake,  
To follow Virtue ev'n for Virtue's sake."

" And live there men, who slight immortal Fame?  
Who then with incense shall adore our name?  
But, mortals ! know, 'tis still our greatest pride,  
To blaze those virtues which the good would hide.  
Rise ! Muses, rise ! add all your tuneful breath ;  
These must not sleep in darkness and in death."  
She said : in air the trembling music floats,  
And on the winds triumphant swell the notes ;  
So soft, though high, so loud, and yet so clear,  
Ev'n listening angels lean from Heaven to hear :  
To farthest shores th' ambrosial spirit flies,  
Sweet to the world, and grateful to the skies.

Next these a youthful train their vows express'd,  
With feathers crown'd, with gay embroidery dress'd :

" Hither," they cry'd, " direct your eyes, and see  
The men of pleasure, dress, and gallantry ;  
Ours is the place at banquets, balls, and plays ;  
Sprightly our nights, polite are all our days ;  
Courts we frequent, where 'tis our pleasing care  
To pay due visits, and address the fair :  
In fact, 'tis true, no nymph we could persuade,  
But still in fancy vanquish'd every maid ;  
Of unknown duchesses lewd tales we tell,  
Yet, would the world believe us, all were well.  
The joy let others have, and we the name,  
And what we want in pleasure, grant in fame."

The queen assents, the trumpet rends the skies,  
And at each blast a lady's honour dies.

Pleas'd with the same success, vast numbers press  
Around the shrine, and made the same request :  
" What you !" (she cry'd) " unlearn'd in arts is  
please,

Slaves to yourselves, and ev'n fatigued with ease,  
Who lose a length of undeserving days,  
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought prize ?  
To just contempt, ye vain pretenders, fall,  
The people's fable, and the scorn of all."  
Straight the black clarion sends a horrid sound,  
Loud laughs burst out, and bitter scoffs fly round.  
Whispers are heard, with taunts reviling loud,  
And scornful hisses run through all the crowd.

Last, those who boast of mighty mischiefs done,  
Enslave their country, or usurp a throne !  
Or who their glory's dire foundation laid  
On sovereigns ruin'd, or on friends betray'd :  
Calm, thinking villains, whom no faith could fix,  
Of crooked counsels and dark politics ;  
Of these a gloomy tribe surround the throne,  
And beg to make th' immortal treasons known.  
The trumpet roars, long flaky flames expire,  
With sparks that seem'd to set the world on fire.  
At the dread sound, pale mortals stood aghast,  
And startled Nature trembled with the blast, [known

This having heard and seen, some power so  
Straight chang'd the scene, and snatch'd me from  
the throne.

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,  
Its site uncertain, if in earth or air ;  
With rapid motion turn'd the mansion round ;  
With ceaseless noise the ringing walls resound ;  
Not less in number were the spacious doors,  
Than leaves on trees, or sands upon the shores ;  
Which still unfolded stand, by night, by day,  
Pervious to winds, and open every way.  
As flames by nature to the skies ascend,  
As weighty bodies to the centre tend,  
As to the sea returning rivers roll,  
And the touch'd needle trembles to the Pole ;  
Hither, as to their proper place, arise  
All various sounds from earth, and seas, and skies,  
Or spoke aloud, or whisper'd in the ear ;  
Nor ever silence, rest, or peace, is here.  
As on the smooth expanse of crystal lakes  
The sinking stone at first a circle makes ;  
The trembling surface, by the motion stirr'd,  
Spreads in a second circle, then a third ;  
Wide, and more wide, the floating rings advance,  
Fill all the watery plain, and to the margin dance :  
Thus every voice and sound, when first they break  
On neighbouring air a soft impression make ;  
Another ambient circle then they move ;  
That, in its turn, impels the next above ;  
Through undulating air the sounds are sent,  
And spread o'er all the fluid element.

There various news I heard of love and strife,  
Of peace and war, health, sickness, death, and life,  
Of loss and gain, of famine and of store,  
Of storms at sea, and travels on the shore,  
Of prodigies, and portents seen in air,  
Of fires and plagues, and stars with blazing hair,  
Of turns of fortune, changes in the state,  
The falls of favourites, projects of the great,  
Of old mismanagements, taxations new :  
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true.

Above, below, without, within, around,  
Confus'd, unnumber'd multitudes are found,  
Who pass, repass, advance, and glide away ;  
Lost rais'd by fear, and phantoms of a day :  
Astrologers, that future fates foreshow,  
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few ;  
And priests, and party zealots, numerous bands  
With home-born lies, or tales from foreign lands ;  
Each talk'd aloud, or in some secret place,  
And wild impatience star'd in every face.  
The flying rumours gather'd as they roll'd,  
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told ;  
And all who told it added something new,  
And all who heard it made enlargements too,  
In every ear it spread, on every tongue it grew.  
Thus flying east and west, and north and south,  
Jews travell'd with increase from mouth to mouth,  
From a spark, that kindled first by chance,  
With gathering force the quickening flames ad-  
vance ;

Till to the clouds their curling heads aspire,  
And towers and temples sink in floods of fire.

When thus ripe lies are to perfection sprung,  
Full grown, and fit to grace a mortal tongue,  
Through thousand vents, impatient, forth they flow,  
And rush in millions on the world below ;  
Fame sits aloft, and points them out their course,  
Her date determines, and prescribes their force :  
Some to remain, and some to perish soon ;  
Some wane and wax alternate like the Moon.

Around a thousand winged wonders fly, [the sky  
borne by the trumpet's blast, and scatter'd through

There, at one passage, oft you might survey  
Lie and truth contending for the way ;  
And long 'twas doubtful, though so closely pent,  
Which first should issue through the narrow vent :  
At last agreed, together out they fly,  
Inseparable now the truth and lie ;

The strict companions are for ever join'd,  
And this or that unmix'd, no mortal e'er shall find.

While thus I stood, intent to see and hear,  
One came, methought, and whisper'd in my ear :

What could thus high thy rash ambition raise ?  
Art thou, fond youth, a candidate for praise ?

" 'Tis true," said I, " not void of hopes I came,  
For who so fond as youthful bards of Fame ?

But few, alas ! the casual blessing boast,  
So hard to gain, so easy to be lost.

How vain that second life in others breath,  
Th' estate which wits inherit after death !

Ease, health, and life, for this they must resign,  
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the fine !

The great man's curse, without the gains, endure,  
Be envy'd, wretched, and be flatter'd, poor ;

All luckless wits their enemies profess,  
And all successful, jealous friends at best.

For Fame I slight, nor for her favours call ;  
She comes unlook'd for, if she comes at all.

But if the purchase costs so dear a price  
As soothing Folly, or exalting Vice :

Oh ! if the Muse must flatter lawless sway,  
And follow still where Fortune leads the way ;  
Or if no basis bear my rising name,  
But the fall'n ruins of another's fame ;  
Then teach me, Heaven ! to scorn the guilty bays,  
Drive from my breast that wretched lust of praise ;  
Unblemish'd let me live, or die unknown ;  
Oh, grant an honest fame, or grant me none !"

## THE FABLE OF DRYOPE.

FROM OVID'S METAMORPHOSES, BOOK IX.

She said, and for her lost Galanthis sighs,  
When the fair consort of her son replies :  
Since you a servant's ravish'd form bemoan,  
And kindly sigh for sorrows not your own ;  
Let me (if tears and grief permit) relate  
A nearer woe, a sister's stranger fate.  
No nymph of all Cœchalia could compare  
For beauteous form with Dryope the fair,  
Her tender mother's only hope and pride  
(Myself the offering of a second bride).  
This nymph, compress'd by him who rules the day,  
Whom Delphi and the Delian isle obey,  
Andræmon lov'd ; and, bless'd in all those charms  
That pleas'd a god, succeeded to her arms.

A lake there was, with shelving banks around,  
Whose verdant summit fragrant myrtles crown'd.  
These shades, unknowing of the Fates, she sought,  
And to the Naiads flowery garlands brought ;  
Her smiling babe (a pleasing charge) she prest  
Within her arms, and nourish'd at her breast.  
Not distant far, a watery lotos grows ;  
The spring was new, and all the verdant boughs,  
Adorn'd with blossoms, promis'd fruits that vie  
In glowing colours with the Tyrian dye :  
Of these she cropp'd to please her infant son ;  
And I myself the same rash act had done ;  
But lo ! I saw (as near her side I stood)  
The violated blossoms drop with blood.

Upon the tree I cast a frightful look ;  
The trembling tree with sudden horror shook.  
Lotis the nymph (if rural tales be true),  
As from Priapus' lawless lust she flew,  
Forsook her form ; and, fixing here, became  
A flowery plant, which still preserves her name.

This change unknown, astonish'd at the sight,  
My trembling sister strove to urge her flight :  
And first the pardon of the nymphs implor'd,  
And those offended sylvan powers ador'd ;  
But when she backward would have fled, she found  
Her stiffening feet were rooted in the ground :  
In vain to free her fastening feet she strove,  
And, as she struggles, only moves above ;  
She feels th' encroaching bark around her grow  
By quick degrees, and cover all below :  
Surpris'd at this, her trembling hand she heaves  
To rend her hair ; her hand is fill'd with leaves :  
Where late was hair, the shooting leaves are seen  
To rise, and shade her with a sudden green.  
The child Amphissus, to her bosom press'd,  
Perceiv'd a colder and a harder breast,  
And found the springs, that ne'er till then deny'd  
Their milky moisture, on a sudden dry'd.  
I saw, unhappy ! what I now relate,  
And stood the helpless witness of thy fate,

Embrac'd thy boughs, thy rising bark delay'd,  
There wish'd to grow, and mingle shade with shade.

Behold Andraemon and th' unhappy sire  
Appear, and for their Dryope inquire ;  
A springing tree for Dryope they find,  
And print warm kisses on the panting rind ;  
Prostrate, with tears their kindred plant bedew,  
And close embrace as to the roots they grew.  
The face was all that now remain'd of thee,  
No more a woman, nor yet quite a tree ;  
Thy branches hung with humid pearls appear,  
From every leaf distils a trickling tear,  
And straight a voice, while yet a voice remains,  
Thus through the trembling boughs in sighs complains :

" If to the wretched any faith be given,  
I swear by all th' unpitied powers of Heaven,  
No wilful crime this heavy vengeance bred ;  
In mutual innocence our lives we led :  
If this be false, let these new greens decay,  
Let sounding axes lop my limbs away,  
And crackling flames on all my honours prey !  
But from my branching arms this infant bear,  
Let some kind nurse supply a mother's care :  
And to his mother let him oft be led,  
Sport in her shades, and in her shades be fed ;  
Teach him, when first his infant voice shall frame  
Imperfect words, and lisp his mother's name,  
To hail this tree ; and say, with weeping eyes,  
Within this plant my hapless parent lies :  
And when in youth he seeks the shady woods,  
Oh, let him fly the crystal lakes and floods,  
Nor touch the fatal flowers ; but warn'd by me,  
Believe a goddess shrin'd in every tree.  
My sire, my sister, and my spouse, farewell !  
If in your breasts or love or pity dwell,  
Protect your plant, nor let my branches feel  
The browsing cattle, or the piercing steel.  
Farewell ! and since I cannot bend to join  
My lips to yours, advance at least to mine.  
My son, thy mother's parting kiss receive,  
While yet thy mother has a kiss to give.  
I can no more ; the creeping rind invades  
My closing lips, and hides my head in shades :  
Remove your hands ; the bark shall soon suffice  
Without their aid to seal these dying eyes."

She ceas'd at once to speak, and ceas'd to be ;  
And all the nymph was lost within the tree ;  
Yet latent life through her new branches reign'd,  
And long the plant a human heat retain'd.

### VERTUMNUS AND POMONA.

FROM OVID'S METAMORPHOSES, BOOK IV.

THE fair Pomona flourish'd in his reign :  
Of all the virgins of the sylvan train,  
None taught the trees a nobler race to bear,  
Or more improv'd the vegetable care.  
To her the shady grove, the flowery field,  
The streams and fountains, no delights could yield ;  
'Twas all her joy the ripening fruits to tend,  
And see the boughs with happy burthens bend.  
The hook she bore instead of Cynthia's spear,  
To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,  
To decent form the lawless shoots to bring,  
And teach th' obedient branches where to spring.  
Now the cleft rind inserted graffs receives,  
And yields an offspring more than Nature gives ;

Now sliding streams the thirsty plants renew.  
And feed their fibres with reviving dew.

These cares alone her virgin breast employ  
Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy.  
Her private orchards, wall'd on every side,  
To lawless sylvans all access deny'd.  
How oft the Satyrs and the wanton Fawns,  
Who haunt the forest, or frequent the lawns,  
The god whose ensign scares the birds of prey,  
And old Silenus, youthful in decay,  
Employ'd their wives and unavailing care,  
To pass the fences, and surprise the fair !  
Like these, Vertumnus own'd his faithful dame,  
Like these, rejected by the scornful dame.  
To gain her sight a thousand forms he wears :  
And first a reaper from the field appears ;  
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain  
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain.  
Oft o'er his back a crooked scythe is laid,  
And wreaths of hay his sun-burnt temples shade.  
Oft in his harden'd hand a goad he bears,  
Like one who late unyok'd the sweating steers.  
Sometimes his pruning-hook corrects the vines,  
And the loose stragglers to their ranks confines.  
Now gathering what the bounteous year allows,  
He pulls ripe apples from the bending boughs.  
A soldier now, he with his sword appears ;  
A fisher next, his trembling angle bears,  
Each shape he varies, and each art he tries,  
On her bright charms to feast his longing eyes.

A female form at last Vertumnus wears,  
With all the marks of reverend age appears,  
His temples thinly spread with silver hairs :  
Propp'd on his staff, and stooping as he goes,  
A painted mitre shades his furrow'd brow.  
The god, in this decrepit form array'd,  
The gardens enter'd, and the fruit survey'd ;  
And " Happy you ! " (he thus address'd the maid)  
" Whose charms as far all other nymphs out-shine,  
As other gardens are excell'd by thine !"  
Then kiss'd the fair ; (his kisses warmer grow  
Than such as women on their sex bestow ;)  
Then, plac'd beside her on the flowery ground,  
Beheld the trees with autumn's bounty crown'd.  
An elm was near, to whose embraces led,  
The curling vine her swelling clusters spread :  
He view'd her twining branches with delight,  
And prais'd the beauty of the pleasing sight.

" Yet this tall elm, but for his vine " (he said)  
" Had stood neglected, and a barren shade ;  
And this fair vine, but that her arms surround  
Her marry'd elm, had crept along the ground.  
Ah,auteous maid ! let this example move  
Your mind, averse from all the joys of love :  
Deign to be lov'd, and every heart subdue !  
What nymph could e'er attract such crowds as you !  
Not she whose beauty urg'd the Centaur's arms,  
Ulysses' queen, nor Helen's fatal charms.  
Ev'n now, when silent scorn is all they gain,  
A thousand court you, though they court in vain,  
A thousand sylvans, demigods, and gods,  
That haunt our mountains, and our Alban woods.  
But if you'll prosper, mark what I advise,  
Whom age and long experience render wise,  
And one whose tender care is far above  
All that these lovers ever felt of love,  
(Far more than e'er can by yourself be guess'd)  
Fix on Vertumnus, and reject the rest.  
For his firm faith I dare engage my own ;  
Scarce to himself, himself is better known."

o distant lands Vertumnus never roves ;  
like you, contented with his native groves ;  
or at first sight, like most, admires the fair ;  
or you he lives ; and you alone shall share  
his last affection, as his early care.  
esides, he's lovely far above the rest,  
with youth immortal, and with beauty blest.  
dd, that he varies every shape with ease,  
nd tries all forms that may Pomona please.  
ut what should most excite a mutual flame,  
our rural cares and pleasures are the same.  
o him your orchard's early fruit are due,  
A pleasing offering when 'tis made by you,  
le values these ; but yet (alas) ! complains,  
hat still the best and dearest gift remains.  
ot the fair fruit that on yon branches glows  
with that ripe red th' autumnal sun bestows ;  
or tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,  
hich the kind soil with milky sap supplies ;  
ou, only you, can move the god's desire :  
h, crown so constant and so pure a fire !  
et soft compassion touch your gentle mind ;  
hink, 'tis Vertumnus begs you to be kind ;  
o may no frost, when early buds appear,  
estroy the promise of the youthful year ;  
or winds, when first your florid orchard blows,  
ake the light blossoms from their blasted boughs !"

This when the various god had urg'd in vain,  
e straight assum'd his native form again ;  
ich, and so bright an aspect now he bears,  
nd, when through clouds th' emerging Sun appears,  
nd, thence exerting his refulgent ray,  
ispels the darkness, and reveals the day.  
nce he prepar'd, but check'd the rash design :  
or when, appearing in a form divine,  
he nymph surveys him, and beholds the grace  
f charming features, and a youthful face ;  
her soft breast consenting passions move,  
nd the warm maid confess'd a mutual love.

## AN ESSAY ON MAN,

IN FOUR EPISTLES,

TO H. ST. JOHN, LORD BOLINGBROKE.

### EPISTLE I.

OF THE NATURE AND STATE OF MAN WITH RESPECT  
TO THE UNIVERSE.

#### *The Argument.*

Man in the abstract. — I. That we can judge only with regard to our own system, being ignorant of the relations of systems and things. II. That man is not to be deemed imperfect, but a being suited to his place and rank in the creation, agreeable to the general order of things, and conformable to ends and relations to him unknown. III. That it is partly upon his ignorance of future events, and partly upon the hope of a future state, that all his happiness in the present depends. IV. The pride of aiming at more knowledge, and pretending to more perfection, the cause of man's error and misery. The impity

of putting himself in the place of God, and judging of the fitness or unfitness, perfection or imperfection, justice or injustice, of his dispensations.

V. The absurdity of conceiving himself the final cause of the creation, or expecting that perfection in the moral world, which is not in the natural.

VI. The unreasonableness of his complaints against Providence, while on the one hand he demands the perfection of the angels, and on the other the bodily qualifications of the brutes ; though, to possess any of the sensitive faculties in a higher degree, would render him miserable.

VII. That throughout the whole visible world, an universal order and gradation in the sensual and mental faculties is observed, which causes a subordination of creature to creature, and of all creatures to man. The gradations of sense, instinct, thought, reflection, reason ; that reason alone countervails all the other faculties. VIII. How much farther this order and subordination of living creatures may extend above and below us ; were any part of which broken, not that part only, but the whole connected creation must be destroyed. IX. The extravagance, madness, and pride of such a desire. X. The consequence of all the absolute submission due to Providence, both as to our present and future state.

AWAKE, my St. John ! leave all meaner things  
To low ambition and the pride of kings.  
Let us (since life can little more supply  
Than just to look about us, and to die)  
Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man ;  
A mighty maze ! but not without a plan :  
A wild, where weeds and flowers promiscuous shoot ;  
Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit.  
Together let us beat this ample field,  
Try what the open, what the covert yield ;  
The latent tracts, the giddy heights, explore  
Of all who blindly creep, or sightless soar ;  
Eye Nature's walks, shoot Folly as it flies,  
And catch the manners living as they rise :  
Laugh where we must, be candid where we can ;  
But vindicate the ways of God to man.

I. Say, first, of God above, or man below,  
What can we reason, but from what we know ?  
Of man, what see we but his station here,  
From which to reason, or to which refer ?  
Through worlds unnumber'd though the God be  
known,

'Tis ours to trace him only in our own.  
He, who through vast immensity can pierce,  
See worlds on worlds compose one universe,  
Observe how system into system runs,  
What other planets circle other suns,  
What vary'd Being peoples every star,  
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.  
But of this frame the bearings and the ties,  
The strong connections, nice dependencies,  
Gradations just, has thy pervading soul  
Look'd through ? or can a part contain the whole ?

Is the great chain, that draws all to agree,  
And drawn supports, upheld by God, or thee ?

II. Presumptuous man ! the reason wouldst thou  
find,

Why form'd so weak, so little, and so blind ?  
First, if thou canst, the harder reason guess,  
Why form'd no weaker, blinder, and no less ?  
Ask of thy mother Earth, why oaks are made  
Taller or weaker than the weeds they shade ?

Or ask of yonder argent fields above,  
Why Jove's Satellites are less than Jove?

Of systems possible, if 'tis confess'd,  
That Wisdom infinite must form the best,  
Where all must full or not coherent be,  
And all that rises, rise in due degree;  
Then, in the scale of reasoning life, 'tis plain,  
There must be, somewhere, such a rank as man:  
And all the question (wrangle e'er so long)  
Is only this, if God has plac'd him wrong?

Respecting man, whatever wrong we call  
May, must be right, as relative to all.  
In human works, though labour'd on with pain,  
A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain:  
In God's, one single can its end produce;  
Yet serves to second too some other use.  
So man, who here seems principal alone,  
Perhaps acts second to some sphere unknown,  
Touches some wheel, or verges to some goal;  
'Tis but a part we see, and not a whole.

When the proud steed shall know why man re-  
strains

His fiery course, or drives him o'er the plains;  
When the dull ox, why now he breaks the clod,  
Is now a victim, and now Ægypt's god:  
Then shall man's pride and dulness comprehend  
His actions', passions', being's, use and end;  
Why doing, suffering, check'd, impell'd; and why  
This hour a slave, the next a deity.

Then say not Man's imperfect, Heaven in fault;  
Say, rather, Man's as perfect as he ought:  
His knowledge measur'd to his state and place;  
His time a moment, and a point his space.  
If to be perfect in a certain sphere,  
What matter, soon or late, or here, or there?  
The blest to day is as completely so,  
As who began a thousand years ago. [Fate,

III. Heaven from all creatures hides the book of  
All but the page prescrib'd, their present state:  
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know:  
Or who could suffer being here below?  
The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,  
Had he thy reason, would he skip and play?  
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flowery food,  
And licks the hand just rais'd to shed his blood.  
Oh blindness to the future! kindly given,  
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven:  
Who sees with equal eye, as God of all,  
A hero perish, or a sparrow fall,  
Atoms or systems into ruin hurl'd,  
And now a bubble burst, and now a world.

Hope humbly then; with trembling pinions soar,  
Wait the great teacher, Death; and God adore.  
What future bliss, he gives not thee to know,  
But gives that hope to be thy blessing now.  
Hope springs eternal in the human breast:  
Man never Is, but always To be blest:  
The soul, uneasy, and confin'd from home,  
Rests and expatiates in a life to come.

Lo, the poor Indian! whose untutor'd mind  
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;  
His soul proud Science never taught to stray  
Far as the solar walk, or milky way;  
Yet simple Nature to his hope has given,  
Behind the cloud-topt hill, an humbler Heaven;  
Some safer world in depth of woods embrac'd,  
Some happier island in the watery waste,  
Where slaves once more their native land behold,  
No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.

To be, contents his natural desire,  
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire;  
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,  
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

IV. Go, wiser thou! and in thy scale of sense,  
Weigh thy opinion against Providence;  
Call imperfection what thou fancy'st such;  
Say, here he gives too little, there too much:  
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust,  
Yet say, if man's unhappy, God's unjust;  
If man alone ingross not Heaven's high care,  
Alone made perfect here, immortal there:  
Snatch from his hand the balance and the rod,  
Re-judge his justice, be the god of God.  
In Pride, in reasoning Pride, our error lies;  
All quit their sphere, and rush into the skies.  
Pride still is aiming at the blest abodes,  
Men would be angels, angels would be gods.  
Aspiring to be gods, if angels fell,  
Aspiring to be angels, men rebel:  
And who but wishes to invert the laws  
Of order, sins against th' Eternal Cause.

V. Ask for what end the heavenly bodies shine,  
Earth for whose use? Pride answers, "Tis for mine:  
For me kind Nature wakes her genial power;  
Suckles each herb, and spreads out every flower;  
Annual for me, the grape, the rose, renew  
The juice nectareous, and the balmy dew;  
For me, the mine a thousand treasures brings;  
For me, health gushes from a thousand springs;  
Seas roll to waft me, suns to light me rise;  
My foot-stool Earth, my canopy the skies."  
But errs not Nature from this gracious end,  
From burning suns when livid deaths descend,  
When earthquakes swallow, or when tempests sweep  
Towns to one grave, whole nations to the deep?  
"No," 'tis reply'd, "the first Almighty Cause  
Acts not by partial, but by general laws;  
Th' exceptions few; some change since all began:  
And what created perfect?" Why then man?  
If the great end be human happiness,  
Then Nature deviates; and can man do less?  
As much that end a constant course requires  
Of showers and sun-shine, as of man's desires;  
As much eternal springs and cloudless skies,  
As men for ever temperate, calm, and wise.  
If plagues or earthquakes break not Heaven's design,  
Why then a Borgia, or a Catiline;  
Who knows, but he whose hand the lightning forms,  
Who heaves old Ocean, and who wings the storms:  
Pours fierce ambition in a Cæsar's mind,  
Or turns young Ammon loose to scourge mankind?  
From pride, from pride our very reasoning springs:  
Account for moral as for natural things:  
Why charge we Heaven in those, in these acquit?  
In both, to reason right, is to submit.

Better for us, perhaps, it might appear,  
Were there all harmony, all virtue here;  
That never air or ocean felt the wind,  
That never passion discompos'd the mind.  
But all subsists by elemental strife;  
And passions are the elements of life.  
The general order, since the whole began,  
Is kept in Nature, and is kept in man.

VI. What would this man? Now upward will he  
soar,  
And, little less than angel, would be more;  
Now looking downwards, just as griev'd appears  
To want the strength of bulls, the fur of bears.

Made for his use all creatures if he call,  
 Say what their use, had he the powers of all?  
 Nature to these without profusion, kind,  
 The proper organs, proper powers assign'd;  
 Each seeming want compensated of course,  
 Here with degrees of swiftness, there of force;  
 All in exact proportion to the state;  
 Nothing to add, and nothing to abate:  
 Each beast, each insect, happy in its own:  
 A Heaven unkind to man, and man alone?  
 Shall he alone, whom rational we call,  
 Be pleas'd with nothing, if not blest with all?  
 The bliss of man (could Pride that blessing find)  
 Is not to act or think beyond mankind;  
 No powers of body or of soul to share,  
 But what his nature and his state can bear.  
 Why has not man a microscopic eye?  
 For this plain reason, man is not a fly.  
 Say what the use, were finer optics given,  
 To inspect a mite, not comprehend the Heaven?  
 Or touch, if tremblingly alive all o'er,  
 To smart and agonize at every pore?  
 Or quick effluvia clarting through the brain,  
 Die of a rose in aromatic pain?  
 If Nature thunder'd in his opening ears,  
 And stunn'd him with the music of the spheres,  
 How would he wish that Heaven had left him still  
 The whispering zephyr, and the purling rill!  
 Who finds not Providence all good and wise,  
 Like him in what it gives, and what it denies?

VII. Far as creation's ample range extends,  
 The scale of sensual, mental powers ascends:  
 Mark how it mounts to man's imperial race,  
 From the green myriads in the peopled grass:  
 What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme,  
 The mole's dim curtain, and the lynx's beam;  
 Of smell, the headlong lioness between,  
 And bound sagacious on the tainted green;  
 Of hearing, from the life that fills the flood,  
 To that which warbles through the vernal wood!  
 The spider's touch, how exquisitely fine!  
 Feels at each thread, and lives along the line:  
 In the nice bee, what sense so subtly true  
 From poisonous herbs extracts the healing dew!  
 How Instinct varies in the grovelling swine,  
 Compar'd, half-reasoning elephant, with thine!  
 Twixt that, and Reason, what a nice barrier!  
 For ever separate, yet for ever near!  
 Remembrance and Reflection how allied!  
 What thin partitions Sense from Thought divide!  
 And middle natures, how they long to join,  
 Yet never pass th' insuperable line!  
 Without this just gradation, could they be  
 Subjected, these to those, or all to thee?  
 The powers of all subdued by thee alone,  
 Is not thy Reason all these powers in one?

VIII. See, through this air, this ocean, and this earth,

All matter quick, and bursting into birth.  
 Above, how high! progressive life may go!  
 Around, how wide! how deep extend below!  
 Vast chain of being! which from God began,  
 Natures ethereal, human, angel, man,  
 Beast, bird, fish, insect, what no eye can see,  
 No glass can reach; from Infinite to thee,  
 From thee to Nothing. — On superior powers  
 Were we to press, inferior might on ours;  
 Or in the full creation leave a void,  
 Where, one step broken, the great scale's destroy'd:

From Nature's chain whatever link you strike,  
 Tenth, or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike.

And, if each system in gradation roll  
 Alike essential to th' amazing whole,  
 The least confusion but in one, not all  
 That system only, but the whole must fall.  
 Let Earth unbalanc'd from her orbit fly,  
 Planets and suns run lawless through the sky;  
 Let ruling angels from their spheres be hurl'd,  
 Being on being wreck'd, and world on world;  
 Heaven's whole foundations to their centre nod,  
 And Nature trembles to the throne of God.  
 All this dread order break — for whom? for thee?  
 Vile worm! — oh madness! pride! impiety!

IX. What if the foot, ordain'd the dust to tread,  
 Or hand, to toil, aspir'd to be the head?  
 What if the head, the eye, or ear, repin'd  
 To serve mere engines to the ruling mind?  
 Just as absurd for any part to claim  
 To be another in this general frame:  
 Just as absurd, to mourn the tasks or pains  
 The great directing mind of all ordains.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,  
 Whose body Nature is, and God the soul;  
 That chang'd through all, and yet in all the same;  
 Great in the Earth, as in th' ethereal frame;  
 Warms in the Sun, refreshes in the breeze,  
 Glows in the stars, and blossoms in the trees;  
 Lives through all life, extends through all extent;  
 Spreads undivided, operates unspent;  
 Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,  
 As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart,  
 As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,  
 As the rapt seraph that adores and burns:  
 To him no high, no low, no great, no small;  
 He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all.

X. Cease, then, nor order imperfection name:  
 Our proper bliss depends on what we blame.  
 Know thy own point: this kind, this due degree  
 Of blindness, weakness, Heaven bestows on thee.  
 Submit. — In this, or any other sphere,  
 Secure to be as blest as thou canst bear:  
 Safe in the hand of one disposing Power,  
 Or in the natal, or the mortal hour.  
 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee;  
 All Chance, Direction, which thou canst not see;  
 All Discord, Harmony not understood;  
 All partial Evil, universal Good.  
 And, spite of Pride, in erring Reason's spite,  
 One truth is clear, **WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.**

## EPISTLE II.

OF THE NATURE AND STATE OF MAN WITH RESPECT  
 TO HIMSELF, AS AN INDIVIDUAL.

### Argument.

I. The business of man not to pry into God, but to study himself. His middle nature: his powers and frailties. The limits of his capacity. II. The two principles of man, self-love and reason, both necessary. Self-love the stronger, and why. Their end the same. III. The passions, and their use. The predominant passion, and its force. Its necessity, in directing men to different purposes. Its providential use, in fixing our principle, and ascertaining our virtue. IV. Virtue and vice joined in our mixed nature; the limits



near, yet the things separate and evident: what is the office of reason. V. How odious vice in itself, and how we deceive ourselves into it. VI. That, however, the ends of Providence and general good are answered in our passions and imperfections. How usefully these are distributed to all orders of men. How useful they are to society; and to individuals, in every state, and every age of life.

I. Know then thyself, presume not God to scan,  
The proper study of mankind is man.  
Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,  
A being darkly wise, and rudely great:  
With too much knowledge for the Sceptic side,  
With too much weakness for the Stoic's pride,  
He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest;  
In doubt to deem himself a god, or beast;  
In doubt his mind or body to prefer;  
Born but to die, and reasoning but to err;  
Alike in ignorance, his reason such,  
Whether he thinks too little, or too much:  
Chaos of thought and passion, all confus'd;  
Still by himself abus'd, or disabus'd;  
Created half to rise, and half to fall;  
Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all;  
Sole judge of truth, in endless error hurld:  
The glory, jest, and riddle of the world! [guides,

Go, wondrous creature! mount where Science  
Go, measure Earth, weigh air, and state the tides;  
Instruct the planets in what orbs to run,  
Correct old Time, and regulate the Sun;  
Go, soar with Plato to th' empyreal sphere,  
To the first good, first perfect, and first fair;  
Or tread the mazy round his followers trod,  
And quitting sense call imitating God;  
As eastern priests in giddy circles run,  
And turn their heads to imitate the Sun.  
Go, teach Eternal Wisdom how to rule—  
Then drop into thyself, and be a fool!

Superior beings, when of late they saw  
A mortal man unfold all Nature's law,  
Admir'd such wisdom in an earthly shape,  
And shoud' a Newton as we show an ape.

Could he, whose rules the rapid comet bind,  
Describe or fix one movement of his mind!  
Who saw its fires here rise and there descend,  
Explain his own beginning or his end?  
Alas, what wonder! Man's superior part  
Uncheck'd may rise, and climb from art to art;  
But when his own great work is but begun,  
What Reason weaves, by Passion is undone.

Trace Science, then, with Modesty thy guide;  
First strip off all her equipage of Pride;  
Deduct what is but Vanity or dress,  
Or Learning's luxury, or Idleness;  
Or tricks to show the stretch of human brain,  
Mere curious pleasure, or ingenious pain;  
Expunge the whole, or lop th' excrescent parts  
Of all our Vices have created Arts;  
Then see how little the remaining sum,  
Which serv'd the past, and must the times to come!

II. Two principles in human nature reign;  
Self-love, to urge, and Reason, to restrain;  
Nor this a good, nor that a bad we call,  
Each works its end, to move or govern all:  
And to their proper operations still,  
Ascribe all good, to their improper, ill.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul;  
Reason's comparing balance rules the whole.

Man, but for that, no action could attend,  
And but for this, were active to no end:  
Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot;  
To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot,  
Or, meteor-like, flame lawless through the void,  
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd.

Most strength the moving principle requires:  
Active its task, it prompts, impels, inspires.  
Sedate and quiet the comparing lies,  
Form'd but to check, deliberate, and advise.  
Self-love, still stronger, as its objects nigh;  
Reason's at distance, and in prospect lie:  
That sees immediate good by present sense;  
Reason, the future and the consequence.  
Thicker than arguments, temptations throng,  
At best more watchful this, but that more strong.  
The action of the stronger to suspend,  
Reason still use, to Reason still attend.  
Attention, habit, and experience gains;  
Each strengthens Reason, and Self-love restrains.  
Let subtle schoolmen teach these friends to fight,  
More studious to divide than to unite;  
And Grace and Virtue, Sense and Reason split,  
With all the rash dexterity of Wit.

Wits, just like fools, at war about a name,  
Have full as oft no meaning, or the same.  
Self-love and Reason to one end aspire,  
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire;  
But greedy that, his object would devour,  
This taste the honey, and not wound the flower:  
Pleasure, or wrong or rightly understood,  
Our greatest evil, or our greatest good.

III. Modes of Self-love the passions we may call:  
'Tis real good, or seeming, moves them all:  
But since not every good we can divide,  
And Reason bids us for our own provide;  
Passions, though selfish, if their means be fair,  
List under Reason, and deserve her care;  
Those, that imparted, court a nobler aim,  
Exalt their kind, and take some virtue's name.

In lazy apathy let Stoics boast  
Their virtue fix'd; 'tis fix'd as in a frost;  
Contracted all, retiring to the breast;  
But strength of mind is exercise, not rest:  
The rising tempest puts in act the soul;  
Parts it may ravage, but preserves the whole.  
On life's vast ocean diversely we sail,  
Reason the card, but Passion is the gale;  
Nor God alone in the still calm we find,  
He mounts the storm, and walks upon the wind.

Passions, like elements, though born to fight,  
Yet, mix'd and soften'd, in his work unite:  
These 'tis enough to temper and employ;  
But what composes man, can man destroy?  
Suffice that Reason keep to Nature's road,  
Subject, compound them, follow her and God.  
Love, Hope, and Joy, fair Pleasure's smiling train;  
Hate, Fear, and Grief, the family of Pain;  
These, mixt with art, and to due bounds confin'd,  
Make and maintain the balance of the mind;  
The lights and shades whose well-accorded strife  
Gives all the strength and colour of our life.

Pleasures are ever in our hands and eyes;  
And when in act they cease, in prospect rise:  
Present to grasp, and future still to find,  
The whole employ of body and of mind.  
All spread their charms, but charm not all alike;  
On different senses, different objects strike:  
Hence different passions more or less inflame,  
As strong or weak, the organs of the frame;

And hence one master passion in the breast,  
Like Aaron's serpent, awallows up the rest.  
As man, perhaps, the moment of his breath,  
Receives the lurking principle of Death;  
The young disease, which must subdue at length,  
Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength:

So, cast and mingled with his very frame,  
The mind's disease, its Ruling Passion came;  
Each vital humour which should feed the whole,  
Soon flows to this, in body and in soul:  
Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,  
As the mind opens, and its functions spread,  
Imagination plies her dangerous art,  
And pours it all upon the peccant part.

Nature its mother, Habit is its nurse;  
Wit, Spirit, Faculties, but make it worse;  
Reason itself but gives it edge and power;  
As Heaven's blest beam turns vinegar more sour.

We, wretched subjects though to lawful sway,  
In this weak queen, some favourite still obey:  
Ah! if she lend not arms, as well as rules,  
What can she more than tell us we are fools?  
Teach us to mourn our nature, not to mend;  
A sharp accuser, but a helpless friend!  
Or from a judge turn pleader, to persuade  
The choice we make, or justify it made;  
Proud of an easy conquest all along,  
She but removes weak passions for the strong:  
So, when small humours gather to a gout,  
The doctor fancies he has driv'n them out.

Yes, Nature's road must ever be prefer'd;  
Reason is here no guide, but still a guard:  
'Tis hers to rectify, not overthrow,  
And treat this passion more as friend than foe;  
A mightier power the strong direction sends,  
And several men impels to several ends:  
Like varying winds, by other passions tost,  
This drives them constant to a certain coast.  
Let power or knowledge, gold or glory, please,  
Or (oft more strong than all) the love of ease;  
Through life 'tis follow'd ev'n at life's expense;  
The merchant's toil, the sage's indolence,  
The monk's humility, the hero's pride,  
All, all alike, find Reason on their side.

Th' Eternal Art, educing good from ill,  
Grafts on this passion our best principle:  
'Tis thus the mercury of man is fix'd,  
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;  
The dross cements what else were too refin'd,  
And in one interest body acts with mind.

As fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care,  
On savage stocks inserted learn to bear;  
The surest virtues thus from passions shoot,  
Wild Nature's vigour working at the root.  
What crops of wit and honesty appear  
From spleen, from obstinacy, hate, or fear!  
See anger, zeal and fortitude supply;  
Ev'n avarice, prudence; sloth, philosophy;  
Lust, through some certain strainers well refin'd,  
Is gentle love, and charms all womankind;  
Envy, to which th' ignoble mind's a slave,  
Is emulation in the learn'd or brave;  
Nor virtue, male or female, can we name,  
But what will grow on pride, or grow on shame.

Thus Nature gives us (let it check our pride)  
The virtue nearest to our vice ally'd:  
Reason the bias turns to good from ill,  
And Nero reigns a Titus, if he will.

The fiery soul abhorr'd in Catiline,  
In Decius charms, in Curtius is divine:  
The same ambition can destroy or save,  
And makes a patriot as it makes a knave.

IV. This light and darkness in our chaos join'd,  
What shall divide? The God within the mind.

Extremes in Nature equal ends produce,  
In man they join to some mysterious use;  
Though each by turns the other's bound invade,  
As in some well-wrought picture, light and shade,  
And oft so mix, the difference is too nice  
Where ends the virtue, or begins the vice.

Fools! who from hence into the notion fall,  
That vice or virtue there is none at all.

If white and black blend, soften, and unite  
A thousand ways, is there no black or white?  
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain;  
'Tis to mistake them, costs the time and pain.

V. Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,  
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen;  
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,  
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.  
But where th' extreme of vice, was ne'er agreed:  
Ask where's the north? at York, 'tis on the Tweed;  
In Scotland, at the Orcades; and there,  
At Greenland, Zembla, or the Lord knows where.  
No creature owns it in the first degree,  
But thinks his neighbour further gone than he:  
Ev'n those who dwell beneath its very zone,  
Or never feel the rage, or never own;  
What happier natures shrink at with affright,  
The hard inhabitant contends is right.

Virtuous and vicious every man must be,  
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree;  
The rogue and fool by fits is fair and wise;  
And ev'n the best, by fits, what they despise.  
'Tis but by parts we follow good or ill;  
For, vice or virtue, Self directs it still;  
Each individual seeks a several goal;

VI. But Heaven's great view, is one, and that the whole.

That counter-works each folly and caprice;  
That disappoints th' effect of every vice:  
That, happy frailties to all ranks apply'd;  
Shame to the virgin, to the matron pride;  
Fear to the statesman, rashness to the chief;  
To kings presumption, and to crowds belief:  
That, Virtue's ends from vanity can raise,  
Which seeks no interest, no reward but praise.  
And build on wants, and on defects of mind,  
The joy, the peace, the glory of mankind.

Heaven forming each on other to depend,  
A master, or a servant, or a friend,  
Bids each on other for assistance call,  
Till one man's weakness grows the strength of all.  
Wants, frailties, passions, closer still ally  
The common interest, or endear the tie.  
To these we owe true friendship, love sincere,  
Each home-felt joy that life inherits here;  
Yet from the same we learn, in its decline,  
Those joys, those loves, those interests, to resign;  
Taught half by Reason, half by mere decay,  
To welcome death, and calmly pass away.

Whate'er the passion, knowledge, fame, or pelf,  
Not one will change his neighbour with himself.  
The learned is happy Nature to explore,  
The fool is happy that he knows no more.  
The rich is happy in the plenty given,  
The poor contents him with the care of Heaven.

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,  
The sot a hero, lunatic a king;  
The starving chymist in his golden views  
Supremely blest, the poet in his Muse.

See some strange comfort every state attend,  
And pride bestow'd on all, a common friend:  
See some fit passion every age supply;  
Hope travels through, nor quits us when we die.

Behold the child, by Nature's kindly law,  
Pleas'd with a rattle, tickled with a straw:  
Some livelier plaything gives his youth delight,  
A little louder, but as empty quite:

Scarfs, garters, gold, amuse his riper stage,  
And beads and prayer-books are the toys of age:  
Pleas'd with this bauble still, as that before;  
'Till tir'd he sleeps, and Life's poor play is o'er.

Meanwhile Opinion gilds with varying rays  
Those painted clouds that beautify our days:  
Each want of happiness by Hope supply'd,  
And each vacuity of sense by Pride:

These build as fast as Knowledge can destroy;  
In Folly's cup still laughs the bubble, Joy;  
One prospect lost, another still we gain;  
And not a vanity is giv'n in vain;

Ev'n mean Self-love becomes, by force divine,  
The scale to measure others wants by thine.  
See! and confess, one comfort still must rise;  
'Tis this, Though man's a fool, yet God is wise.

### EPISTLE III.

#### OF THE NATURE AND STATE OF MAN WITH RESPECT TO SOCIETY.

##### *Argument.*

I. The whole universe one system of society. Nothing made wholly for itself, nor yet wholly for another. The happiness of animals mutual. II. Reason or instinct operate alike to the good of each individual. Reason or instinct operate also to society in all animals. III. How far society carried by instinct. How much farther by reason. IV. Of that which is called the state of nature. Reason instructed by instinct in the invention of arts, and in the forms of society. V. Origin of political societies. Origin of monarchy. Patriarchal government. VI. Origin of true religion and government, from the same principle, of love. Origin of superstition and tyranny, from the same principle of fear. The influence of self-love operating to the social and public good. Restoration of true religion and government on their first principle. Mixed government. Various forms of each, and the true end of all.

HEAR then we rest; "the Universal Cause  
Acts to one end, but acts by various laws."  
In all the madness of superfluous health,  
The train of pride, the impudence of wealth,  
Let this great truth be present night and day;  
But must be present, if we preach or pray.

I. Look round our world; behold the chain of  
Love

Combining all below and all above.  
See plastic Nature working to this end,  
The single atoms each to other tend,

Attract, attracted to, the next in place  
Form'd and impell'd its neighbour to embrace.  
See matter next, with various life endued,  
Press to one centre still, the general good.  
See dying vegetables life sustain,  
See life dissolving, vegetate again:  
All forms that perish other forms supply,  
(By turns we catch the vital breath, and die,)  
Like bubbles on the sea of matter borne,  
They rise, they break, and to that sea return.  
Nothing is foreign; parts relate to whole;  
One all-extending, all-preserving soul  
Connects each being, greatest with the least;  
Made beast in aid of man, and man of beast;  
All serv'd, all serving: nothing stands alone;  
The chain holds on, and where it ends unknown.

Has God, thou fool! work'd solely for thy good,  
Thy joy, thy pastime, thy attire, thy food?  
Who for thy table feeds the wanton fawn,  
For him as kindly spread the flowery lawn:  
Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings?  
Joy tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings.  
Is it for thee the linnet pours his throat?  
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note.  
The bounding steed you pompously bestride,  
Shares with his lord the pleasure and the pride.  
Is thine alone the seed that strews the plain?  
The birds of Heaven shall vindicate their grain.  
Thine the full harvest of the golden year?  
Part pays, and justly, the deserving steer:  
The hog, that ploughs not, nor obeys thy call,  
Lives on the labours of this lord of all.

Know, Nature's children all divide her care;  
The fur that warms a monarch, warm'd a bear.  
While man exclaims, "See all things for my use!"  
"See man for mine!" replies a pamper'd goose:  
And just as short of reason he must fall,  
Who thinks all made for one, not one for all.

Grant that the powerful still the weak controul;  
Be man the wit and tyrant of the whole:  
Nature that tyrant checks; he only knows,  
And helps, another creature's wants and woes.  
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,  
Smit with her varying plumage, spare the dove?  
Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings?  
Or hears the hawk when Philomela sings?  
Man cares for all: to birds he gives his woods,  
To beasts his pastures, and to fish his floods:  
For some, his interest prompts him to provide,  
For more his pleasure, yet for more his pride:  
All feed on one vain patron, and enjoy  
Th' extensive blessing of his luxury.  
That very life his learned hunger craves,  
He saves from famine, from the savage saves;  
Nay, feasts the animal he dooms his feast,  
And, till he ends the being, makes it blest:  
Which sees no more the stroke, or feels the pain,  
Than favour'd man by touch ethereal slain.  
The creature had his feast of life before;  
Thou too must perish, when thy feast is o'er!  
To each unthinking being, Heaven, a friend,  
Gives not the useless knowledge of its end:  
To man imparts it; but with such a view  
As, while he dreads it, makes him hope it too:  
The hour conceal'd, and so remote the fear,  
Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.  
Great standing miracle! that Heaven assign'd  
Its only thinking thing this turn of mind.

II. Whether with reason, or with instinct blest,  
Know, all enjoy that power which suits them best;

bliss alike by that direction tend,  
 And find the means proportion'd to their end,  
 Where full Instinct is th' unerring guide,  
 At pope or council can they need beside?  
 Reason, however able, cool at best,  
 Is not for service, or but serves when prest,  
 'Till we call, and then not often near;  
 The honest Instinct comes a volunteer,  
 And never to o'ershoot, but just to hit;  
 'Till still too wide or short is human Wit;  
 By quick Nature happiness to gain,  
 Which heavier Reason labours at in vain.  
 Reason must serve always, Reason never long:  
 'Tis must go right, the other may go wrong.  
 Then the acting and comparing powers  
 Lie in their nature, which are two in ours!  
 And Reason raise o'er Instinct as you can,  
 This 'tis God directs, in that 'tis man.  
 Who taught the nations of the field and wood  
 To shun their poison, and to choose their food?  
 To scient, the tides or tempests to withstand,  
 To ride on the wave, or arch beneath the sand?  
 Who made the spider parallels design,  
 Or as De Moivre, without rule or line?  
 Who bid the stork, Columbus-like, explore  
 A world not his own, and worlds unknown before?  
 Who calls the council, states the certain day?  
 Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way?  
 III. God, in the nature of each being, founds  
 Proper bliss, and sets its proper bounds:  
 As he fram'd a whole, the whole to bless,  
 Mutual wants built mutual happiness:  
 From the first, eternal Order ran,  
 And creature link'd to creature, man to man.  
 State of life all-quickening ether keeps,  
 Breathes through air, or shoots beneath the deeps,  
 Pours profuse on earth, one Nature feeds  
 The vital flame, and swells the genial seeds.  
 Not man alone, but all that roam the wood,  
 Wing the sky, or roll along the flood,  
 Each loves itself, but not itself alone,  
 Each sex desires alike, till two are one.  
 Or ends the pleasure with the fierce embrace;  
 They love themselves, a third time, in their race.  
 As beast and bird their common charge attend,  
 The mothers nurse it, and the sires defend;  
 The young dianas to wander earth or air,  
 Where stops the Instinct, and there ends the care;  
 The link dissolves, each seeks a fresh embrace,  
 Another love succeeds, another race.  
 No longer care man's helpless kind demands;  
 No longer care contracts more lasting bands:  
 Reflection, Reason, still the ties improve,  
 Once extend the interest, and the love:  
 With choice we fix, with sympathy we burn;  
 Each virtue in each passion takes its turn;  
 And still new needs, new helps, new habits rise,  
 And graft benevolence on charities.  
 Till as one brood, and as another rose,  
 These natural love maintain'd habitual those:  
 The last, scarce ripen'd into perfect man,  
 Now helpless him from whom their life began:  
 Memory and Forecast just returns engage,  
 That pointed back to youth, this on to age;  
 While Pleasure, Gratitude, and Hope, combin'd,  
 Till spread the interest, and preserve the kind.

IV. Nor think, in Nature's state they blindly trod;

The state of Nature was the reign of God:

Self-love and social at her birth began,  
 Union the bond of all things, and of man.  
 Pride then was not; nor arts, that Pride to aid;  
 Man walk'd with beast, joint tenant of the shade;  
 The same his table, and the same his bed;  
 No murder cloth'd him, and no murder fed.  
 In the same temple, the resounding wood,  
 All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God:  
 The shrine with gore unstain'd, with gold undress'd,  
 Unbrib'd, unbloody, stood the blameless priest:  
 Heaven's attribute was universal care,  
 And man's prerogative, to rule, but spare.  
 Ah! how unlike the man of times to come!  
 Of half that live the butcher and the tomb;  
 Who, foe to Nature, hears the general groan,  
 Murders their species, and betrays his own.  
 But just disease to luxury succeeds,  
 And every death its own avenger breeds;  
 The Fury-passions from that blood began,  
 And turn'd on man, a fiercer savage, man.

See him from Nature rising slow to Art!  
 To copy Instinct then was Reason's part:  
 Thus then to man the voice of Nature spake—  
 "Go, from the creatures thy instructions take:  
 Learn from the birds what food the thickets yield;  
 Learn from the beasts the physic of the field;  
 Thy arts of building from the bee receive:  
 Learn of the mole to plough, the worm to weave;  
 Learn of the little Nautilus to sail,  
 Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale.  
 Here too all forms of social union find,  
 And hence let Reason, late, instruct mankind:  
 Here subterranean works and cities see;  
 There towns aerial on the waving tree.  
 Learn each small people's genius, policies,  
 The ant's republic, and the realm of bees;  
 How those in common all their wealth bestow,  
 And anarchy without confusion know;  
 And these for ever, though a monarch reign,  
 Their separate cells and properties maintain.  
 Mark what unvary'd laws preserve each state,  
 Laws wise as Nature, and as fix'd as Fate.  
 In vain thy Reason finer webs shall draw,  
 Entangle Justice in her net of Law,  
 And right, too rigid, harden into wrong;  
 Still for the strong too weak, the weak too strong.  
 Yet go! and thus o'er all the creatures sway,  
 Thus let the wiser make the rest obey:  
 And for those arts mere Instinct could afford,  
 Be crown'd as monarchs, or as gods ador'd."

V. Great Nature spoke; observant man obey'd;  
 Cities were built, societies were made:  
 Here rose one little state; another near  
 Grew by like means, and join'd through love or fear.  
 Did here the trees with ruddier burthens bend,  
 And there the streams in purer rills descend,  
 What War could ravish, Commerce could bestow;  
 And he return'd a friend, who came a foe.  
 Converse and Love mankind might strongly draw,  
 When Love was Liberty, and Nature Law.  
 Thus states were form'd; the name of king unknown,  
 Till common interest plac'd the sway in one.  
 'Twas Virtue only, (or in arts or arms,  
 Diffusing blessings, or averting harms,)

The same which in a sire the sons obey'd,  
 A prince the father of a people made.

VI. Till then, by Nature crown'd, each patriarch sat,  
 King, priest, and parent, of his growing state:

On him, their second Providence, they hung,  
 Their law his eye, their oracle his tongue.  
 He from the wondering furrow call'd the food,  
 Taught to command the fire, controul the flood,  
 Draw forth the monsters of th' abyss profound,  
 Or fetch th' aerial eagle to the ground.  
 Till drooping, sickening, dying, they began  
 Whom they rever'd as God to mourn as Man :  
 Then, looking up from sire to sire, explor'd  
 One great First Father, and that first ador'd  
 Or plain tradition, that this All begun,  
 Convey'd unbroken faith from sire to son ;  
 The worker from the work distinct was known,  
 And simple Reason never sought but one :  
 Ere Wit oblique had broke that steady light,  
 Man, like his Maker, saw that all was right ;  
 To virtue, in the paths of pleasure trod,  
 And own'd a father when he own'd a God.  
 Love all the faith, and all th' allegiance then ;  
 For Nature knew no right divine in men,  
 No ill could fear in God : and understood  
 A sovereign being, but a sovereign good.  
 True faith, true policy, united ran ;  
 That was but love of God, and this of man.  
 Who first taught souls enslav'd, and realms undone,  
 Th' enormous faith of many made for one ;  
 That proud exception to all Nature's laws,  
 T' invert the world and counter-work its cause ?  
 Force first made conquest, and that conquest, law ;  
 Till Superstition taught the tyrant awe,  
 Then shar'd the tyranny, then lent it aid,  
 And gods of conquerors, slaves of subjects made :  
 She 'midst the lightning's blaze, and thunder's sound,  
 When rock'd the mountains, and when groan'd the  
 ground,

She taught the weak to bend, the proud to pray,  
 To power unseen, and mightier far than they :  
 She, from the rending earth, and bursting skies,  
 Saw gods descend, and fiends infernal rise :  
 Here fix'd the dreadful, there the blest abodes ;  
 Fear made her devils, and weak Hope her gods ;  
 Gods partial, changeful, passionate, unjust,  
 Whose attributes were rage, revenge, or lust ;  
 Such as the souls of cowards might conceive,  
 And, form'd like tyrants, tyrants would believe.  
 Zeal, then, not charity, became the guide ;  
 And Hell was built on spite, and Heaven on pride.  
 Then sacred seem'd th' ethereal vault no more ;  
 Altars grew marble then, and reek'd with gore :  
 Then first the Flamen tasted living food ;  
 Next his grim idol, smear'd with human blood ;  
 With heaven's own thunders shook the world below,  
 And play'd the god an engine on his foe. [unjust,

So drives Self-love, through just, and through  
 To one man's power, ambition, lucre, lust :  
 The same self-love, in all, becomes the cause  
 Of what restrains him, government and laws.  
 For, what one likes, if others like as well,  
 What serves one will, when many wills rebel ?  
 How shall he keep, what, sleeping or awake,  
 A weaker may surprise, a stronger take ?  
 His safety must his liberty restrain :  
 All join to guard what each desires to gain.  
 Forc'd into virtue thus, by self-defence,  
 Ev'n kings learn'd justice and benevolence :  
 Self-love forsook the path it first pursued,  
 And found the private in the public good.  
 'Twas then the studious head or generous mind,  
 Follower of God, or friend of human kind,

Poet or patriot, rose but to restore  
 The faith and moral, Nature gave before ;  
 Relum'd her ancient light, not kindled new ;  
 If not God's image, yet his shadow drew :  
 Taught power's due use to people and to kings,  
 Taught nor to slack, nor strain its tender strings,  
 The less, or greater, set so justly true,  
 That touching one must strike the other too ;  
 Till jarring interests of themselves create  
 Th' according music of a well-mix'd state.  
 Such is the world's great harmony, that springs  
 From order, union, full consent of things :  
 Where small and great, where weak and mighty,  
 made

To serve, not suffer, strengthen, not invade ;  
 More powerful each as needful to the rest,  
 And, in proportion as it blesses, blest ;  
 Draw to one point, and to one centre bring  
 Beast, man, or angel, servant, lord, or king.

For forms of government let fools contest ;  
 Whate'er is best administer'd is best :  
 For modes of faith, let graceless zealots fight ;  
 His can't be wrong whose life is in the right ;  
 In faith and hope the world will disagree,  
 But all mankind's concern is charity :  
 All must be false that thwarts this one great end ;  
 And all of God, that bless mankind, or mend.  
 Man, like the generous vine, supported lives :  
 The strength he gains is from th' embrace he gives.  
 On their own axis as the planets run,  
 Yet make at once their circle round the Sun ;  
 So two consistent motions act the soul ;  
 And one regards itself, and one the whole.

Thus God and Nature link'd the general frame,  
 And bade self-love and social be the same.

#### EPISTLE IV.

OF THE NATURE AND STATE OF MAN WITH RESPECT  
 TO HAPPINESS.

#### Argument.

I. False notions of happiness, philosophical and popular, answered. II. It is the end of all men, and attainable by all. God intends happiness to be equal ; and to be so, it must be social, since all particular happiness depends on general, and since he governs by general, not particular laws. As it is necessary for order, and the peace and welfare of society, that external goods should be unequal, happiness is not made to consist in these. But, notwithstanding that inequality, the balance of happiness among mankind is kept even by Providence, by the two passions of Hope and Fear. III. What the happiness of individuals is, as far as is consistent with the constitution of this world ; and that the good man has here the advantage. The error of imputing to virtue what are only the calamities of nature, or of fortune. IV. The folly of expecting that God should alter his general laws in favour of particulars. V. That we are not judges who are good ; but that, whoever they are, they must be happiest. VI. That external goods are not the proper rewards, but often inconsistent with, or destructive of, virtue. That even these can make no man happy without virtue : instanced in riches. Honour.

Nobility. Greatness. Fame. Superior talents. With pictures of human infelicity in men, possessed of them all. VII. That virtue only constitutes a happiness, whose object is universal, and whose prospect eternal. That the perfection of virtue and happiness consists in a conformity to the order of Providence here, and a resignation to it here and hereafter.

ON HAPPINESS! our being's end and aim!  
Good, Pleasure, Ease, Content! whate'er thy name:  
That something still which prompts th' eternal sigh,  
For which we bear to live, or dare to die,  
Which still so near us, yet beyond us lies,  
O'erlook'd, seen double, by the fool and wise:  
Plant of celestial seed! if dropp'd below,  
Say, in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow?  
Fair opening to some court's propitious shine,  
Or deep with diamonds in the flaming mine?  
Twin'd with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield,  
Or reap'd in iron harvests of the field?  
Where grows? where grows it not? If vain our toil,  
We ought to blame the culture, not the soil:  
Fix'd to no spot is happiness sincere,  
'Tis no where to be found, or every where:  
'Tis never to be bought, but always free,  
And fled from monarchs, St. John! dwells with thee.

Ask of the learn'd the way? The learn'd are blind:  
This bids to serve, and that to shun mankind;  
Some place the bliss in action, some in ease,  
Those call it pleasure, and contentment these:  
Some, sunk to beasts, find pleasure end in pain;  
Some, swell'd to gods, confess ev'n virtue vain;  
Some, indolent, to each extreme they fall,  
To trust in ev'ry thing, or doubt of all.

Who thus define it, say they more or less,  
Than this, that happiness is happiness?  
Take Nature's path, and mad Opinion's leave;  
All states can reach it, and all heads conceive;  
Obvious her goods, in no extreme they dwell;  
Here needs but thinking right, and meaning well;  
And, mourn our various portions as we please,  
Equal is common sense, and common ease.

Remember, man, "the Universal Cause  
Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral laws;"  
And makes what happiness we justly call,  
Subsist not in the good of one, but all.  
There's not a blessing individuals find,  
But some way leans and hearkens to the kind:

No bandit fierce, no tyrant mad with pride,  
No cavern'd hermit, rests self-satisfy'd:  
Who most to shun or hate mankind pretend,  
Seek an admirer, or would fix a friend:  
Abstract what others feel, what others think,  
All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink:  
Each has his share; and who would more obtain,  
Shall find, the pleasure pays not half the pain.

Order is Heaven's first law; and this confest,  
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,  
More rich, more wise; but who infers from hence  
That such are happier, shocks all common sense.  
Heaven to mankind impartial we confess,  
If all are equal in their happiness:  
But mutual wants this happiness increase;  
All Nature's difference keeps all Nature's peace.  
Condition, circumstance, is not the thing;  
Bliss is the same in subject or in king,  
In who obtain defence, or who defend,  
In him who is, or him who finds a friend:

Heaven breathes through every member of the whole,  
One common blessing, as one common soul.  
But Fortune's gifts if each alike possess,  
And each were equal, must not all contest?  
If then to all men happiness was meant,  
God in externals could not place content.

Fortune her gifts may variously dispose,  
And these be happy call'd, unhappy those;  
But Heaven's just balance equal will appear,  
While those are plac'd in hope, and these in fear:  
Not present good or ill, the joy or curse,  
But future views of better, or of worse.

On, sons of Earth! attempt ye still to rise,  
By mountains pil'd on mountains, to the skies?  
Heaven still with laughter the vain toil surveys,  
And buries madmen in the heaps they raise.

Know, all the good that individuals find,  
Or God and Nature meant to mere mankind,  
Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,  
Lie in three words, Health, Peace, and Competence.  
But Health consists with Temperance alone;  
And Peace, oh Virtue! Peace is all thy own.  
The good or bad the gifts of Fortune gain;  
But these less taste them, as they worse obtain.

Say, in pursuit of profit or delight,  
Who risk the most, that take wrong means, or right?  
Of Vice or Virtue, whether blest or curst,  
Which meets contempt, or which compassion first?  
Count all th' advantage prosperous Vice attains,  
'Tis but what Virtue flies from and disdains:  
And grant the bad what happiness they would,  
One they must want, which is to pass for good.  
Oh blind to truth, and God's whole scheme below,  
Who fancy bliss to Vice, to Virtue woe!

Who sees and follows that great scheme the best,  
Best knows the blessing, and will most be blest.  
But fools, the good alone, unhappy call,  
For ills or accidents that chance to all.  
See Falkland dies, the virtuous and the just!  
See godlike Turenne prostrate on the dust!  
See Sidney bleeds amid the martial strife!  
Was this their virtue, or contempt of life?

Say, was it virtue, more though Heaven ne'er gave,  
Lamented Digby! sunk thee to the grave?  
Tell me, if virtue made the son expire,  
Why, full of days and honour, lives the sire?  
Why drew Marseilles' good bishop purer breath,  
When Nature sicken'd, and each gale was death?  
Or why so long (in life if long can be)  
Lent Heaven a parent to the poor and me?

What makes all physical or moral ill?  
There deviates Nature, and here wanders will.  
God sends not ill; if rightly understood,  
Or partial ill is universal good,  
Or change admits, or Nature lets it fall,  
Short, and but rare, till man improv'd it all.  
We just as wisely might of Heaven complain  
That righteous Abel was destroyed by Cain,  
As that the virtuous son is ill at ease  
When his lewd father gave the dire disease.

Think we, like some weak prince, th' Eternal Cause  
Prone for his favourites to reverse his laws?

Shall burning Ætna, if a sage requires,  
Forget to thunder, and recall her fires?  
On air or sea new motions be imprest,  
Oh blameless Bethel! to relieve thy breast?  
When the loose mountain trembles from on high,  
Shall gravitation cease, if you go by?  
Or some old temple, nodding to its fall,  
For Chariot's head reserve the hanging wall?

But still this world (so fitted for the knave)  
 Contents us not. A better shall we have?  
 A kingdom of the just then let it be:  
 But first consider how those just agree.  
 The good must merit God's peculiar care;  
 But who, but God, can tell us who they are?  
 One thinks on Calvin Heaven's own spirit fell;  
 Another deems him instrument of Hell;  
 If Calvin feels Heaven's blessing, or its rod,  
 This cries, there is, and that, there is no God.  
 What shocks one part, will edify the rest,  
 Nor with one system can they all be blest.  
 The very best will variously incline,  
 And what rewards your virtue, punish mine.  
 WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.—This world, 'tis true,  
 Was made for Cæsar—but for Titus too;  
 And which more blest? who chain'd his country, say,  
 Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?

"But sometimes Virtue starves, while Vice is fed."  
 What then? Is the reward of Virtue bread?  
 That, Vice may merit, 'tis the price of toil;  
 The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil;  
 The knave deserves it, when he tempts the main,  
 Where folly fights for kings, or dives for gain.  
 The good man may be weak, be indolent;  
 Nor is his claim to plenty, but content.  
 But grant him riches, your demand is o'er?  
 "No—shall the good want health, the good want power?"

Add health and power, and every earthly thing,  
 "Why bounded power? why private? why no king?"  
 Nay, why external for internal given?  
 Why is not man a god, and Earth a Heaven?  
 Who ask and reason thus, will scarce conceive  
 God gives enough, while he has more to give;  
 Immense the power, immense were the demand;  
 Say, at what part of Nature will they stand?

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,  
 The soul's calm sun-shine, and the heart-felt joy,  
 Is Virtue's prize: A better would you fix?  
 Then give Humility a coach and six,  
 Justice a conqueror's sword, or Truth a gown,  
 Or Public Spirit its great cure, a crown.  
 Weak, foolish man! will Heaven reward us there  
 With the same trash mad mortals wish for here?  
 The boy and man an individual makes,  
 Yet sigh'st thou now for apples and for cakes?  
 Go, like the Indian, in another life  
 Expect thy dog, thy bottle, and thy wife;  
 As well as dream such trifles are assign'd,  
 As toys and empires, for a godlike mind;  
 Rewards, that either would to Virtue bring  
 No joy, or be destructive of the thing;  
 How oft by these at sixty are undone  
 The virtues of a saint at twenty-one!  
 To whom can riches give, or trust,  
 Content, or pleasure, but the good and just?  
 Judges and senates have been bought for gold;  
 Esteem and love were never to be sold.  
 Oh fool! to think God hates the worthy mind,  
 The lover and the love of human-kind,  
 Whose life is healthful, and whose conscience clear,  
 Because he wants a thousand pounds a-year.

Honour and shame from no condition rise;  
 Act well your part, there all the honour lies.  
 Fortune in men has some small difference made,  
 One flaunts in rags, one flutters in brocade;  
 The cobbler apron'd, and the parson gown'd,  
 The friar hooded, and the monarch crown'd.

"What differ more," you cry, "than crown and cowl!"

I'll tell you, friend! a wise man and a fool.  
 You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,  
 Or, cobbler-like, the parson will be drunk,  
 Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;  
 The rest is all but leather or prunella.

Stuck o'er with titles, and hung round with strings,

That thou mayst be by kings, or whores of kings.  
 Boast the pure blood of an illustrious race,  
 In quiet flow from Lucrece to Lucrece:  
 But, by your father's worth if yours you rate,  
 Count me those only who were good and great.  
 Go! if your ancient, but ignoble blood  
 Has crept through scoundrels ever since the Flood,  
 Go! and pretend your family is young;  
 Nor own your fathers have been fools so long.  
 What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?  
 Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards.

Look next on greatness; say, where greatness lies:

"Where but among the heroes and the wise?"  
 Heroes are much the same, the point's agreed,  
 From Macedonia's madman to the Swede;  
 The whole strange purpose of their lives, to find,  
 Or make, an enemy of all mankind!  
 Not one looks backward, onward still he goes,  
 Yet ne'er looks forward further than his nose.  
 No less alike the politic and wise:  
 All say slow things, with circumspective eyes:  
 Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,  
 Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.  
 But grant that those can conquer, these can cheat:  
 'Tis phrase absurd to call a villain great;  
 Who wickedly is wise, or madly brave,  
 Is but the more a fool, the more a knave.  
 Who noble ends by noble means obtains,  
 Or, failing, smiles in exile or in chains,  
 Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed  
 Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

What's the fame? a fancy'd life in others' breath,  
 A thing beyond us, ev'n before our death.  
 Just what you hear, you have; and what's unknown,  
 The same, my lord, if Tully's, or your own.  
 All that we feel of it begins and ends  
 In the small circle of our foes or friends;  
 To all beside as much an empty shade  
 An Eugene living, as a Cæsar dead;  
 Alike or when, or where they shone, or shine,  
 Or on the Rubicon, or on the Rhine.  
 A wit's a feather, and a chief a rod:  
 An honest man's the noblest work of God.  
 Fame but from death a villain's name can save,  
 As Justice tears his body from the grave;  
 When what 't' oblivion better were resign'd,  
 Is hung on high to poison half mankind.  
 All fame is foreign, but of true desert;  
 Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:  
 One self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
 Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas;  
 And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,  
 Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

In parts superior what advantage lies?  
 Tell (for you can) what is it to be wise?  
 'Tis but to know how little can be known;  
 To see all others faults, and feel our own:  
 Condemn'd in business or in arts to drudge,  
 Without a second, or without a judge:

Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land?  
 All fear, none aid you, and few understand.  
 Painful pre-eminence! yourself to view  
 Above life's weakness, and its comforts too.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account;  
 Make fair deductions; see to what they mount:  
 How much of other each is sure to cost;  
 How much for other oft is wholly lost;  
 How inconsistent greater goods with these;  
 How sometimes life is risk'd, and always ease:  
 Think, and if still the things thy envy call,  
 Why, wouldst thou be the man to whom they fall?  
 Do sigh for ribbands, if thou art so silly,  
 Mark how they grace Lord Umbra, or Sir Billy.  
 See yellow dirt the passion of thy life?  
 Look but on Gripus, or on Gripus' wife.  
 If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shin'd,  
 The wisest, brightest, meanest of mankind:  
 Or ravish'd with the whistling of a name,  
 See Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame!  
 If all, united, thy ambition call,  
 From ancient story, learn to scorn them all.  
 Here, in the rich, the honour'd, fam'd, and great,  
 See the false scale of happiness complete!  
 In hearts of kings, or arms of queens who lay,  
 How happy! those to ruin, these betray.  
 Mark by what wretched steps their glory grows,  
 From dirt and sea-weed, as proud Venice rose;  
 In each, how guilt and greatness equal ran,  
 And all that rais'd the hero, sunk the man:  
 How Europe's laurels on their brows behold,  
 But stain'd with blood, or ill exchang'd for gold:  
 When see them broke with toils, or sunk in ease,  
 Or infamous for plunder'd provinces.  
 O! wealth ill-fated; which no act of fame  
 E'er taught to shine, or sanctify'd from shame!  
 That greater bliss attends their close of life?  
 Some greedy minion, or imperious wife,  
 The trophy'd arches, story'd halls invade,  
 And haunt their slumbers in the pompous shade.  
 Las! not dazzled with their noon-tide ray,  
 Compute the morn and evening to the day;  
 Be whole amount of that enormous fame,  
 A tale, that blends their glory with their shame!  
 Know then this truth (enough for man to know),  
 Virtue alone is happiness below."

Be only point where human bliss stands still,  
 And tastes the good without the fall to ill;  
 Where only merit constant pay receives,  
 A bliss in what it takes, and what it gives; -  
 The joy unequall'd, if its end it gain,  
 And if it lose, attended with no pain:  
 Without satiety, though e'er so blest,  
 And but more relish'd as the more distress'd:  
 The broadest mirth unfeeling Folly wears,  
 Less pleasing far than Virtue's very tears:  
 Good, from each object, from each place acquir'd,  
 For ever exercis'd, yet never tir'd;  
 Never elated, while one man's oppress'd;  
 Never dejected, while another's blest;  
 And where no wants, no wishes can remain,  
 Since but to wish more virtue, is to gain.

See the sole bliss Heaven could on all bestow!  
 Which who but feels can taste, but thinks can know:  
 Let poor with fortune, and with learning blind,  
 The bad must miss; the good, untaught, will find;  
 Have to no sect, who takes no private road,  
 But looks through Nature, up to Nature's God;  
 Pursues that chain which links th' immense design,  
 Joins Heaven and Earth, and mortal and divine;

Sees, that no being any bliss can know,  
 But touches some above, and some below;  
 Learns from this union of the rising whole  
 The first, last purpose of the human soul;  
 And knows where faith, law, morals, all began,  
 All end in love of God, and love of man.  
 For him alone, Hope leads from goal to goal,  
 And opens still, and opens on his soul:  
 Till lengthen'd on to Faith, and unconfin'd,  
 It pours the bliss that fills up all the mind.  
 He sees, why Nature plants in man alone  
 Hope of known bliss, and faith in bliss unknown:  
 (Nature, whose dictates to no other kind  
 Are given in vain, but what they seek they find:)  
 Wise is her present; she connects in this  
 His greatest virtue with his greatest bliss;  
 At once his own bright prospect to be blest;  
 And strongest motive to assist the rest.

Self-love thus push'd to social, to divine,  
 Gives thee to make thy neighbour's blessing thine.  
 Is this too little for the boundless heart?  
 Extend it, let thy enemies have part.  
 Grasp the whole worlds of reason, life, and sense,  
 In one close system of benevolence:  
 Happier as kinder, in what'er degree,  
 And height of bliss but height of charity.

God loves from whole to parts: but human soul  
 Must rise from individual to the whole.  
 Self-love but serves the virtuous mind to wake,  
 As the small pebble stirs the peaceful lake;  
 The centre mov'd, a circle straight succeeds,  
 Another still, and still another spreads;  
 Friend, parent, neighbour, first it will embrace;  
 His country next; and next all human race;  
 Wide and more wide, th' o'erflowings of the mind  
 Take every creature in, of every kind;  
 Earth smiles around, with boundless bounty blest,  
 And Heaven beholds its image in his breast.

Come then, my friend! my genius! come along!  
 Oh master of the poet, and the song!  
 And while the Muse now stoops, or now ascends,  
 To man's low passions, or their glorious ends,  
 Teach me, like thee, in various nature wise,  
 To fall with dignity, with temper rise;  
 Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer,  
 From grave to gay, from lively to severe;  
 Correct with spirit, eloquent with ease,  
 Intent to reason, or polite to please.  
 Oh! while along the stream of time thy name  
 Expanded flies, and gathers all its fame;  
 Say, shall my little bark attendant sail,  
 Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale?  
 When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose,  
 Whose sons shall blush their fathers were thy foes,  
 Shall then this verse to future age pretend  
 Thou wert my guide, philosopher, and friend?  
 That, urg'd by thee, I turn'd the tuneful art,  
 From sounds to things, from fancy to the heart;  
 For Wit's false mirror held up Nature's light;  
 Show'd erring Pride, ~~WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT~~;  
 That reason, passion, answer one great aim;  
 That true self-love and social are the same;  
 That virtue only makes our bliss below;  
 And all our knowledge is, ourselves to know.



## MORAL ESSAYS,

IN FOUR EPISTLES TO SEVERAL PERSONS.

Est brevitæ opus, ut currat sententia, neu se  
Impediat verbis lassas onerantibus aures:  
Et sermone opus est modo tristi, sæpe jocosò,  
Defendente vicem modo Rhetoris atque Poëtæ,  
Interdum urbani, parcentis viribus, atque  
Extenuantis eas consulto.

HOR.

TO SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, L. COBHAM.

## EPISTLE I.

OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND CHARACTERS OF MEN.

*Argument.*

I. That it is not sufficient for this knowledge to consider man in the abstract: books will not serve the purpose, nor yet our own experience singly. General maxims, unless they be formed upon both, will be but notional. Some peculiarity in every man, characteristic to himself, yet varying from himself. Difficulties arising from our own passions, fancies, faculties. The shortness of life to observe in, and the uncertainty of the principles of action in men to observe by. Our own principle of action often hid from ourselves. Some few characters plain, but in general confounded, dissembled, or inconsistent. The same man utterly different in different places and seasons. Unimaginable weaknesses in the greatest. Nothing constant and certain but God and nature. No judging of the motives from the actions; the same actions proceeding from contrary motives, and the same motives influencing contrary actions. II. Yet, to form characters, we can only take the strongest actions of a man's life, and try to make them agree: the utter uncertainty of this, from nature itself, and from policy. Characters given according to the rank of men of the world: and some reason for it. Education alters the nature, or at least character of many. Actions, passions, opinions, manners, humours, or principles, all subject to change. No judging by nature. III. It only remains to find (if we can) his ruling passion: that will certainly influence all the rest, and can reconcile the seeming or real inconsistency of all his actions. Instanced in the extraordinary character of Clodio. A caution against mistaking second qualities for first, which will destroy all possibility of the knowledge of mankind. Examples of the strength of the ruling passion, and its continuation to the last breath.

Yet, you despise the man to books confin'd,  
Who from his study rails at human-kind;  
Though what he learns he speaks, and may advance  
Some general maxims, or be right by chance.  
The coxcomb bird, so talkative and grave,  
That from his cage cries cuckold, whore, and knave,  
Though many a passenger he rightly call,  
You hold him no philosopher at all.

And yet the fate of all extremes is such,  
Men may be read, as well as books, too much.  
To observations which ourselves we make,  
We grow more partial for th' observer's sake;  
To written wisdom, as another's, less:  
Maxims are drawn from notions, these from guess.  
There's some peculiar in each leaf and grain,  
Some unmark'd fibre, or some varying vein:  
Shall only man be taken in the gross?  
Grant but as many sorts of mind as moss.

That each from other differs, first confess;  
Next, that he varies from himself no less;  
Add nature's, custom's, reason's, passion's strife,  
And all opinion's colours cast on life.  
Our depths who fathoms, or our shallows finds,  
Quick whirls, and shifting eddies, of our minds?  
On human actions reason though you can,  
It may be reason, but it is not man:  
His principle of action once explore,  
That instant 'tis his principle no more.  
Like following life through creatures you dissect,  
You lose it in the moment you detect.

Yet more; the difference is as great between  
The optics seeing, as the objects seen.  
All manners take a tincture from our own;  
Or come discolour'd through our passions shown.  
Or Fancy's beam enlarges, multiplies,  
Contracts, inverts, and gives ten thousand dyes.  
Nor will life's stream for observation stay,  
It hurries all too fast to mark their way:  
In vain sedate reflections we would make,  
When half our knowledge we must snatch, not take.  
Oft, in the passion's wild rotation tost,  
Our spring of action to ourselves is lost:  
Tir'd, not determin'd, to the last we yield,  
And what comes then is master of the field.  
As the last image of that troubled heap,  
When sense subsides and fancy sports in sleep,  
(Though past the recollection of the thought,)  
Becomes the stuff of which our dream is wrought:  
Something as dim to our internal view,  
Is thus, perhaps, the cause of most we do.

True, some are open, and to all men known;  
Others, so very close, they're hid from none;  
(So darkness strikes the sense no less than light.)  
Thus gracious Chandos is belov'd at sight;  
And every child hates Shylock, though his soul  
Still sits at squat, and peeps not from its hole.  
At half mankind when generous Manly raves,  
All know 'tis virtue, for he thinks them knaves:  
When universal homage Umbra pays,  
All see 'tis vice, an itch of vulgar praise.  
When flattery glares, all hate it in a queen,  
While one there is who charms us with his spleen.

But these plain characters we rarely find:  
Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind  
Or puzzling contraries confound the whole;  
Or affectations quite reverse the soul.  
The dull, flat falsehood serves for policy;  
And, in the cunning, truth itself's a lie:  
Unthought-of frailties cheat us in the wise;  
The fool lies hid in inconsistencies.

See the same man, in vigour, in the gout;  
Alone, in company; in place, or out;  
Early at business, and at hazard late;  
Mad at a fox-chace, wise at a debate;  
Drunk at a borough, civil at a ball;  
Friendly at Hackney, faithless at Whitehall.  
Catius is ever moral, ever grave,  
Thinks who endures a knave, is next a knave.

Save just at dinner — then prefers, no doubt,  
A rogue with venison to a saint without.

Who would not praise Patricio's high desert,  
His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,  
His comprehensive head! all interests weigh'd,  
All Europe sav'd, yet Britain not betray'd.  
He thanks you not, his pride is in piquette,  
Newmarket fame, and judgment at a bet. [ron!]

What made (say, Montagne, or more sage Char-  
Otho a warrior, Cromwell a buffoon?

A perjured prince a leaden saint revere,  
A godless regent tremble at a star?  
The throne a bigot keep, a genius quit,  
Faithless through piety, and dup'd through wit?  
Europe a woman, child, or dotard rule,  
And just her wisest monarch made a fool?

Know, God and Nature only are the same:  
In man, the judgment shoots a flying game;

A bird of passage! gone as soon as found,  
Now in the Moon perhaps, now under ground.

In vain the sage, with retrospective eye,  
Would from th' apparent what conclude the why,  
Infer the motive from the deed, and show,  
That what we chanc'd, was what we meant to do.  
Behold if Fortune or a mistress frowns,  
Some plunge in business, others shave their crowns;  
To ease the soul of one oppressive weight,  
This quits an empire, that embroils a state:  
The same adust complexion has impell'd  
Charles to the convent, Philip to the field.

Not always actions show the man: we find  
Who does a kindness, is not therefore kind:  
Perhaps prosperity becalm'd his breast,  
Perhaps the wind just shifted from the east:  
Not therefore humble he who seeks retreat,  
Not therefore guides his steps, and bids him shun the great:  
Who combats bravely is not therefore brave,  
He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave:  
Who reasons wisely is not therefore wise,  
His pride in reasoning, not in acting, lies.

But grant that actions best discover man;  
Take the most strong, and sort them as you can.  
Few that glare, each character must mark,  
You balance not the many in the dark.

What will you do with such as disagree?  
Oppress them, or miscall them policy?  
Must then at once (the character to save)  
Be plain rough hero turn a crafty knave?  
Alas! in truth the man but chang'd his mind,  
Perhaps was sick, in love, or had not din'd.  
Ask why from Britain Cæsar would retreat?  
Cæsar himself might whisper, he was beat.

Why risk the world's great empire for a punk?  
Cæsar perhaps might answer, he was drunk.  
But, sage historians! 'tis your task to prove  
The action, conduct; one, heroic love.

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn:  
A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn;  
A judge is just, a chancellor juster still;  
A gownman learn'd; a bishop, what you will;  
Vise, if a minister; but, if a king, [thing-  
More wise, more learn'd, more just, more every  
Court-virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,  
Born where Heaven's influence scarce can penetrate:  
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,  
They please as beauties, here as wonders strike.  
Though the same Sun with all diffusive rays  
Gush in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,  
We prize the stronger effort of his power,  
And justly set the gem above the flower.

'Tis education forms the common mind;  
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd.  
Boastful and rough, your first son is a 'squire;  
The next a tradesman meek, and much a liar:  
Tom struts a soldier, open, bold, and brave;  
Will sneaks a scrivener, an exceeding knave:  
Is he a churchman? then he's fond of power:  
A quaker? sly: a presbyterian? sour:  
A smart free-thinker? all things in an hour.

Ask men's opinions: Scotto now shall tell  
How trade increases, and the world goes well;  
Strike off his pension, by the setting sun,  
And Britain, if not Europe, is undone.

That gay free-thinker, a fine talker once,  
What turns him now a stupid, silent dunce?  
Some god, or spirit, he has lately found;  
Or chanc'd to meet a minister that frown'd.

Judge we by nature? habit can efface,  
Interest o'ercome, or policy take place:  
By actions? those uncertainty divides:  
By passions? these dissimulation hides:  
Opinions? they still take a wider range:  
Find, if you can, in what you cannot change.

Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes,  
Tenets with books, and principles with times.

Search then the ruling passion: there, alone,  
The wild are constant, and the cunning known;  
The fool consistent, and the false sincere;  
Priests, princes, women, no dissemblers here.  
This clue once found, unravels all the rest,  
The prospect clears, and Wharton stands confest.  
Wharton, the scorn and wonder of our days,  
Whose ruling passion was the lust of praise;  
Born with whate'er could win it from the wise,  
Women and fools must like him, or he dies:  
Though gay wandering senates hung on all he spoke,  
The club must hail him master of the joke.  
Shall parts so various aim at nothing new?  
He'll shine a Tully and a Wilmot too.

Then turns repentant, and his God adores  
With the same spirit that he drinks and whores;  
Enough if all around him but admire,  
And now the punk applaud, and now the friar.  
Thus with each gift of Nature and of Art,  
And wanting nothing but an honest heart;  
Grown all to all, from no one vice exempt;  
And most contemptible, to shun contempt;  
His passion still, to covet general praise;  
His life, to forfeit it a thousand ways:  
A constant bounty, which no friend has made;  
An angel tongue, which no man can persuade;  
A fool, with more of wit than half mankind,  
Too rash for thought, for action too refin'd:  
A tyrant to the wife his heart approves;  
A rebel to the very king he loves;  
He dies, sad outcast of each church and state,  
And, harder still! flagitious, yet not great.  
Ask you why Wharton broke through every rule?  
'Twas all for fear the knaves should call him fool.

Nature well known, no prodigies remain,  
Comets are regular, and Wharton plain.

Yet, in this search, the wisest may mistake,  
If second qualities for first they take.  
When Catiline by rapine swell'd his store;  
When Cæsar made a noble dame a whore;  
In this the lust, in that the avarice,  
Were means, not ends; ambition was the vice.  
That very Cæsar, born in Scipio's days,  
Had aim'd, like him, by chastity, at praise.

Lucullus, when frugality could charm,  
Had roasted turnips in the Sabine farm.  
In vain the observer eyes the builder's toil,  
But quite mistakes the scaffold for the pile.

In this one passion man can strength enjoy,  
As fits give vigour, just when they destroy.  
Time, that on all things lays his lenient hand,  
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand.  
Consistent in our follies and our sins,  
Here honest Nature ends as she begins.

Old politicians chew on wisdom past,  
And totter on in business to the last;  
As weak, as earnest; and as gravely out,  
As sober Lanesborow dancing in the gout.

Behold a reverend sire, whom want of grace  
Has made the father of a nameless race,  
Shov'd from the wall perhaps, or rudely press'd  
By his own son, that passes by unblest'd:  
Still to his wench he crawls on knocking knees,  
And envies every sparrow that he sees.

A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;  
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:  
"Mercy!" cries Helluo, "mercy on my soul!  
Is there no hope?—Alas!—then bring the jowl."

The frugal crone, whom praying priests attend,  
Still strives to save the hallow'd taper's end,  
Collects her breath, as ebbing life retires,  
For one puff more, and in that puff expires.

"Odious! in woollen! 'twould a saint provoke,"  
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke,)  
"No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace,  
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face:  
One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead—  
And—Betty—give this cheek a little red."

The courtier smooth, who forty years had shin'd  
An humble servant to all human-kind, [stir,  
Just brought out this, when scarce his tongue could  
"If—where I'm going—I could serve you, sir!"

"I give and I devise" (old Euclio said,  
And sigh'd) "my lands and tenements to Ned."  
Your money, sir?—"My money, sir, what all?  
Why, if I must"—(then wept) "I give it Paul."  
The manor, sir?—"The manor! hold," he cry'd.  
"Not that—I cannot part with that,"—and dy'd.

And you! brave Cobham, to the latest breath,  
Shall feel your ruling passion strong in death:  
Such in those moments as in all the past,  
"Oh, save my country, Heaven!" shall be your last.

### TO A LADY.

### EPISTLE II.

#### OF THE CHARACTERS OF WOMEN.

Nothing so true as what you once let fall,  
"Most women have no characters at all."  
Matter too soft a lasting mark to bear,  
And best distinguish'd by black, brown, or fair.

How many pictures of one nymph we view,  
All how unlike each other, all how true!  
Arcadia's countess, here, in ermin'd pride,  
Is there, Pastora by a fountain side.  
Here Fannia, leering on her own good man,  
And there, a naked Leda with a swan.  
Let then the fair-one beautifully cry,  
In Magdalene's loose hair, and lifted eye,  
Or drest in smiles of sweet Cecilia shine,  
With simpering angels, palms, and harps divine;

Whether the charmer sinner it, or saint it,  
If folly grow romantic, I must paint it.

Come then, the colours and the ground prepare!  
Dip in the rainbow, trick her off in air;  
Choose a firm cloud, before it fall, and in it  
Catch, ere she change, the Cynthia of this minute.

Rufa, whose eye, quick glancing o'er the Park,  
Attracts each light gay meteor of a spark,  
Agrees as ill with Rufa studying Locke,  
As Sappho's diamonds with her dirty smock;  
Or Sappho at her toilet's greasy task,  
With Sappho fragrant at an evening mask:  
So morning insects, that in muck begun,  
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting-sun.

How soft is Sillia! fearful to offend;  
The frail-one's advocate, the weak-one's friend.  
To her Calista prov'd her conduct nice,  
And good Simplicius asks of her advice.  
Sudden, she storms! she raves! You tip the wink,  
But spare your censure; Sillia does not drink.  
All eyes may see from what the change arose,  
All eyes may see—a pimple on her nose.

Papillia, wedded to her amorous spark,  
Sighs for the shades—"How charming is a park!"  
A park is purchas'd, but the fair he sees  
All bath'd in tears—"Oh odious, odious trees!"

Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,  
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;  
Fine by defect, and delicately weak,  
Their happy spots the nice admirer take.  
'Twas thus Calypso once each heart alarm'd,  
A w'd without virtue, without beauty charm'd;  
Her tongue bewitch'd as oddly as her eyes,  
Less wit than mimic, more a wit than wise;  
Strange graces still, and stranger flights she had,  
Was just not ugly, and was just not mad;  
Yet ne'er so sure our passion to create,  
As when she touch'd the brink of all we hate.

Narcissa's nature, tolerably mild,  
To make a wash, would hardly stew a child;  
Has ev'n been prov'd to grant a lover's prayer,  
And paid a tradesman once to make him stare;  
Gave alms at Easter, in a Christian trim,  
And made a widow happy, for a whim.  
Why then declare good-nature is her scorn,  
When 'tis by that alone she can be borne?  
Why pique all mortals, yet affect a name?  
A fool to pleasure, yet a slave to fame:  
Now deep in Taylor and the Book of Martyrs,  
Now drinking citron with his grace and Chartres;  
Now conscience chills her, and now passion burns;  
And atheism and religion take their turns;  
A very heathen in the carnal part,  
Yet still a sad good Christian at her heart.

See Sin in state, majestically drunk,  
Proud as a peeress, prouder as a punk;  
Chaste to her husband, frank to all beside,  
A teeming mistress, but a barren bride,  
What then? let blood and body bear the fault,  
Her head's untouch'd, that noble seat of thought;  
Such this day's doctrine—in another fit  
She sins with poets through pure love of wit.  
What has not fir'd her bosom or her brain?  
Cæsar and Tall-boy, Charles and Charlemagne.  
As Helluo, late dictator of the feast,  
The nose of Haut-gout, and the tip of Taste,  
Critiqu'd your wine, and analys'd your meat,  
Yet on plain pudding deign'd at home to eat:  
So Philomede, lecturing all mankind  
On the soft passion, and the taste refin'd,

address, the delicacy — stoops at once,  
 and makes her hearty meal upon a dunce.  
 Flavia's a wit, has too much sense to pray;  
 to toast our wants and wishes, is her way;  
 she asks of God, but of her stars, to give  
 a mighty blessing, "while we live, to live."  
 even all for death, that opiate of the soul!  
 Cretia's dagger, Rosamonda's bowl.  
 What can cause such impotence of mind?  
 spark too fickle, or a spouse too kind?  
 wretch! with pleasures too refin'd to please;  
 with too much spirit to be e'er at ease;  
 with too much quickness ever to be taught;  
 with too much thinking to have common thought:  
 to purchase pain with all that joy can give,  
 and die of nothing but a rage to live.  
 Turn then from wits; and look on Simo's mate,  
 as so meek, no ass so obstinate.  
 her, that owns her faults, but never mends,  
 cause she's honest, and the best of friends.  
 her, whose life the church and scandal share,  
 never in a passion, or a prayer.  
 her, who laughs at Hell, but (like her grace)  
 cries, "Ah! how charming, if there's no such  
 place!"  
 who in sweet vicissitude appears  
 mirth and opium, ratifac and tears,  
 daily anodyne, and nightly draught,  
 kill those foes to fair-ones, time and thought.  
 man and fool are two hard things to hit;  
 true no-meaning puzzles more than wit.  
 But what are these to great Atossa's mind?  
 force once herself, by turns all woman-kind!  
 ho, with herself, or others, from her birth  
 ends all her life one warfare upon Earth:  
 ings, in exposing knaves, and painting fools,  
 it is, whate'er she hates and ridicules.  
 thought advances, but her eddy brain  
 hicks it about, and down it goes again.  
 ill sixty years the world has been her trade,  
 the wisest fool much time has ever made.  
 om loveless youth to unexpected age  
 passion gratify'd, except her rage,  
 much the fury still outran the wit,  
 the pleasure mist her, and the scandal hit.  
 ho breaks with her, provokes revenge from  
 Hell,  
 at he's a bolder man who dares be well.  
 er every turn with violence pursued,  
 or more a storm her hate than gratitude:  
 that each passion turns, or soon or late;  
 ve, if it makes her yield, must make her hate:  
 periors? death! and equals? what a curse!  
 at an inferior not dependant? worse.  
 fend her, and she knows not to forgive;  
 blige her, and she'll hate you while you live:  
 ut die, and she'll adore you — Then the bust  
 nd temple rise — then fall again to dust.  
 ast night, her lord was all that's good and great;  
 knave this morning, and his will a cheat.  
 range! by the means defeated of the ends,  
 y spirit robb'd of power, by warmth of friends,  
 y wealth of followers! without one distress  
 ick of herself, through very selfishness!  
 tossa, curs'd with every granted prayer,  
 childless with all her children, wants an heir.  
 o heirs unknown descends th' unguarded store,  
 wanders, Heaven-directed, to the poor.  
 Pictures, like these, dear madam, to design,  
 asks no firm hand, and no unerring line;

Some wandering touches, some reflected light,  
 Some flying stroke alone can hit them right:  
 For how should equal colours do the knack?  
 Cameleons who can paint in white and black?  
 "Yet Chloe sure was form'd without a spot." —  
 Nature in her then err'd not, but forgot.  
 "With every pleasing, every prudent part,  
 Say, what can Chloe want?" — She wants a heart.  
 She speaks, behaves, and acts just as she ought;  
 But never, never reach'd one generous thought.  
 Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour,  
 Content to dwell in decencies for ever.  
 So very reasonable, so unmov'd,  
 As never yet to love, or to be lov'd.  
 She, while her lover pants upon her breast,  
 Can mark the figures on an Indian chest;  
 And when she sees her friend in deep despair,  
 Observes how much a chintz exceeds mohair.  
 Forbid it, Heaven, a favour or a debt  
 She e'er should cancel — but she may forget.  
 Safe is your secret still in Chloe's ear;  
 But none of Chloe's shall you ever hear.  
 Of all her dears she never slander'd one,  
 But cares not if a thousand are undone.  
 Would Chloe know if you're alive or dead?  
 She bids her footman put it in her head.  
 Chloe is prudent — Would you too be wise?  
 Then never break your heart when Chloe dies.  
 One certain portrait may (I grant) be seen,  
 Which Heaven has varnish'd out, and made a queen:  
 The same for ever! and describ'd by all  
 With truth and goodness, as with crown and ball.  
 Poets heap virtues, painters gems at will,  
 And show their zeal, and hide their want of skill.  
 'Tis well — but, artists! who can paint or write,  
 To draw the naked is your true delight.  
 That robe of quality so struts and swells,  
 None see what parts of Nature it conceals:  
 Th' exactest traits of body or of mind,  
 We owe to models of an humble kind.  
 If Queensberry to strip there's no compelling,  
 'Tis from a handmaid we must take a Helen.  
 From peer or bishop 'tis no easy thing  
 To draw the man who loves his God, or king:  
 Alas! I copy (or my draught would fail)  
 From honest Mah'met, or plain parson Hale.  
 But grant, in public, men sometimes are shown,  
 A woman's seen in private life alone:  
 Our bolder talents in full life display'd;  
 Your virtues open fairest in the shade.  
 Bred to disguise, in public 'tis you hide;  
 There, none distinguish 'twixt your shame or pride.  
 Weakness or delicacy; all so nice,  
 That each may seem a virtue, or a vice.  
 In men, we various ruling passions find;  
 In women, two almost divide the kind:  
 Those, only fix'd, they first or last obey,  
 The love of pleasure, and the love of away.  
 That, Nature gives; and where the lesson taught  
 Is but to please, can pleasure seem a fault?  
 Experience, this; by man's oppression curst,  
 They seek the second not to lose the first.  
 Men, some to business, some to pleasure take;  
 But every woman is at heart a rake:  
 Men, some to quiet, some to public strife;  
 But every lady would be queen for life.  
 Yet mark the fate of a whole sex of queens!  
 Power all their end, but beauty all the means:  
 In youth they conquer with so wild a rage,  
 As leaves them scarce a subject in their age:  
 B b 4

For foreign glory, foreign joy, they roam ;  
 No thought of peace or happiness at home.  
 But wisdom's triumph is well-tim'd retreat,  
 As hard a science to the fair as great !  
 Beauties, like tyrants, old and friendless grown,  
 Yet hate repose, and dread to be alone,  
 Worn out in public, weary every eye,  
 Nor leave one sigh behind them when they die.

Pleasures the sex, as children birds, pursue,  
 Still out of reach, yet never out of view ;  
 Sure, if they catch, to spoil the toy at most,  
 To covet flying, and regret when lost :  
 At last, to follies youth could scarce defend,  
 It grows their age's prudence to pretend ;  
 Asham'd to own they gave delight before,  
 Reduc'd to feign it, when they give no more.  
 As hags hold sabbaths, less for joy than spite,  
 So these their merry, miserable night ;  
 Still round and round the ghosts of beauty glide,  
 And haunt the places where their honour dy'd.

See how the world its veterans rewards !  
 A youth of frolics, an old-age of cards :  
 Fair to no purpose, artful to no end ;  
 Young without lovers, old without a friend ;  
 A fop their passion, but their prize a sot ;  
 Alive, ridiculous ; and dead, forgot !

Ah ! friend ! to dazzle let the vain design ;  
 To raise the thought, and touch the heart, be thine !  
 That charm shall grow, while what fatigues the ring,  
 Flaunts and goes down, an unregarded thing :  
 So when the Sun's broad beam has tir'd the sight,  
 All mild ascends the Moon's more sober light,  
 Serene in virgin modesty she shines,  
 And unobserv'd the glaring orb declines.

Oh ! blest with temper, whose unclouded ray  
 Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day :  
 She, who can love a sister's charms, or hear  
 Sighs for a daughter with unwounded ear ;  
 She who ne'er answers till a husband cools,  
 Or, if she rules him, never shows she rules ;  
 Charms by accepting, by submitting ways,  
 Yet has her humour most, when she obeys ;  
 Let fops or Fortune fly which way they will,  
 Disdains all loss of tickets, or codille ;  
 Spleen, vapours, or small-pox, above them all,  
 And mistress of herself, though china fall.

And yet, believe me, good as well as ill,  
 Woman's at best a contradiction still.  
 Heaven when it strives to polish all it can  
 Its last best work, but forms a softer man ;  
 Picks from each sex, to make the favourite blest,  
 Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest :  
 Blends, in exception to all general rules,  
 Your taste of follies, with our scorn of fools :  
 Reserve with frankness, art with truth ally'd,  
 Courage with softness, modesty with pride ;  
 Fix'd principles, with fancy ever new ;  
 Shakes all together, and produces — you.  
 Be this a woman's fame ! with this unblest,  
 Toasts live a scorn, and queens may die a jest.  
 This Phœbus promis'd (I forget the year)  
 When those blue eyes first open'd on the sphere ;  
 Ascendant Phœbus watch'd that hour with care,  
 Averted half your parents' simple prayer ;  
 And gave you beauty, but deny'd the pelf  
 That buys your sex a tyrant o'er its self.  
 The generous god, who wit and gold refines,  
 And ripens spirits as he ripens mines,  
 Kept dross for duchesses, the world shall know it,  
 To you gave sense, good-humour, and a poet.

TO ALLEN, LORD BATHURST.

### EPISTLE III.

ON THE USE OF RICHES.

#### Argument.

That it is known to few, most falling into one of the extremes, avarice or profusion. The point discussed, whether the invention of money has been more commodious or pernicious to mankind. That riches, either to the avaricious or the prodigal, cannot afford happiness, scarcely necessities. That avarice is an absolute frenzy, without an end or purpose. Conjectures about the motives of avaricious men. That the conduct of men, with respect to riches, can only be accounted for by the order of Providence, which works the general good out of extremes, and brings all to its great end by perpetual revolutions. How a miser acts upon principles which appear to him reasonable. How a prodigal does the same. The due medium, and true use of riches. The Man of Ross. The fate of the profuse and the covetous, in two examples ; both miserable in life and in death. The story of Sir Balaam.

P. Who shall decide when doctors disagree,  
 And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me ?  
 You hold the word, from Jove to Momus given,  
 That man was made the standing jest of Heaven ;  
 And gold but sent to keep the fools in play,  
 For some to heap, and some to throw away.

But I, who think more highly of our kind,  
 (And, surely, Heaven and I are of a mind,) Opine, that Nature, as in duty bound,  
 Deep hid the shining mischief under ground :  
 But when, by man's audacious labour won,  
 Flam'd forth this rival too, its sire, the Sun,  
 Then careful Heaven supply'd two sorts of men,  
 To squander these, and those to hide again.

Like doctors thus, when much dispute has past,  
 We find our tenets just the same at last.  
 Both fairly owning, riches, in effect,  
 No grace of Heaven, or token of th' elect ;  
 Given to the fool, the mad, the vain, the evil,  
 To Ward, to Waters, Chartres, and the Devil.

B. What nature wants, commodious gold bestows ;  
 'Tis thus we eat the bread another sows.

P. But how unequal it bestows, observe ;  
 'Tis thus we riot, while, who sow it, starve :  
 What nature wants (a phrase I must distrust)  
 Extends to luxury, extends to lust :  
 Useful, I grant, it serves what life requires,  
 But dreadful too, the dark assassin hires.

B. Trade it may help, society extend :

P. But lures the pirate, and corrupts the friend.

B. It raises armies in a nation's aid :

P. But bribes a senate, and the land's betray'd.

In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,  
 If secret gold sap on from knave to knave.  
 Once we confess, beneath the patriot's cloak,  
 From the crack'd bag the dropping Guinea spoke.  
 And jingling down the back-stairs, told the crew,  
 " Old Cato is as great a rogue as you."  
 Blest Paper-credit ! last and best supply !  
 That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly !

ld, imp'd by thee, can compass hardest things,  
 1 pocket states, can fetch or carry kings;  
 single leaf shall waft an army o'er,  
 ship off senates to some distant shore;  
 eaf, like Sibyl's, scatter to and fro  
 r fates and fortunes, as the wind shall blow:  
 gnant with thousands flits the scrap unseen,  
 d silent sells a king, or buys a queen.  
 Oh! that such bulky bribes as all might see,  
 l, as of old, encumber'd villany!  
 uld France or Rome divert our brave designs,  
 th all their brandies, or with all their wines?  
 at could they more than knights and 'squires  
 confound,  
 water all the quorum ten miles round?  
 statesman's slumbers how this speech would  
 spoil!

Sir, Spain has sent a thousand jars of oil;  
 ge bales of British cloth blockade the door;  
 hundred oxen at your levee roar."  
 Poor Avarice one torment more would find;  
 r could Profusion squander all in kind.  
 tride his cheese Sir Morgan might we meet:  
 d Worldly crying coals from street to street,  
 om, with a wig so wild, and mien so maz'd,  
 y mistakes for some poor tradesman craz'd.  
 d Colepepper's whole wealth been hops and  
 hogs,

ld he himself have sent it to the dogs?  
 grace will grieve: to White's a bull be led,  
 th spurning heels and with a butting head.  
 White's be carry'd, as to ancient games,  
 r coursers, vases, and alluring dames.  
 ll then Uxorio, if the stakes he sweep,  
 r home six whores, and make his lady weep?  
 soft Adonis, so perfum'd and fine,  
 ive to St. James's a whole herd of swine?  
 filthy check on all industrious skill,  
 spoil the nation's last great trade, quadrille!  
 ce then, my lord, on such a world we fall,  
 at say you? B. Say? Why take it, gold and  
 all.

P. What riches give us, let us then inquire?  
 at, fire, and clothes. B. What more? P. Meat,  
 clothes, and fire.

this too little? would you more than live?  
 is! 'tis more than Turner finds they give.  
 is! 'tis more than (all his visions past)  
 happy Wharton, waking, found at last!  
 at can they give? to dying Hopkins, heirs;  
 Chartres, vigour; Japhet, nose and ears?  
 n they, in gems bid pallid Hippia glow,  
 Fulvia's buckle ease the throbs below;  
 heal, old Narses, thy obscener ail,  
 ith all th' embroidery plaster'd at thy tail?  
 ey might (were Harpax not too wise to spend)  
 ve Harpax self the blessing of a friend;  
 find some doctor that would save the life  
 wretched Shylock, spite of Shylock's wife;  
 t thousands die, without or this or that,  
 e, and endow a college, or a cat.  
 o some, indeed, Heaven grants the happier fate,  
 enrich a bastard, or a son they hate.  
 Perhaps you think the poor might have their part;  
 nd damns the poor, and hates them from his  
 heart:

ve grave Sir Gilbert holds it for a rule  
 hat every man in want is knave or fool:  
 God cannot love" (says Blunt, with tearless eyes)  
 'The wretch he starves' — and piously denies:

But the good bishop, with a meeker air,  
 Admits, and leaves them, Providence's care.

Yet to be just to these poor men of pelf,  
 Each does but hate his neighbour as himself:  
 Damn'd to the mines, an equal fate betides  
 The slave that digs it, and the slave that hides.

B. Who suffer thus, mere charity should own,  
 Must act on motives powerful, though unknown.

P. Some war, some plague, or famine, they foresee,  
 Some revelation hid from you and me.

Why Shylock wants a meal, the cause is found;  
 He thinks a loaf will rise to fifty pound.

What made directors cheat in South-Sea year?  
 To live on venison when it sold so dear.

Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys?  
 Phryne foresees a general excise.

Why she and Sappho raise that monstrous sum?  
 Alas! they fear a man will cost a plum.

Wise Peter sees the world's respect for gold,  
 And therefore hopes this nation may be sold:  
 Glorious ambition! Peter, swell thy store,  
 And be what Rome's great Didius was before.

The crown of Poland, venal twice an age,  
 To just three millions stinted modest Gage.  
 But nobler scenes Maria's dreams unfold,  
 Hereditary realms, and worlds of gold.

Congenial souls; whose life one avarice joins,  
 And one fate buries in th' Asturian mines.

Much-injur'd Blunt! why bears he Britain's hate?  
 A wizard told him in these words our fate:

"At length Corruption, like a general flood,  
 (So long by watchful ministers withstood,) Shall deluge all;  
 And Avarice, creeping on, Spread like a low-born mist, and blot the sun;  
 Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks,  
 Peeress and butler share alike the box;  
 And judges job, and bishops bite the town,  
 And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown.  
 See Britain sunk in Lucre's sordid charms,  
 And France reveng'd of Anne's and Edward's  
 arms!"

'Twas no court-badge, great scrivener, fir'd thy brain,  
 Nor lordly luxury, nor city gain:  
 No, 'twas thy righteous end, asham'd to see  
 Senates degenerate, patriots disagree,  
 And nobly wishing party-rage to cease,  
 To buy both sides, and give thy country peace.

"All this is madness," cries a sober sage:  
 But who, my friend, has reason in his rage?  
 "The ruling passion, be it what it will,  
 The ruling passion conquers reason still."  
 Less mad the wildest whimsey we can frame,  
 Than even that passion, if it has no aim;  
 For though such motives folly you may call,  
 The folly's greater to have none at all.

Hear then the truth: "'Tis Heaven each passion  
 sends,

And different men directs to different ends.  
 Extremes in Nature equal good produce,  
 Extremes in man concur to general use."

Ask we what makes one keep, and one bestow?  
 That Power who bids the ocean ebb and flow,  
 Bids seed-time, harvest, equal course maintain,  
 Through reconcil'd extremes of drought and rain,  
 Builds life on death, on change duration founds,  
 And gives th' eternal wheels to know their rounds.

Riches, like insects, when conceal'd they lie,  
 Wait but for wings, and in their season fly.  
 Who sees pale Mammon pine amidst his store,  
 Sees but a backward steward for the poor;

This year, a reservoir, to keep and spare ;  
The next, a fountain, spouting through his heir,  
In lavish streams to quench a country's thirst,  
And men and dogs shall drink him till they burst.

Old Cotta sham'd his fortune and his birth,  
Yet was not Cotta void of wit or worth :  
What though (the use of barbarous spits forgot)  
His kitchen vied in coolness with his grot ?  
His court with nettles, moats with cresses stor'd,  
With soups unbought and sallads bless'd his board ?  
If Cotta liv'd on pulse, it was no more  
Than Bramins, saints, and sages did before :  
To cram the rich, was prodigal expense,  
And who would take the poor from Providence ?  
Like some lone Chartreux stands the good old Hall,  
Silence without, and fasts within the wall ;  
No rafter'd roofs with dance and tabor sound,  
No noontide bell invites the country round :  
Tenants with sighs the smokeless towers survey,  
And turn th' unwilling steeds another way :  
Benighted wanderers, the forest o'er,  
Curs'd the sav'd candle, and unopening door ;  
While the gaunt mastiff, growling at the gate,  
Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat.

Not so his son : he mark'd this oversight,  
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right.  
(For what to shun, will no great knowledge need ;  
But what to follow, is a task indeed.)  
Yet sure, of qualities deserving praise,  
More go to ruin fortunes, than to raise.  
What slaughter'd hecatombs, what floods of wine,  
Fill the capacious 'squire, and deep divine !  
Yet no mean motives this profusion draws,  
His oxen perish in his country's cause ;  
'Tis George and Liberty that crowns the cup,  
And zeal for that great house which eats him up.  
The woods recede around the naked seat,  
The Sylvens groan — no matter — for the fleet :  
Next goes his wool — to clothe our valiant bands :  
Last, for his country's love, he sells his lands.  
To town he comes, completes the nation's hope,  
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.  
And shall not Britain now reward his toils,  
Britain that pays her patriots with her spoils ?  
In vain at court the bankrupt pleads his cause,  
His thankless country leaves him to her laws.

The sense to value riches, with the art  
To enjoy them, and the virtue to impart,  
Not meanly, nor ambitiously pursued,  
Not sunk by sloth, nor rais'd by servitude ;  
To balance fortune by a just expense,  
Join with economy, magnificence ;  
With splendour, charity ; with plenty, health ;  
Oh teach us, Bathurst ! yet unspoil'd by wealth !  
That secret rare, between th' extremes to move  
Of mad Good-nature, and of mean Self-love.

B. To worth or want well-weigh'd, be bounty given,

And ease, or emulate, the care of Heaven ;  
(Whose measure full o'erflows on human race)  
Mend Fortune's fault, and justify her grace.  
Wealth in the gross is death, but life diffus'd ;  
As poison heals, in just proportion us'd :  
In heaps, like ambergris, a stink it lies,  
But well dispers'd, is incense to the skies.

P. Who starves by nobles, or with nobles eats ?  
The wretch that trusts them, and the rogue that cheats.

Is there a lord, who knows a cheerful noon  
Without a fiddler, flatterer, or buffoon ?

Whose table, Wit, or modest Merit share,  
Un-elbow'd by a gamester, pimp, or player ?  
Who copies yours, or Oxford's better part,  
To ease th' oppress'd, and raise the sinking heart ?  
Where'er he shines, oh Fortune, gild the scene,  
And angels guard him in the golden mean !  
There, English Bounty yet a while may stand,  
And Honour linger ere it leaves the land.

But all our praises why should lords engross ?  
Rise, honest Muse ! and sing the MAN of ROSS :  
Pleas'd Vaga echoes through her winding bounds.  
And rapid Severn hoarse applause resounds.  
Who hung with woods yon mountain's saltry brow ?

From the dry rock who bade the waters flow ?  
Not to the skies in useless columns tost,  
Or in proud falls magnificently lost ;  
But clear and artless pouring through the plain  
Health to the sick, and solace to the swain.  
Whose causeway parts the vale with shady rows ?  
Whose seats the weary traveller repose ?  
Who taught that heaven-directed spire to rise ?  
"The Man of Ross," each lisping babe replies.  
Behold the market-place with poor o'erspread !  
The Man of Ross divides the weekly bread :  
He feeds yon alms-house, neat, but void of state,  
Where Age and Want sit smiling at the gate ;  
Him portion'd maids, apprentic'd orphans blest,  
The young who labour, and the old who rest.  
Is any sick ? the Man of Ross relieves,  
Prescribes, attends, the medicine makes, and gives.  
Is there a variance ? enter but his door,  
Balk'd are the courts, and contest is no more.  
Despairing quacks with curses fled the place,  
And vile attorneys, now an useless race.

B. Thrice happy man ! enabled to pursue  
What all so wish, but want the power to do !  
Oh say, what sums that generous hand supply ?  
What mines to swell that boundless charity ?

P. Of debts and taxes, wife and children clear.  
This man possess — five hundred pounds a year.  
Blush, Grandeur, blush ! proud courts, withdraw  
your blaze !

Ye little stars ! hide your diminish'd rays.

B. And what ? no monument, inscription, stone ?  
His race, his form, his name almost unknown ?

P. Who builds a church to God, and not to Fame,  
Will never mark the marble with his name :  
Go, search it there, where to be born and die,  
Of rich and poor makes all the history ;  
Enough, that Virtue fill'd the space between ;  
Prov'd by the ends of being, to have been.  
When Hopkins dies, a thousand lights attend  
The wretch, who living sav'd a candle's end ;  
Shouldering God's altar a vile image stands,  
Belies his features, nay extends his hands ;  
That live-long wig, which Gorgon's self might own,  
Eternal buckle takes in Parian stone.  
Behold what blessings wealth to life can lend !  
And see, what comfort it affords our end.  
In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half-hung,  
The floors of plaster, and the walls of dung,  
On once a flock-bed, but repair'd with straw,  
With tape-ty'd curtains, never meant to draw,  
The George and Garter dangling from that bed  
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red,  
Great Villers lies — alas, how chang'd from him,  
That life of pleasure, and that soul of whim !  
Gallant and gay, in Cliveden's proud alcove,  
The tower of wanton Shrewsbury and Love ;

just as gay, at council, in a ring  
 mimick'd statesmen, and their merry king.  
 wit to flatter, left of all his store!  
 fool to laugh at, which he valued more.  
 ere, victor of his health, of fortune, friends,  
 d fame, this lord of useless thousands ends.  
 His grace's fate sage Cutler could foresee,  
 d well (he thought) advis'd him, "Live like me!"  
 well his grace reply'd, "Like you, Sir John!  
 at I can do, when all I have is gone."  
 solve me, Reason, which of these are worse,  
 unt with a full, or with an empty purse?  
 y life more wretched, Cutler, was confess'd,  
 ise, and tell me, was thy death more bless'd?  
 tler saw tenants break, and houses fall,  
 r very want he could not build a wall.  
 s only daughter in a stranger's power,  
 r very want; he could not pay a dower.  
 ew grey hairs his reverend temples crown'd,  
 was very want that sold them for two pound.  
 nat! ev'n deny'd a cordial at his end,  
 nish'd the doctor, and expell'd the friend?  
 nat but a want, which you perhaps think mad,  
 t numbers feel, the want of what he had!  
 tler and Brutus dying, both exclaim,  
 Virtue! and Wealth! what are ye but a name!"  
 r, for such worth are other worlds prepar'd?  
 are they both, in this, their own reward?  
 (notty point! to which we now proceed.  
 t you are tir'd — I'll tell a tale. — *B.* Agreed.  
*P.* Where London's column, pointing at the skies  
 ce a tall bully, lifts the head, and lies;  
 ere dwelt a citizen of sober fame,  
 plain good man, and Balaam was his name;  
 eligious, punctual, frugal, and so forth;  
 s word would pass for more than he was worth.  
 ne solid dish his week-day meal affords,  
 nd added pudding solemniz'd the Lord's:  
 nstant at church, and 'Change; his gains were  
 sure,  
 s givings rare, save farthings to the poor.  
 The devil was piqu'd such saintship to behold,  
 nd long'd to tempt him, like good Job of old;  
 ut Satan now is wiser than of yore,  
 nd tempts by making rich, not making poor.  
 Rous'd by the prince of air, the whirlwinds sweep  
 e surge, and plunge his father in the deep;  
 en full against his Cornish lands they roar,  
 nd two rich shipwrecks bless the lucky shore.  
 Sir Balaam now, he lives like other folks,  
 e takes his chirping pint, and cracks his jokes:  
 "Live like yourself," was soon my lady's word;  
 nd lo! two puddings smok'd upon the board.  
 Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,  
 a honest factor stole a gem away:  
 e pledg'd it to the knight, the knight had wit,  
 e kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.  
 me scruple rose, but thus he eas'd his thought,  
 I'll now give sixpence where I gave a groat;  
 here once I went to church, I'll now go twice —  
 nd am so clear too of all other vice."  
 he tempter saw his time: the work he ply'd;  
 ocks and subscriptions pour on every side,  
 ill all the demon makes his full descent  
 one abundant shower of cent per cent,  
 nks deep within him, and possesses whole,  
 hen dubs director, and secures his soul.  
 Behold Sir Balaam, now a man of spirit,  
 scribes his gettings to his parts and merit;

What late he call'd a blessing, now was wit,  
 And God's good providence, a lucky hit.  
 Things change their titles, as our manners turn:  
 His compting-house employ'd the Sunday morn:  
 Seldom at church, ('twas such a busy life,)  
 But duly sent his family and wife.  
 There (so the devil ordain'd) one Christmas-tide  
 My good old lady catch'd a cold, and dy'd.  
 A nymph of quality admires our knight;  
 He marries, bows at court, and grows polite:  
 Leaves the dull city, and joins (to please the fair)  
 The well-bred cuckolds in St. James's air:  
 First, for his son a gay commission buys,  
 Who drinks, whores, fights, and in a duel dies:  
 His daughter flaunts a viscount's tawdry wife;  
 She bears a coronet and p—x for life.  
 In Britain's senate he a seat obtains,  
 And one more pensioner St. Stephen gains.  
 My lady falls to play: so bad her chance,  
 He must repair it; takes a bribe from France:  
 The house impeach him, Coningsby harangues;  
 The court forsake him, and Sir Balaam hangs:  
 Wife, son, and daughter, Satan! are thy own,  
 His wealth, yet dearer, forfeit to the crown:  
 The devil and the king divide the prize,  
 And sad Sir Balaam curses God and dies.

TO RICHARD BOYLE, EARL OF BURLINGTON.

# EPISTLE IV.

## OF THE USE OF RICHES.

### Argument.

The vanity of expense in people of wealth and quality. The abuse of the word taste. That the first principle and foundation in this, as in every thing else, is good sense. The chief proof of it is to follow Nature, even in works of mere luxury and elegance. Instanced in architecture and gardening, where all must be adapted to the genius and use of the place, and the beauties not forced into it, but resulting from it. How men are disappointed in their most expensive undertakings, for want of this true foundation, without which nothing can please long, if at all; and the best examples and rules will be but perverted into something burthensome and ridiculous. A description of the false taste of magnificence; the first grand error of which is, to imagine that greatness consists in the size and dimension, instead of the proportion and harmony of the whole; and the second, either in joining together parts incoherent, or too minutely resembling, or in the repetition of the same too frequently. A word or two of false taste in books, in music, in painting, even in preaching and prayer, and lastly in entertainments. Yet Providence is justified in giving wealth to be squandered in this manner, since it is dispersed to the poor and laborious part of mankind. What are the proper objects of magnificence, and a proper field for the expense of great men; and finally the great and public works which become a prince.

'Tis strange, the miser should his cares employ  
 To gain those riches he can ne'er enjoy;



Is it less strange, the prodigal should waste  
His wealth, to purchase what he ne'er can taste?  
Not for himself he sees, or hears, or eats;  
Artists must choose his pictures, music, meats:  
He buys for Topham drawings and designs;  
For Pembroke statues, dirty gods, and coins;  
Rare monkish manuscripts for Hearne alone,  
And books for Mead, and butterflies for Sloane.  
Think we all these are for himself? no more  
Than his fine wife, alas! or finer whore.

For what has Virro painted, built, and planted?  
Only to show how many tastes he wanted.  
What brought Sir Visto's ill-got wealth to waste?  
Some demon whisper'd, "Visto! have a taste."  
Heaven visits with a taste the wealthy fool,  
And needs no rod but Ripley with a rule.  
See! sportive Fate, to punish awkward pride,  
Bids Bubo build, and sends him such a guide:  
A standing sermon, at each year's expense,  
That never coxcomb reach'd magnificence!

You show us, Rome was glorious, not profuse,  
And pompous buildings once were things of use.  
Yet shall, my lord, your just, your noble rules  
Fill half the land with imitating fools;  
Who random drawings from your sheets shall take,  
And of one beauty many blunders make;  
Load some vain church with old theatric state,  
Turn arts of triumph to a garden-gate;  
Reverse your ornaments, and hang them all  
On some patch'd dog-hole ek'd with ends of wall;  
Then clap four slices of pilaster on 't,  
That, lac'd with bits of rustic, makes a front.  
Shall call the winds through long arcades to roar,  
Proud to catch cold at a Venetian door;  
Conscious they act a true Palladian part,  
And if they starve, they starve by rules of art.

Oh! have you hinted to your brother peer,  
A certain truth, which many buy too dear:  
Something there is more needful than expense,  
And something previous ev'n to taste — 'tis sense:  
Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven,  
And, though no science, fairly worth the seven:  
A light which in yourself you must perceive;  
Jones and Le Nôtre have it not to give.

To build, to plant, whatever you intend,  
To rear the column, or the arch to bend,  
To swell the terrace, or to sink the grot;  
In all, let Nature never be forgot.  
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,  
Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare;  
Let not each beauty every where be spy'd,  
Where half the skill is decently to hide.  
He gains all points, who pleasingly confounds,  
Surprizes, varies, and conceals the bounds.  
Consult the genius of the place in all;  
That tells the waters or to rise, or fall;  
Or helps th' ambitious hill the heavens to scale,  
Or scoops in circling theatres the vale;  
Calls in the country, catches opening glades,  
Joins willing woods, and varies shades from shades;  
Now breaks, or now directs th' intending lines;  
Paints as you plant, and, as you work, designs.

Still follow sense, of every art the soul,  
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole,  
Spontaneous beauties all around advance,  
Start ev'n from difficulty, strike from chance;  
Nature shall join you; Time shall make it grow  
A work to wonder at — perhaps a Stow.

Without it, proud Versailles! thy glory falls;  
And Nero's terraces desert their walls:

The vast parterres a thousand lands shall make,  
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake:  
Or cut wide views through mountains to the plain,  
You'll wish your hill or shelter'd seat again.  
Ev'n in an ornament its place remark,  
Nor in an hermitage set Dr. Clarke.  
Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete;  
His quincunx darkens, his espaliers meet;  
The wood supports the plain, the parts unite,  
And strength of shade contends with strength of light;

A waving glow the bloomy beds display,  
Blushing in bright diversities of day,  
With silver-quivering rills meander'd o'er —  
Enjoy them, you! Villario can no more;  
Tir'd of the scene parterres and fountains yield,  
He finds at last he better likes a field.

Through his young woods how pleas'd Sabinus  
stray'd,

Or sate delighted in the thickening shade,  
With annual joy the reddening shoots to greet,  
Or see the stretching branches long to meet!  
His son's fine taste an opener Vista loves,  
Foe to the Dryads of his father's groves;  
One boundless green, or flourish'd carpet views,  
With all the mournful family of yews:  
The thriving plants, ignoble broomsticks made,  
Now sweep those alleys they were born to shade.

At Timon's villa let us pass a day,  
Where all cry out, "What sums are thrown away!"  
So proud, so grand; of that stupendous air,  
Soft and agreeable come never there.

Greatness, with Timon, dwells in such a draught  
As brings all Brobdignag before your thought.  
To compass this, his building is a town,  
His pond an ocean, his parterre a down:  
Who but must laugh, the master when he sees,  
A puny insect, shivering at a breeze!  
Lo, what huge heaps of littleness around!  
The whole a labour'd quarry above ground.  
Two Cupids squirt before: a lake behind  
Improves the keenness of the northern wind.  
His gardens next your admiration call,  
On every side you look, behold the wall!  
No pleasing intricacies intervene,  
No artful wildness to perplex the scene;  
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,  
And half the platform just reflects the other.  
The suffering eye inverted Nature sees,  
Trees cut to statues, statues thick as trees;  
With here a fountain, never to be play'd;  
And there a summer-house that knows no shade;  
Here Amphitrite sails through myrtle bowers;  
There gladiators fight, or die in flowers;  
Unwater'd see the drooping sea-horse mourn,  
And swallows roost in Nilus' dusty urn.

My lord advances with majestic mien,  
Smit with the mighty pleasure to be seen:  
But soft — by regular approach — not yet —  
First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat;  
And when up ten steep slopes you've dragg'd your  
thighs,

Just at his study-door he'll bless your eyes.

His study! with what authors is it stor'd?  
In books, not authors, curious is my lord;  
To all their dated backs he turns you round;  
These Aldus printed, those Du Sueil has bound.  
I.o, some are vellum, and the rest as good  
For all his lordship knows, but they are wood.

'or Locke or Milton, 'tis in vain to look,  
These shelves admit not any modern book.

And now the chapel's silver bell you hear,  
That summons you to all the pride of prayer :  
Eight quirks of music, broken and uneven,  
Take the soul dance upon a jig to Heaven.  
In painted ceilings you devoutly stare,  
Where sprawl the saints of Verrio or Laguerre,  
In gilded clouds in fair expansion lie,  
And bring all Paradise before your eye.  
'o rest, the cushion and soft dean invite,  
Who never mentions Hell to ears polite.

But hark ! the chiming clocks to dinner call ;  
A hundred footsteps scrape the marble hall :  
The rich buffet well-colour'd serpents grace,  
And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face.  
'tis a dinner ? this a genial room ?  
'o, 'tis a temple, and a hecatomb.  
A solemn sacrifice perform'd in state,  
'ou drink by measure, and to minutes eat.  
O quick retires each flying course, you'd swear  
Ancho's dread doctor and his wand were there.  
Between each act the trembling salvers ring,  
From soup to sweet-wine, and God bless the King.  
In plenty starving, tantaliz'd in state,  
And complaisantly help'd to all I hate,  
'reated, caress'd, and tir'd, I take my leave,  
Sick of his civil pride from morn to eve ;  
Curse such lavish cost, and little skill,  
And swear no day was ever pass'd so ill.

Yet hence the poor are cloth'd, the hungry fed ;  
Fleeth to himself, and to his infants bread,  
The labourer bears : What his hard heart denies,  
His charitable vanity supplies.

Another age shall see the golden ear  
Embrown the slope, and nod on the parterre,  
Deep harvest bury all his pride has plann'd,  
And laughing Ceres re-assume the land.

Who then shall grace, or who improve the soil ?  
Who plants like Bathurst, or who builds like Boyle ?  
His use alone that sanctifies expense,  
And splendour borrows all her rays from sense.

His father's acres who enjoys in peace,  
Who makes his neighbours glad, if he increase :  
Whose cheerful tenants bless their yearly toil,  
'et to their lord owe more than to the soil ;  
Whose ample lawns are not asham'd to feed  
The milky heifer and deserving steed ;  
Whose rising forests, not for pride or show,  
But future buildings, future navies, grow :  
Let his plantations stretch from down to down,  
First shade a country, and then raise a town.

You too proceed ! make falling arts your care,  
Erect new wonders, and the old repair ;  
Jones and Palladio to themselves restore,  
And be what'er Vitruvius was before :  
Till kings call forth the ideas of your mind,  
(Proud to accomplish what such hands design'd,)  
Bid harbours open, public ways extend,  
Bid temples worthier of the God ascend ;  
Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,  
The mole projected break the roaring main ;  
Back to his bounds their subject sea command,  
And roll obedient rivers through the land ;  
These honours, Peace to happy Britain brings ;  
These are imperial works, and worthy kings.

To MR. ADDISON.

EPISTLE V.

OCCASIONED BY HIS DIALOGUES ON MEDALS.

This was originally written in the year 1715, when Mr. Addison intended to publish his book of medals : it was some time before he was secretary of state ; but not published till Mr. Tickell's edition of his works ; at which time his verses on Mr. Craggs, which conclude the poem, were added, viz. in 1720.

As the third Epistle treated of the extremes of avarice and profusion ; and the fourth took up one particular branch of the latter, namely, the vanity of expense in people of wealth and quality, and was, therefore, a corollary to the third ; so this treats of one circumstance of that vanity, as it appears in the common collectors of old coins ; and is, therefore, a corollary to the fourth.

SEE the wild waste of all-devouring years ;  
How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears,  
With nodding arches, broken temples spread !  
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead !  
Imperial wonders rais'd on nations spoil'd, [toil'd :  
Where, mix'd with slaves, the groaning martyr  
Huge theatres, that now unpeopled woods,  
Now drain'd a distant country of her floods :  
Fanes, which admiring gods with pride survey ;  
Statues of men, scarce less alive than they !  
Some felt the silent stroke of mouldering age,  
Some hostile fury, some religious rage.  
Barbarian blindness, christian zeal conspire,  
And papal piety, and gothic fire.  
Perhaps, by its own ruins sav'd from flame,  
Some bury'd marble half preserves a name ;  
That name the learn'd with fierce disputes pursue,  
And give to Titus old Vespasian's due.

Ambition sigh'd : she found it vain to trust  
The faithless column and the crumbling bust :  
Huge moles, whose shadows stretch'd from shore to shore,

Their ruins perish'd, and their place no more !  
Convinc'd, she now contracts her vast design,  
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.  
A narrow orb each crowded conquest keeps,  
Beneath her palm here sad Judea weeps ;  
Now scantier limits the proud arch confine,  
And scarce are seen the prostrate Nile or Rhine ;  
A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,  
And little eagles wave their wings in gold.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,  
Through climes and ages bears each form and name :  
In one short view subjected to our eye  
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties, lie.  
With sharpen'd sight pale antiquaries pore,  
Th' inscription value, but the rust adore.  
This the blue varnish, that the green endears,  
The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years !  
To gain Pescenius one employs his schemes,  
One grasps a Cæcrops in ecstatic dreams.  
Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen devour'd,  
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scour'd :  
And Curio, restless by the fair-one's side,  
Sighs for an Otho, and neglects his bride.  
Theirs is the vanity, the learning thine  
Touch'd by thy hand, again Rome's glories shine :

Her gods and godlike heroes rise to view,  
And all her faded garlands bloom anew.  
Nor blush, these studies thy regard engage :  
These pleas'd the fathers of poetic rage :  
The verse and sculpture bore an equal part,  
And art reflected images to art.

Oh, when shall Britain, conscious of her claim,  
Stand emulous of Greek and Roman fame?  
In living medals see her wars enroll'd,  
And vanquish'd realms supply recording gold?  
Here, rising bold, the patriot's honest face;  
There, warriors frowning in historic brass?  
Then future ages with delight shall see  
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's looks agree;  
Or in fair series laurel'd bards be shown,  
A Virgil there, and here an Addison:  
Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)  
On the cast ore, another Pollio, shine:  
With aspect open shall erect his head,  
And round the orb in lasting notes be read,  
"Statesman, best friend to truth! of soul sincere,  
In action faithful, and in honour clear;  
Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,  
Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend;  
Ennobled by himself, by all approv'd,  
And prais'd, unenvy'd, by the Muse he loved."

## EPISTLE TO DR. ARBUTHNOT:

### BEING THE PROLOGUE TO THE SATIRES.

P. SHUT, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said,  
Tie up the knocker, say I'm sick, I'm dead.  
The Dog-star rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt,  
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out:  
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,  
They rave, recite, and madden round the land.

What walls can guard me, or what shades can  
hide?

They pierce my thickets, through my grot they glide.  
By land, by water, they renew the charge;  
They stop the chariot, and they board the barge.  
No place is sacred, not the church is free,  
Ev'n Sunday shines no sabbath-day to me;  
Then from the mint walks forth the man of rhyme,  
Happy to catch me, just at dinner-time.

Is there a parson, much bemus'd in beer,  
A maudlin poetess, a rhyming peer,  
A clerk, foredoom'd his father's soul to cross,  
Who pens a stanza, when he should engross?  
Is there, who, lock'd from ink and paper, scrawls  
With desperate charcoal round his darken'd walls?  
All fly to Twit'nam, and, in humble strain,  
Apply to me, to keep them mad or vain.  
Arthur, whose giddy son neglects the laws,  
Imputes to me and my damn'd works the cause:  
Poor Cornus sees his frantic wife elope,  
And curses wit, and poetry, and Pope.

Friend to my life! (which did you not prolong,  
The world had wanted many an idle song,)   
What drop of nostrum can this plague remove?  
Or which must end me, a fool's wrath or love?  
A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped;  
If foes, they write, if friends, they read me dead.  
Seiz'd and ty'd down to judge, how wretched I!  
Who can't be silent, and who will not lie:  
To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;  
And to be grave, exceeds all power of face.

I sit with sad civility; I read  
With honest anguish, and an aching head;  
And drop at last, but in unwilling ears,  
This saving counsel, "Keep your piece nine years."

"Nine years!" cries he, who high in Drury-lane  
Lull'd by soft zephyrs through the broken pane,  
Rhymes ere he wakes, and prints before term end,  
Oblig'd by hunger and request of friends:

"The piece, you think, is incorrect? why take it;  
I'm all submission; what you'd have it, make it."

Three things another's modest wishes bound,  
My friendship, and a prologue, and ten pound.

Pitholeon sends to me: "You know his grace:  
I want a patron; ask him for a place."

Pitholeon libell'd me — "but here's a letter  
Informs you, sir, 'twas when he knew no better.

Dare you refuse him? Curll invites to dine,  
He'll write a journal, or he'll turn divine."

Bless me! a packet. — "'Tis a stranger sues,  
A Virgin Tragedy, an Orphan Muse."

If I dislike it, "Furies, death, and rage!"  
If I approve, "Commend it to the stage."

There (thank my stars) my whole commission ends,  
The players and I are, luckily, no friends.

He'll write a journal, or he'll turn divine. (it  
Fir'd that the house reject him, "'Sdeath! I'll print  
And shame the fools — your interest, sir, with  
Lintot."

Lintot, dull rogue! will think your price too much:  
"Not, sir, if you revise it, and retouch."

All my demurs but double his attacks:

At last he whispers, "Do; and we go snacks."

Glad of a quarrel, straight I clap the door,  
"Sir, let me see your works and you no more."

'Tis sung, when Midas' ears began to spring,  
(Midas, a sacred person and a king,)

His very minister, who spy'd them first,  
(Some say his queen,) was forc'd to speak, or burst.

And is not mine, my friend, a sorer case,  
When every coxcomb pricks them in my face?

A. Good friend, forbear! you deal in dangerous  
things,

I'd never name queens, ministers, or kings;  
Keep close to ears, and those let asses prick,  
'Tis nothing — P. Nothing? if they bite and kick?  
Out with it, Dunciad! let the secret pass,  
That secret to each fool, that he's an ass:  
The truth once told (and wherefore should we lie?)  
The queen of Midas slept, and so may I.

You think this cruel? Take it for a rule,  
No creature smarts so little as a fool.

Let peals of laughter, Codrus, round thee break,  
Thou unconcern'd canst hear the mighty crack:  
Pit, box, and gallery, in convulsions hurl'd,  
Thou stand'st unshook amidst a bursting world.  
Who shames a scribbler? Break one cobweb  
through,

He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread anew:  
Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain,

The creature's at his dirty work again,  
Thron'd on the centre of his thin designs,

Proud of a vast extent of flimsy lines!  
Whom have I hurt? has poet yet, or peer,

Lost the arch'd eyebrow, or Parnassian sneer?  
And has not Colly still his lord, and whore?

His butchers Henley, his free-masons Moor?  
Does not one table Bavius still admit?

Still to one bishop Philip seems a wit?  
Still Sappho — A. Hold! for God's sake — you'll  
offend;

No names — be calm — learn prudence of a friend:

too could write, and I am twice as tall ; [all.  
but foes like these — P. One flatterer's worse than  
Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,  
t is the slaver kills, and not the bite.

A fool quite angry is quite innocent :  
Alas ! 'tis ten times worse when they repent.  
One dedicates in high heroic prose,  
and ridicules beyond a hundred foes ;  
One from all Grub-street will my fame defend,  
and, more abusive, calls himself my friend.  
His prints my letters, that expects a bribe,  
and others roar aloud, " Subscribe, subscribe ! "

There are, who to my person pay their court :  
cough like Horace, and, though lean, am short.  
Common's great son one shoulder had too high,  
such Ovid's nose, and, " Sir ! you have an eye ! "  
So on, obliging creature, make me see  
All that disgrac'd my betters, met in me.  
Say, for my comfort, languishing in bed,  
Just so immortal Maro held his head ; "

And when I die, be sure you let me know  
Great Homer dy'd three thousand years ago.  
Why did I write ? what sin to me unknown  
Hipp'd me in ink, my parents', or my own ?  
Is yet a child, nor yet a fool to Fame,  
Lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came.  
Left no calling for this idle trade,  
No duty broke, no father disobey'd ;  
The Muse but serv'd to ease some friend, not wife ;  
To help me through this long disease, my life ;  
O second, Arbuthnot ! thy art and care,  
and teach, the being you preserv'd, to bear.

But why then publish ? Granville the polite,  
and knowing Walsh, would tell me I could write ;  
Well-natur'd Garth inflam'd with early praise,  
and Congreve lov'd, and Swift endur'd my lays ;  
The courtly Talbot, Somers, Sheffield read,  
Ev'n mitred Rochester would nod the head,  
and St. John's self (great Dryden's friend before)  
With open arms received one poet more.

Lappy my studies, when by these approv'd !  
Lappier their author, when by these belov'd !  
From these the world will judge of men and books,  
Not from the Burnets, Oldmixons, and Cooks.

Soft were my numbers : who could take offence  
While pure description held the place of sense ?  
Like gentle Fanny's was my flowery theme,  
A painted mistress, or a purling stream.  
Yet then did Gildon draw his venal quill ;  
Wish'd the man a dinner, and sate still.  
Yet then did Dennis rave in furious fret :  
Never answer'd, I was not in debt.  
Fwant provok'd, or madness made them print,  
Wag'd no war with Bedlam or the Mint.

Did some more sober critic come abroad ;  
Wrong, I smil'd ; if right, I kiss'd the rod.  
Pains, reading, study, are their just pretence,  
And all they want is spirit, taste, and sense.  
Commas and points they set exactly right,  
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite.  
Yet ne'er one sprig of laurel grac'd these ribalds,  
From slashing Bentley down to piddling Tibalds :  
Each wight, who reads not, and but scans and spells,  
Each word-catcher, that lives on syllables,  
Ev'n such small critics some regard may claim,  
Preserv'd in Milton's or in Shakspeare's name.  
Pretty ! in amber to observe the forms  
Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms !  
The things we know are neither rich nor rare,  
But wonder how the devil they got there.

Were others angry ; I excus'd them too ;  
Well might they rage, I gave them but their due.  
A man's true merit 'tis not hard to find ;  
But each man's secret standard in his mind,  
That casting-weight pride adds to emptiness,  
This, who can gratify ? for who can guess ?  
The bard whom pilfer'd pastorals renown,  
Who turns a Persian tale for half a crown,  
Just writes to make his barrenness appear, [year ;  
And strains from hard-bound brains, eight lines  
He, who, still wanting, though he lives on theft,  
Steals much, spends little, yet has nothing left :  
And he, who, now to sense, now nonsense leaning,  
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning :  
And he, whose fustian's so sublimely bad,  
It is not poetry, but prose run mad :  
All these, my modest satire bad translate,  
And own'd that nine such poets made a Tate.  
How did they fume, and stamp, and roar, and chafe !  
And swear, not Addison himself was safe.

Peace to all such ! but were there one whose fires  
True genius kindles, and fair fame inspires ;  
Blest with each talent and each art to please,  
And born to write, converse, and live with ease :  
Should such a man, too fond to rule alone,  
Bear, like the Turk, no brother near the throne,  
View him with scornful, yet with jealous eyes,  
And hate for arts that caus'd himself to rise ;  
Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,  
And, without sneering, teach the rest to sneer ;  
Willing to wound, and yet afraid to strike,  
Just hint a fault, and hesitate dislike ;  
Alike reserv'd to blame, or to commend,  
A timorous foe, and a suspicious friend ;  
Dreading ev'n fools, by flatterers besieg'd,  
And so obliging, that he ne'er oblig'd ;  
Like Cato, give his little senate laws,  
And sit attentive to his own applause ;  
While wits and templars every sentence raise,  
And wonder with a foolish face of praise —  
Who but must laugh, if such a man there be !  
Who would not weep, if Atticus were he !

What, though my name stood rubric on the walls,  
Or plaster'd posts, with claps, in capitals ?  
Or smoking forth, a hundred hawkers' load,  
On wings of winds came flying all abroad ?  
I sought no homage from the race that write ;  
I kept, like Asian monarchs, from their sight :  
Poems I heeded (now berhym'd so long)  
No more than thou, great George ! a birth-day song.  
I ne'er with wits or wittings pass'd my days,  
To spread about the itch of verse and praise ;  
Nor, like a puppy, daggl'd through the town,  
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down ;  
Nor at rehearsals sweat, and mouth'd, and cry'd,  
With handkerchief and orange at my side !  
But, sick of fops, and poetry, and prate,  
To Bufo left the whole Castalian state.  
Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,  
Sate full-blown Bufo, puff'd by every quill ;  
Fed with soft dedication all day long,  
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.  
His library (where busts of poets dead  
And a true Pindar stood without a head)  
Receive'd of wits an undistinguish'd race,  
Who first his judgment ask'd, and then a place ;  
Much they extoll'd his pictures, much his seat,  
And flatter'd every day, and some days eat ;  
Till, grown more frugal in his riper days,  
He paid some bards with port, and some with praise.

To some a dry rehearsal was assign'd,  
And others (harder still) he paid in kind.  
Dryden alone (what wonder?) came not nigh,  
Dryden alone escap'd this judging eye:  
But still the great have kindness in reserve,  
He help'd to bury whom he help'd to starve.  
May some choice patron bless each grey goose-  
quill!

May every Bavius have his Bufo still!  
So when a statesman wants a day's defence,  
Or envy holds a whole week's war with sense,  
Or simple pride for flattery makes demands,  
May dunces by dunces be whistled off my hands!  
Blest be the great! for those they take away,  
And those they left me; for they left me Gay:  
Left me to see neglected genius bloom,  
Neglected die, and tell it on his tomb:  
Of all thy blameless life the sole return  
My verse, and Queensberry weeping o'er thy urn!

Oh let me live my own, and die so too!  
(To live and die is all I have to do:)  
Maintain a poet's dignity and ease,  
And see what friends, and read what books I please:  
Above a patron, though I condescend  
Sometimes to call a minister my friend.  
I was not born for courts or great affairs:  
I pay my debts, believe, and say my prayers;  
Can sleep without a poem in my head,  
Nor know, if Dennis be alive or dead.

Why am I ask'd what next shall see the light?  
Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write?  
Has life no joys for me? or (to be grave)  
Have I no friend to serve, no soul to save?  
"I found him close with Swift—Indeed? no doubt  
(Cries prating Balbus) something will come out."  
'Tis all in vain, deny it as I will,  
"No, such a genius never can lie still."  
And then for mine obligingly mistakes  
The first lampoon Sir Will or Bubo makes.  
Poor, guiltless I! and can I choose but smile,  
When every coxcomb knows me by my style?

Curst be the verse, how well soe'er it flow,  
That tends to make one worthy man my foe,  
Give virtue scandal, innocence a fear,  
Or from the soft-cy'd virgin steal a tear!  
But he who hurts a harmless neighbour's peace,  
Insults fall'n worth, or beauty in distress,  
Who loves a lie, lame slander helps about,  
Who writes a libel, or who copies out:  
That fop, whose pride affects a patron's name,  
Yet absent, wounds an author's honest fame:  
Who can your merit selfishly approve,  
And show the sense of it without the love;  
Who has the vanity to call you friend,  
Yet wants the honour, injur'd, to defend;  
Who tells whate'er you think, whate'er you say,  
And, if he lie not, must at least betray:  
Who to the dean and silver bell can swear,  
And sees at Cannons what was never there;  
Who reads but with a lust to misapply,  
Make satire a lampoon, and fiction lie;  
A lash like mine no honest man shall dread,  
But all such babbling blockheads in his stead.

Let Sporus tremble—A. What? that thing of silk,  
Sporus, that mere white curd of ass's milk?  
Satire of sense, alas! can Sporus feel?  
Who breaks a butterfly upon a wheel?  
P. Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,  
This painted child of dirt, that stinks and stings;

Whose buzz the witty and the fair annoys,  
Yet wit ne'er tastes, and beauty ne'er enjoys:  
So well-bred spaniels civilly delight  
In muzzling of the game they dare not bite.  
Eternal smiles his emptiness betray,  
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way.  
Whether in floods impotence he speaks,  
And, as the prompter breathes, the puppet squeaks:  
Or at the ear of Eve, familiar toad,  
Half froth, half venom, spits himself abroad,  
In puns, or politics, or tales, or lies,  
Or spite, or smut, or rhymes, or blasphemies.  
His wit all see-saw, between that and this,  
Now high, now low, now master up, now miss,  
And he himself one vile Antithesis.  
Amphibious thing! that, acting either part,  
The trifling head! or the corrupted heart,  
Fop at the toilet, flatterer at the board,  
Now trips a lady, and now struts a lord.  
Eve's tempter thus the Rabbins have express'd,  
A cherub's face, a reptile all the rest.  
Beauty that shocks you, parts that none will trust,  
Wit that can creep, and pride that licks the dust.

Not Fortune's worshipper, nor Fashion's fool,  
Not Lucre's madman, nor Ambition's tool,  
Not proud, nor servile; be one poet's praise,  
That, if he pleas'd, he pleas'd by many ways:  
That flattery, ev'n to kings, he held a shame,  
And thought a lie in verse or prose the same;  
That not in fancy's maze he wander'd long,  
But stoop'd to Truth, and moraliz'd his song:  
That not for fame, but Virtue's better end,  
He stood the furious foe, the timid friend,  
The damning critic, half-approving wit,  
The coxcomb hit, or fearing to be hit;  
Laugh'd at the loss of friends he never had,  
The dull, the proud, the wicked, and the mad;  
The distant threats of vengeance on his head,  
The blow unfelt, the tear he never shed;  
The tale reviv'd, the lie so oft o'erthrown,  
Th' imputed trash, and dulness not his own;  
The morals blacken'd when the writings 'scape,  
The libell'd person and the pictur'd shape;  
Abuse, on all he lov'd, or lov'd him, spread,  
A friend in exile, or a father dead;  
The whisper, that, to greatness still too near,  
Perhaps, yet vibrates on his sovereign's ear—  
Welcome for thee, fair Virtue! all the past:  
For thee, fair Virtue! welcome ev'n the last!

A. But why insult the poor, affront the great?  
P. A knave's a knave, to me, in every state:  
Alike my scorn, if he succeed or fail,  
Sporus at court, or Japhet in a gaol;  
A hireling scribbler, or a hireling peer,  
Knight of the post corrupt, or of the shire;  
If on a pillory, or near a throne,  
He gain his prince's ear, or lose his own.

Yet soft by nature, more a dupe than wit,  
Sappho can tell you how this man was bit:  
This dreaded sat'rist Dennis will confess  
Foe to his pride but friend to his distress:  
So humble, he has knock'd at Tibbald's door,  
Has drunk with Cibber, nay, has rhym'd for Moos.  
Full ten years slander'd, did he once reply?  
Three thousand suns went down on Welsted's lie.  
To please his mistress one aspers'd his life;  
He lash'd him not, but let her be his wife:  
Let Budgell charge low Grub-street on his quill,  
And write whate'er he pleas'd, except his will;

Let the two Curils of town and court, abuse  
His father, mother, body, soul, and Muse.  
Yet why? that father held it for a rule,  
It was a sin to call our neighbour fool:  
That harmless mother thought no wife a whore:  
Hear this and spare his family, James Moore;  
Unspotted names, and memorable long;  
If there be force in virtue, or in song.

Of gentle blood (part shed in Honour's cause,  
While yet in Britain Honour had applause)  
Each parent sprung — *A.* What fortune, pray? —

*P.* Their own,  
And better got, than Bestia's from the throne.  
Born to no pride, inheriting no strife,  
Nor marrying discord in a noble wife,  
Stranger to civil and religious rage,  
(The good man walk'd innocuous through his age.  
No courts he saw, no suits would ever try,  
Nor dar'd an oath, nor hazarded a lie.  
Unlearn'd, he knew no schoolman's subtle art,  
No language, but the language of the heart.  
By nature honest, by experience wise;  
Healthy by temperance, and by exercise;  
His life, though long, to sickness past unknown,  
His death was instant, and without a groan.  
I grant me thus to live, and thus to die!

Who sprung from kings shall know less joy than I.

O friend! may each domestic bliss be thine!  
Be no unpleasing melancholy mine:  
Be, let the tender office long engage,  
To rock the cradle of reposing age,  
With lenient arts extend a mother's breath,  
Make languor smile, and smooth the bed of death,  
Explore the thought, explain the asking eye,  
And keep awhile one parent from the sky!  
On cares like these if length of days attend,  
Say Heaven, to bless those days, preserve my friend,  
Preserve him social, cheerful, and serene,  
And just as rich as when he serv'd a queen!  
Whether that blessings be deny'd or given,  
Thus far was right, the rest belongs to Heaven.

### MESSIAH.

SACRED ECLOGUE, IN IMITATION OF VIRGIL'S PASTORAL.

(*Æ* nymphs of Solyma! begin the song:  
To heavenly themes sublimer strains belong.  
The mossy fountains and the sylvan shades,  
The dreams of Pindus and th' Aonian maids,  
Delight no more — O thou my voice inspire  
Who touch'd Isaiah's hallow'd lips with fire!  
Rapt into future times, the bard begun:  
A Virgin shall conceive, a Virgin bear a Son!  
From Jesse's root behold a branch arise,  
Whose sacred flower with fragrance fills the skies:  
Th' æthereal spirit o'er its leaves shall move,  
And on its top descends the mystic Dove.  
Ye Heavens! from high the dewy nectar pour,  
And in soft silence shed the kindly shower!  
The sick and weak the healing plant shall aid,  
From storm a shelter, and from heat a shade.  
All crimes shall cease, and ancient frauds shall fail;  
Returning Justice lift aloft her scale;  
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,  
And white-rob'd Innocence from Heaven descend.  
Swift fly the years, and rise th' expected morn!  
Oh spring to light, suspicious Babe, be born!

See, Nature hastes her earliest wreaths to bring,  
With all the incense of the breathing spring:  
See lofty Lebanon his head advance,  
See nodding forests on the mountains dance:  
See spicy clouds from lowly Saron rise,  
And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies!  
Hark! a glad voice the lonely desert cheers;  
Prepare the way! a God, a God appears!  
A God, a God! the vocal hills reply,  
The rocks proclaim th' approaching Deity.  
Lo, Earth receives him from the bending skies!  
Sink down, ye mountains! and ye valleys, rise!  
With heads declin'd, ye cedars, homage pay!  
Be smooth, ye rocks! ye rapid floods, give way!  
The Saviour comes! by ancient bards foretold:  
Hear him, ye deaf! and all ye blind, behold!  
He from thick films shall purge the visual ray,  
And on the sightless eye-ball pour the day:  
'Tis he th' obstructed paths of sound shall clear,  
And bid new music charm th' unfolding ear:  
The dumb shall sing, the lame his crutch forego,  
And leap exulting like the bounding roe.  
No sigh, no murmur, the wide world shall hear,  
From every face he wipes off every tear.  
In adamant chains shall Death be bound,  
And Hell's grim tyrant feel th' eternal wound.  
As the good shepherd tends his fleecy care,  
Seeks freshest pasture, and the purest air;  
Explores the lost, the wandering sheep directs,  
By day o'ersees them, and by night protects;  
The tender lambs he raises in his arms,  
Feeds from his hand, and in his bosom warms:  
Thus shall mankind his guardian care engage,  
The promis'd father of the future age.  
No more shall nation against nation rise,  
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes,  
Nor fields with gleaming steel be cover'd o'er,  
The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;  
But useless lances into scythes shall bend,  
And the broad falchion in a plow-share end.  
Then palaces shall rise; the joyful son  
Shall finish what his short-liv'd sire begun;  
Their vines a shadow to their race shall yield,  
And the same hand that sow'd, shall reap the field.  
The swain in barren deserts with surprise  
Sees lilies spring, and sudden verdure rise;  
And starts, amidst the thirsty wilds to hear  
New falls of water murmuring in his ear.  
On rifted rocks, the dragon's late abodes,  
The green reed trembles, and the bulrush nods.  
Waste sandy valleys, once perplex'd with thorn,  
The spiry fir and shapely box adorn:  
To leafless shrubs the flowery palms succeed,  
And odorous myrtle to the noisome weed.  
The lambs with wolves shall graze the verdant mead,  
And boys in flowery bands the tiger lead:  
The steer and lion at one crib shall meet,  
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrim's feet.  
The smiling infant in his hand shall take  
The crested basilisk and speckled snake,  
Pleas'd, the green lustre of the scales survey,  
And with their forked tongue shall innocently play.  
Rise, crown'd with light, imperial Salem, rise!  
Exalt thy towery head, and lift thy eyes!  
See a long race thy spacious courts adorn;  
See future sons, and daughters yet unborn,  
In crowding ranks on every side arise,  
Demanding life, impatient for the skies!  
See barbarous nations at thy gates attend,  
Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend!

See thy bright altars throng'd with prostrate kings,  
 And heap'd with products of Sabea springs !  
 For thee Idumæ's spicy forests blow,  
 And seeds of gold in Ophir's mountains glow.  
 See Heaven its sparkling portals wide display,  
 And break upon thee in a flood of day !  
 No more the rising Sun shall gild the morn,  
 Nor evening Cynthia fill her silver horn ;  
 But lost, dissolv'd in thy superior rays,  
 One tide of glory, one unclouded blaze  
 O'erflow thy courts : the Light himself shall shine  
 Reveal'd, and God's eternal day be thine !  
 The seas shall waste, the skies in smoke decay,  
 Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away !  
 But fix'd his word, his saving power remains ;  
 Thy realm for ever lasts, thy own Messiah reigns !

## ELEGY

TO THE MEMORY OF AN UNFORTUNATE LADY.

WHAT beckoning ghost, along the moon-light shade,  
 Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade ?  
 'Tis she ! — but why that bleeding bosom gor'd,  
 Why dimly gleams the visionary sword ?  
 Oh, ever beauteous, ever friendly ! tell,  
 Is it, in Heaven, a crime to love too well ?  
 To hear too tender, or too firm a heart,  
 To act a lover's or a Roman's part ?  
 Is there no bright reversion in the sky,  
 For those who greatly think, or bravely die ?

Why bade ye else, ye powers ! her soul aspire  
 Above the vulgar flight of low desire ?  
 Ambition first sprung from your blest abodes ;  
 The glorious fault of angels and of gods :  
 Thence to their images on Earth it flows,  
 And in the breasts of kings and heroes glows.  
 Most souls, 'tis true, but peep out once an age,  
 Dull sullen prisoners in the body's cage :  
 Dim lights of life, that burn a length of years,  
 Useless, unseen, as lamps in sepulchres ;  
 Like eastern kings a lazy state they keep,  
 And, close confin'd to their own palace, sleep.

From these perhaps (ere Nature bade her die)  
 Fate snatch'd her early to the pitying sky.  
 As into air the purer spirits flow,  
 And separate from their kindred dregs below ;  
 So flew the soul to its congenial place,  
 Nor left one virtue to redeem her race.

But thou, false guardian of a charge too good,  
 Thou, mean deserter of thy brother's blood !  
 See on these ruby lips the trembling breath,  
 These cheeks now fading at the blast of Death ;  
 Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,  
 And those love-darting eyes must roll no more.  
 Thus, if eternal Justice rules the ball,  
 Thus shall your wives, and thus your children fall :  
 On all the line a sudden vengeance waits,  
 And frequent hearers shall besiege your gates ;  
 There passengers shall stand, and pointing say,  
 (While the long funerals blacken all the way,)  
 " Lo ! these were they, whose souls the Furies steel'd,  
 And curst with hearts unknowing how to yield."  
 Thus unlamented pass the proud away,  
 The gaze of fools, and pageant of a day !  
 So perish all, whose breast ne'er learn'd to glow,  
 For others' good, or melt at others' woe.  
 What can atone, oh, ever-injur'd shade !  
 Thy fate unpy'd, and thy rites unpy'd ?

No friend's complaint, no kind domestic tear  
 Pleas'd thy pale ghost, or grac'd thy mournful bier :  
 By foreign hands thy dying eyes were clos'd,  
 By foreign hands thy decent limbs compos'd ;  
 By foreign hands thy humble grave adorn'd,  
 By strangers honour'd, and by strangers mourn'd !  
 What though no friends in sable weeds appear,  
 Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,  
 And bear about the mockery of woe  
 To midnight dances, and the public show ?  
 What though no weeping Loves thy ashes grace,  
 Nor polish'd marble emulate thy face ?  
 What though no sacred earth allow thee room,  
 Nor hallow'd dirge be mutter'd o'er thy tomb ?  
 Yet shall thy grave with rising flowers be dress'd,  
 And the green turf lie lightly on thy breast :  
 There shall the morn her earliest tears bestow,  
 There the first roses of the year shall blow ;  
 While angels with their silver wings o'ershade  
 The ground now sacred by thy reliques made.

So, peaceful rests, without a stone, a name,  
 What once had beauty, titles, wealth, and fame.  
 How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not,  
 To whom related, or by whom begot ;  
 A heap of dust alone remains of thee,  
 'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be !

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,  
 Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the tuneful tongue.  
 Ev'n he, whose soul now melts in mournful lays,  
 Shall shortly want the generous tear he pays ;  
 Then from his closing eyes thy form shall part,  
 And the last pang shall tear thee from his heart ;  
 Life's idle business at one gasp be o'er,  
 The Muse forgot, and thou belov'd no more !

## SATIRE.

*The first Part (to verse 132.) imitated in the Year 1714, by Dr. Swift; the latter Part added afterwards.*

I've often wish'd that I had clear  
 For life, six hundred pounds a year,  
 A handsome house to lodge a friend,  
 A river at my garden's end,  
 A terrace-walk, and half a rood  
 Of land, set out to plant a wood.

Well, now I have all this and more,  
 I ask not to increase my store ;  
 " But here a grievance seems to lie,  
 All this is mine but till I die ;  
 I can't but think 'twould sound more clever  
 To me and to my heirs for ever.

" If I ne'er got or lost a groat,  
 By any trick, or any fault ;  
 And if I pray by Reason's rules,  
 And not like forty other fools :  
 As thus, ' Vouchsafe, oh gracious Maker !  
 To grant me this and t' other acre :  
 Or, if it be thy will and pleasure,  
 Direct my plow to find a treasure :"  
 But only what my station fits,  
 And to be kept in my right wits,  
 Preserve, Almighty Providence !  
 Just what you gave me, competence :  
 And let me in these shades compose  
 Something in verse as true as prose ;  
 Remov'd from all th' ambitious scene,  
 Nor puff'd by pride, nor sunk by spleen."

In short, I'm perfectly content,  
Let me but live on this side Trent;  
Nor cross the Channel twice a year,  
To spend six months with statesmen here.

I must by all means come to town,  
'Tis for the service of the crown.  
"Lewis, the Dean will be of use,  
Send for him up, take no excuse."  
The toil, the danger of the seas;  
Great ministers ne'er think of these;  
Or let it cost five hundred pound,  
No matter where the money 's found.  
It is but so much more in debt,  
And that they ne'er consider'd yet.

"Good Mr. Dean, go change your gown,  
Let my lord know you 're come to town."  
I hurry me in haste away,  
Not thinking it is levee-day;  
And find his honour in a pound,  
Hemm'd by a triple circle round,  
Chequer'd with ribbons blue and green:  
How should I thrust myself between?  
Some wag observes me thus perplex'd,  
And smiling whispers to the next,  
'I thought the Dean had been too proud,  
To jostle here among a crowd."

Another, in a surly fit,  
Tells me I have more zeal than wit,  
'So eager to express your love,  
You ne'er consider whom you shove,  
But rudely press before a duke."  
Now, I'm pleas'd with this rebuke,  
And take it kindly meant to show  
What I desire the world should know.

I get a whisper, and withdraw:  
When twenty fools I never saw  
Come with petitions fairly penn'd,  
Desiring I would stand their friend.  
This, humbly offers me his case —  
That, begs my int'rest for a place —  
A hundred other men's affairs,  
Like bees, are humming in my ears.  
'To-morrow my appeal comes on,  
Without your help the cause is gone.' —  
The duke expects my lord and you,  
About some great affair, at two —

'Put my lord Bolingbroke in mind,  
To get my warrant quickly sign'd:  
Consider 'tis my first request.' —  
Be satisfy'd, I'll do my best: —  
Then presently he falls to tease,  
'You may for certain, if you please;  
I doubt not, if his lordship knew —

And, Mr. Dean, one word from you —"  
'Tis (let me see) three years and more,  
October next it will be four,) —  
Since Harley bid me first attend,  
And chose me for an humble friend;  
Would take me in his coach to chat,  
And question me of this and that;  
As, "What's o'clock?" And, "How's the wind?"

'Who's chariot's that we left behind?'  
Or gravely try to read the lines  
Writ underneath the country signs;  
Or, "Have you nothing new to-day  
From Pope, from Parnell, or from Gay?"  
Such tattle often entertains  
My lord and me as far as Staines,  
As once a week we travel down  
To Windsor, and again to town,

Where all that passes, *inter nos*,  
Might be proclaim'd at Charing-Cross.

Yet some I know with envy swell,  
Because they see me us'd so well:  
"How think you of our friend the Dean?  
I wonder what some people mean;  
My lord and he are grown so great,  
Always together, *l'éc-à-éc*.  
What, they admire him for his jokes —  
See but the fortune of some folks!"  
There flies about a strange report  
Of some express arriv'd at court;  
I'm stopt by all the fools I meet,  
And catechis'd in every street.  
"You, Mr. Dean, frequent the great;  
Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?  
Or do the prints and papers lie?"  
Faith, Sir, you know as much as I.  
"Ah, doctor, how you love to jest!  
'Tis now no secret" — I protest  
'Tis one to me — "Then tell us, pray,  
When are the troops to have their pay?"  
And, tho' I solemnly declare  
I know no more than my lord-mayor,  
They stand amaz'd, and think me grown  
The closest mortal ever known.

Thus in a sea of folly toss'd,  
My choicest hours of life are lost;  
Yet always wishing to retreat,  
Oh, could I see my country seat!  
There, leaning near a gentle brook,  
Sleep, or peruse some ancient book,  
And there in sweet oblivion drown  
Those cares that haunt the court and town.  
O charming noons! and nights divine!  
Or when I sup, or when I dine,  
My friends above, my folks below,  
Chatting and laughing all-a-row,  
The beans and bacon set before 'em,  
The grace-cup serv'd with all decorum:  
Each willing to be pleas'd, and please,  
And even the very dogs at ease!  
Here no man prates of idle things,  
How this or that Italian sings,  
A neighbour's madness, or his spouse's,  
Or what 's in either of the houses:  
But something much more our concern,  
And quite a scandal not to learn:  
Which is the happier, or the wiser,  
A man of merit, or a miser?  
Whether we ought to choose our friends,  
For their own worth, or our own ends?  
What good, or better, we may call,  
And what, the very best of all?

Our friend Dan Prior told (you know)  
A tale extremely *à propos*:  
Name a town life, and in a trice  
He had a story of two mice.  
Once on a time (so runs the fable)  
A country mouse, right hospitable,  
Receiv'd a town mouse at his board,  
Just as a farmer might a lord.  
A frugal mouse upon the whole,  
Yet lov'd his friend, and had a soul,  
Knew what was handsome, and would do 't,  
On just occasion, *coûte qui coûte*.  
He brought him bacon (nothing lean);  
Pudding, that might have pleas'd a dean;  
Cheese, such as men in Suffolk make,  
But wish'd it Stilton for his sake;



Yet, to his guest though no way sparing,  
 He eat himself the rind and paring.  
 Our courtier scarce could touch a bit,  
 But show'd his breeding and his wit;  
 He did his best to seem to eat,  
 And cry'd, "I vow you 're mighty neat.  
 But Lord, my friend, this savage scene!  
 For God's sake, come, and live with men:  
 Consider, mice, like men, must die,  
 Both small and great, both you and I:  
 Then spend your life in joy and sport;  
 (This doctrine, friend, I learnt at court.)"

The veriest hermit in the nation  
 May yield, God knows, to strong temptation.  
 Away they come, through thick and thin,  
 To a tall house near Lincoln's-inn:  
 ('Twas on the night of a debate,  
 When all their lordships had sate late.)

Behold the place, where if a poet  
 Shin'd in description, he might show it;  
 Tell how the moon-beam trembling falls,  
 And tips with silver all the walls;  
 Palladian walls, Venetian doors,  
 Grottesco roofs, and stucco floors:  
 But let it (in a word) be said,  
 The Moon was up, and men a-bed,  
 The napkins white, the carpet red:  
 The guests withdrawn had left the treat,  
 And down the mice sate, *tête-à-tête*.

Our courtier walks from dish to dish,  
 Tastes for his friend of fowl and fish;  
 Tells all their names, lays down the law,  
 "*Que ça est bon! Ah goûtez ça!*  
 That jelly 's rich, this malmsey healing,  
 Pray dip your whiskers and your tail in."  
 Was ever such a happy swain!  
 He stuffs and swills, and stuffs again.  
 "I'm quite asham'd — 'tis mighty rude  
 To eat so much — but all 's so good.  
 I have a thousand thanks to give —  
 My lord alone knows how to live."  
 No sooner said, but from the hall  
 Rush chaplain, butler, dogs, and all:  
 "A rat! a rat! clap to the door!" —  
 The cat comes bouncing on the floor.  
 O for the heart of Homer's mice,  
 Or gods to save them in a trice!  
 (It was by Providence they think,  
 For your damn'd stucco has no chink.)  
 "An't please your honour," quoth the peasant,  
 "This same dessert is not so pleasant:  
 Give me again my hollow tree,  
 A crust of bread, and liberty!"

## EPISTLE TO

ROBERT EARL OF OXFORD AND  
EARL MORTIMER.

*Sent to the Earl of Oxford, with Dr. Parnell's Poem  
 published by our Author, after the said Earl's  
 imprisonment in the Tower, and Retreat into  
 Country, in the Year 1721.*

SUCH were the notes thy once-lov'd poet sung,  
 Till Death untimely stopp'd his tuneful tongue.  
 Oh just beheld, and lost! admir'd, and mourn'd!  
 With softest manners, gentlest arts adorn'd!  
 Blest in each science, blest in every strain!  
 Dear to the Muse! to Harley dear — in vain!  
 For him, thou oft hast bid the world attend,  
 Fond to forget the statesman in the friend;  
 For Swift and him, despis'd the farce of state,  
 The sober follies of the wise and great;  
 Dextrous, the craving, fawning crowd to quit,  
 And pleas'd to 'scape from flattery to wit.

Absent or dead, still let a friend be dear,  
 (A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear.)  
 Recall those nights that clos'd thy toilsome days,  
 Still hear thy Parnell in his living lays,  
 Who, careless now of interest, fame, or fate;  
 Perhaps forgets that Oxford e'er was great;  
 Or, deeming meanest what we greatest call,  
 Beholds thee glorious only in thy fall.

And sure, if aught below the seats divine  
 Can touch immortals, 'tis a soul like thine:  
 A soul supreme, in each hard instance try'd,  
 Above all pain, and passion, and all pride,  
 The rage of power, the blast of public breath,  
 The lust of lucre, and the dread of Death.

In vain to deserts thy retreat is made;  
 The Muse attends thee to thy silent shade:  
 'Tis hers, the brave man's latest steps to trace,  
 Re-judge his acts, and dignify disgrace.  
 When interest calls off all her sneaking train,  
 And all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain;  
 She waits, or to the scaffold, or the cell,  
 When the last lingering friend has bid farewell.  
 Ev'n now she shades thy evening-walk with boys  
 (No hireling she, no prostitute to praise);  
 Ev'n now, observant of the parting ray,  
 Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day,  
 Through Fortune's cloud one truly great can see.  
 Nor fears to tell, that Mortimer is he.

## JONATHAN SWIFT.

**JONATHAN SWIFT**, a person who has carried one species of poetry, that of humorous satire, to a degree never before attained, was, by his parentage, of English descent, but probably born in Ireland. It is known that his father, also called Jonathan, having married a Leicestershire lady, died at an early age, leaving a daughter, and a posthumous son. His widow, being left in narrow circumstances, was invited by her husband's brother, Godwin, who resided in Dublin, to his house; and there, it is supposed, Jonathan was born, on November 30th, 1667. After passing some time at a school in Kilkenny, he was removed to Trinity College, Dublin, in his 15th year; in which university he spent seven years, and then obtained with difficulty the degree of bachelor of arts, conferred *speciali gratia*. The circumstance affords sufficient proof of the misapplication of his talents to mathematical pursuits; but he is said to have been at this period engaged eight hours a day in more congenial studies.

So profuse are the materials for the life of Swift, that it has become almost a vain attempt to give, in a moderate compass, the events by which he was distinguished from ordinary mortals; and it will therefore be chiefly in his character of a poetical composer that we shall now consider him. He was early domesticated with the celebrated statesman, Sir William Temple, who now lived in retirement at Moor Park; but having made choice of the church as his future destination, on parting in some disagreement from Temple, he went to Ireland, with very moderate expectations, and took orders. A reconciliation with his patron brought him back to Moor Park, where he passed his time in harmony till the death of Sir William, who left him a legacy and his papers. He then accepted an invitation from the Earl of Berkeley, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, to accompany him thither as chaplain and private secretary; and he continued in the family as long as his lordship remained in that kingdom. Here Swift began to distinguish himself by an incomparable talent of writing humorous verses in the true familiar style, several specimens of which he produced for the amusement of the house. After Lord Berkeley's return to England, Swift went to reside at his living at Laracor, in the diocese of Meath; and here it was that ambition began to take possession of his mind. He thought it proper to increase his consequence by taking the degree of doctor of divinity in an English university; and, for the purpose of forming connections, he paid annual visits to that country. In 1701, he first engaged as a political writer; and, in 1704, he published, though anonymously, his celebrated "Tale of a Tub," which, while it placed him high as a writer distinguished by wit and humour of a peculiar cast,

brought him under the heavy imputation, from which he was never able entirely to free himself, of being a scoffer against revealed religion.

His prospects of advancement in the political career were abortive, till 1710, when the Tories came into power. His connection with this party began in an acquaintance with Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, who introduced him to secretary St. John, afterwards Lord Bolingbroke; and he engaged the confidence of these leaders to such a degree, that he was admitted to their most secret consultations. In all his transactions with them he was most scrupulously attentive to preserve every appearance of being on an equality, and to repress every thing that looked like slight or neglect on their parts; and there probably is not another example of a man of letters who has held his head so high in his association with men in power. This was undoubtedly owing to that constitutional pride and unsubmitting nature which governed all his actions.

A bishopric in England was the object at which he aimed, and a vacancy on the bench occurring, he was recommended by his friends in the ministry to the Queen; but suspicions of his faith, and other prejudices, being raised against him, he was passed over; and the highest preferment which his patrons could venture to bestow upon him was the deanery of St. Patrick's, in Dublin; to which he was presented in 1713, and in which he continued for life. The death of the Queen put an end to all contests among the Tory ministers; and the change terminated Swift's prospects, and condemned him to an unwilling residence in a country which he always disliked. On his return to Dublin his temper was severely tried by the triumph of the Whigs, who treated him with great indignity; but in length of time, by a proper exercise of his clerical office, by reforms introduced into the chapter of St. Patrick's, and by his bold and able exposures of the abuses practised in the government of Ireland, he rose to the title of *King of the Mob* in that capital.

His conduct with respect to the female sex was not less unaccountable than singular, and certainly does no honour to his memory. Early in life he attached himself to his celebrated Stella, whose real name was Johnson, the daughter of Sir William Temple's steward. Soon after his settlement at Laracor he invited her to Ireland. She came, accompanied by a Mrs. Dingley, and resided near the parsonage when he was at home, and in it when he was absent; nor were they ever known to lodge in the same house, or to see each other without a witness. In 1716, he was privately married to her, but the parties were brought no nearer than before, and the act was attended with no acknowledgment that could gratify the feelings of a woman who

had so long devoted himself to him. About the year 1712, he became acquainted, in London, with Miss Esther Vanhomrigh, a young lady of fortune, with a taste for literature, which Swift was fond of cultivating. To her he wrote the longest and most finished of his poems, entitled *Cadenus and Vanessa*; and her attachment acquired so much strength, that she made him the offer of her hand. Even after his marriage to Stella, Swift kept Miss Vanhomrigh in ignorance of this connection; but a report of it having at length reached her, she took the step of writing a note to Stella, requesting to know if the marriage were real. Stella assured her of the affirmative in her answer, which she enclosed to Swift, and went into the country without seeing him. Swift went immediately to the house of Miss Vanhomrigh, threw Stella's letter on the table, and departed, without speaking a word. She never recovered the shock, and died in 1723. Stella, with her health entirely ruined, languished on till 1728, when she expired. Such was the fate which he prepared for both.

Of the poems of Swift, some of the most striking were composed in mature life, after his attainment of his deanery of St. Patrick; and it will be admitted that no one ever gave a more perfect example of the easy familiarity attainable in the English language. His readiness in rhyme is truly astonishing; the most uncommon associations of sounds coming to him as it were spontaneously, in words seemingly the best adapted to the occasion. That he was capable of high polish and elegance, some of his works sufficiently prove; but the

humorous and sarcastic was his habitual taste, which he frequently indulged beyond the bounds of decorum; a circumstance which renders the task of selection from his works somewhat perplexing. In wit, both in verse and prose, he stands foremost in grave irony, maintained with the most plausible air of serious simplicity, and supported by great minuteness of detail. His "*Gulliver's Travels*" are a remarkable exemplification of his powers in this kind, which have rendered the work wonderfully amusing, even to childish readers, whilst the keen satire with which it abounds may gratify the most splenetic misanthropist. In general, however, his style in prose, though held up as a model of clearness, purity, and simplicity, has only the merit of expressing the author's meaning with perfect precision.

Late in life, Swift fell under the fate which he dreaded: the faculties of his mind decayed before those of his body, and he gradually settled into absolute idiocy. A total silence for some months preceded his decease, which took place in October, 1744, when he was in his 78th year. He was interred in St. Patrick's cathedral, under a monument, for which he wrote a Latin epitaph, in which one clause most energetically displays the state of his feelings: — "*Ubi sæva indignatio ulterius cor lacerare nequit.*" He bequeathed the greatest part of his property to an hospital for lunatics and idiots,

To show, by one satiric touch,  
No nation wanted it so much.

### CADENUS AND VANESSA. \*

WRITTEN AT WINDSOR, 1713.

THE shepherds and the nymphs were seen  
Pleading before the Cyprian queen.  
The counsel for the fair began,  
Accusing the false creature man.  
The brief with weighty crimes was charg'd,  
On which the pleader much enlarg'd;  
That Cupid now has lost his art,  
Or blunts the point of every dart; —  
His altar now no longer smokes,  
His mother's aid no youth invokes:  
This tempts freethinkers to refine,  
And bring in doubt their powers divine;  
Now love is dwindled to intrigue,  
And marriage grown a money-league.  
Which crimes aforesaid (*with her leave*)  
Were (*as he humbly did conceive*)

\* Founded on an offer of marriage made by Miss Vanhomrigh to Dr. Swift, who was occasionally her preceptor. The lady's unhappy story is well known.

Against our sovereign lady's peace,  
Against the statute in that case,  
Against her dignity and crown:  
Then pray'd an answer, and sat down.  
The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes:  
When the defendant's counsel rose,  
And, what no lawyer ever lack'd,  
With impudence own'd all the fact;  
But, what the gentlest heart would vex,  
Laid all the fault on t' other sex.  
That modern love is no such thing  
As what those ancient poets sing;  
A fire celestial, chaste, refin'd,  
Conceiv'd and kindled in the mind;  
Which, having found an equal flame,  
Unites, and both become the same,  
In different breasts together burn,  
Together both to ashes turn.  
But women now feel no such fire,  
And only know the gross desire.  
Their passions move in lower spheres,  
Where'er caprice or folly steers.  
A dog, a parrot, or an ape,  
Or some worse brute in human shape,  
Ingress the fancies of the fair,  
The few soft moments they can spare,

From visits to receive and pay ;  
From scandal, politics, and play ;  
From fans, and flounces, and brocades,  
From equipage and park-parades,  
From all the thousand female toys,  
From every trifle that employs  
The out or inside of their heads,  
Between their toilets and their beds.

In a dull stream, which moving slow,  
You hardly see the current flow ;  
If a small breeze obstruct the course,  
It whirls about, for want of force,  
And in its narrow circle gathers  
Nothing but chaff, and straws, and feathers.  
The current of a female mind  
Stops thus, and turns with every wind ;  
Thus whirling round together draws  
Fools, fops, and rakes, for chaff and straws.  
Hence we conclude, no women's hearts  
Are won by virtue, wit, and parts :  
Nor are the men of sense to blame,  
For breasts incapable of flame ;  
The fault must on the nymphs be plac'd,  
Grown so corrupted in their taste.

The pleader, having spoke his best,  
Had witness ready to attest,  
Who fairly could on oath depose,  
When questions on the fact arose,  
That every article was true ;  
*Nor further these deponents knew : —*  
Therefore he humbly would insist,  
The bill might be with costs dismiss'd.  
The cause appear'd of so much weight,  
That Venus, from her judgment-seat,  
Desir'd them not to talk so loud,  
Else she must interpose a cloud :  
For, if the heavenly folk should know  
These pleadings *in the courts below*,  
That mortals here disdain to love,  
She ne'er could show her face above ;  
For gods, their betters, are too wise  
To value that which men despise.  
“ And then,” said she, “ my son and I  
Must stroll in air, 'twixt land and sky ;  
Or else, shut out from heaven and earth,  
Fly to the sea, my place of birth ;  
There live, with daggled *mermaids* pent,  
And keep on fish perpetual Lent.”

But, since the case appear'd so nice,  
She thought it best to take advice.  
The Muses, by their king's permission,  
Though foes to love, attend the session,  
And on the right hand took their places  
In order ; on the left, the Graces :  
To whom she might her doubts propose  
On all emergencies that rose.  
The Muses oft' were seen to frown ;  
The Graces half-asham'd look down ;  
And 'twas observ'd there were but few  
Of either sex among the crew,  
Whom she or her assessors knew.  
The goddess soon began to see,  
Things were not ripe for a decree ;  
And said she must consult her books,  
The *lovers' Fletas*, *Bractons*, *Cokets*.  
First to a dapper clerk she beckon'd,  
To turn to Ovid, book the second ;  
She then referr'd them to a place  
In Virgil (*vide Dido's case* :)  
As for Tibullus's reports,  
They never pass'd for law in courts :

For Cowley's briefs, and pleas of Waller,  
Still their authority was smaller.

There was on both sides much to say :  
She'd hear the cause another day.  
And so she did ; and then a third  
She heard it — there, she kept her word :  
But, with rejoinders or replies,  
Long bills, and answers stuff'd with lies,  
Demur, imparlance, and essoign,  
The parties ne'er could issue join :  
For sixteen years the cause was spun,  
And then stood where it first begun.

Now, gentle Clio, sing or say,  
What Venus meant by this delay.  
The goddess, much perplex'd in mind  
To see her empire thus declin'd,  
When first this grand debate arose,  
Above her wisdom to compose,  
Conceiv'd a project in her head  
To work her ends ; which, if it sped,  
Would show the merits of the cause  
Far better than consulting laws.

In a glad hour *Lucina's* aid  
Produc'd on Earth a wondrous maid,  
On whom the queen of love was bent  
To try a new experiment.  
She threw her law-books on the shelf,  
And thus debated with herself.

“ Since men allege, they ne'er can find  
Those beauties in a female mind,  
Which raise a flame that will endure  
For ever uncorrupt and pure ;  
If 'tis with reason they complain,  
This infant shall restore my reign.  
I'll search where every virtue dwells,  
From courts inclusive down to cells :  
What preachers talk, or sages write ;  
These I will gather and unite,  
And represent them to mankind  
Collected in that infant's mind.”

This said, she plucks in *Heaven's* high bowers  
A sprig of *amaranthine* flowers,  
In nectar thrice infuses bays,  
Three times refin'd in *Titan's* rays ;  
Then calls the Graces to her aid,  
And sprinkles thrice the new-born maid :  
From whence the tender skin assumes  
A sweetness above all perfumes :  
From whence a cleanliness remains  
Incappable of outward stains :  
From whence that decency of mind,  
So lovely in the female kind,  
Where not one careless thought intrudes,  
Less modest than the speech of prudes ;  
Where never blush was call'd in aid,  
That spurious virtue in a maid,  
A virtue but at second-hand ;  
They blush because they understand.

The Graces next would act their part,  
And show'd but little of their art ;  
Their work was half already done,  
The child with native beauty shone ;  
The outward form no help requir'd :  
Each, breathing on her thrice, inspir'd  
That gentle, soft, engaging air,  
Which in old times adorn'd the fair :  
And said, “ *Vanessa* be the name  
By which thou shalt be known to fame ;  
*Vanessa*, by the gods inroll'd :  
Her name on Earth shall not be told.”

But still the work was not complete ;  
 When Venus thought on a deceit,  
 Drawn by her doves, away she flies,  
 And finds out Pallas in the skies.  
 " Dear Pallas, I have been this morn  
 To see a lovely infant born ;  
 A boy in yonder isle below,  
 So like my own without his bow,  
 By beauty could your heart be won,  
 You 'd swear it is Apollo's son :  
 But it shall ne'er be said a child  
 So hopeful has by me been spoil'd ;  
 I have enough besides to spare,  
 And give him wholly to your care."

Wisdom 's above suspecting wiles :  
 The queen of learning gravely smiles,  
 Down from Olympus comes with joy,  
 Mistakes Vanessa for a boy ;  
 Then sows within her tender mind  
 Seeds long unknown to woman-kind ;  
 For manly bosoms chiefly fit,  
 The seeds of knowledge, judgment, wit.  
 Her soul was suddenly endued  
 With justice, truth, and fortitude ;  
 With honour, which no breath can stain,  
 Which malice must attack in vain ;  
 With open heart and bounteous hand.  
 But Pallas here was at a stand ;  
 She knew, in our degenerate days,  
 Bare virtue could not live on praise ;  
 That meat must be with money bought :  
 She therefore, upon second thought,  
 Infus'd, yet as it were by stealth,  
 Some small regard for state and wealth ;  
 Of which, as she grew up, there staid  
 A tincture in the prudent maid :  
 She manag'd her estate with care,  
 Yet lik'd three footmen to her chair.  
 But lest he should neglect his studies  
 Like a young heir, the thrifty goddess  
 (For fear young master should be spoil'd)  
 Would use him like a younger child ;  
 And, after long computing, found  
 "Twould come to just five thousand pound.

The queen of love was pleas'd, and proud,  
 To see Vanessa thus endow'd :  
 She doubted not but such a dame  
 Through every breast would dart a flame ;  
 That every rich and lordly swain  
 With pride would drag about her chain ;  
 That scholars would forsake their books,  
 To study bright Vanessa's looks ;  
 As she advanc'd, that woman-kind  
 Would by her model form their mind,  
 And all their conduct would be try'd  
 By her, as an unerring guide ;  
 Offending daughters oft' would hear  
 Vanessa's praise rung in their ear :  
 Miss Betty, when she does a fault,  
 Lets fall her knife, or spills the salt,  
 Will thus be by her mother chid,  
 "'Tis what Vanessa never did !"  
 " Thus by the nymphs and swains ador'd,  
 My power shall be again restor'd,  
 And happy lovers bless my reign — "  
 So Venus hop'd, but hop'd in vain.

For when in time the martial maid  
 Found out the trick that Venus play'd,  
 She shakes her helm, she knits her brows,  
 And, fir'd with indignation, vows,

To-morrow, ere the setting sun,  
 She 'd all undo that she had done.

But in the poets we may find  
 A wholesome law, time out of mind,  
 Had been confirm'd by fate's decree,  
 That gods, of whatso'er degree,  
 Resume not what themselves have given,  
 Or any brother-god in Heaven ;  
 Which keeps the peace among the gods,  
 Or they must always be at odds :  
 And Pallas, if she broke the laws,  
 Must yield her foe the stronger cause ;  
 A shame to one so much ador'd  
 For wisdom at Jove's council-board.  
 Besides, she fear'd the queen of love  
 Would meet with better friends above.  
 And though she must with grief reflect,  
 To see a mortal virgin deck'd  
 With graces hitherto unknown  
 To female breasts, except her own ;  
 Yet she would act as best became  
 A goddess of unspotted fame.  
 She knew, by augury divine,  
 Venus would fail in her design :  
 She study'd well the point, and found  
 Her foe's conclusions were not sound,  
 From premises erroneous brought ;  
 And therefore the deduction 's nought,  
 And must have contrary effects  
 To what her treacherous foe expects.

In proper season Pallas meets  
 The queen of love, whom thus she greets :  
 (For gods, we are by Homer told,  
 Can in celestial language scold :)  
 " Perfidious goddess ! but in vain  
 You form'd this project in your brain ;  
 A project for thy talents fit,  
 With much deceit and little wit.  
 Thou hast, as thou shalt quickly see,  
 Deceiv'd thyself, instead of me :  
 For how can heavenly wisdom prove  
 An instrument to earthly love ?  
 Know'st thou not yet, that men commence  
 Thy votaries, for want of sense ?  
 Nor shall Vanessa be the theme  
 To manage thy abortive scheme :  
 She 'll prove the greatest of thy foes ;  
 And yet I scorn to interpose,  
 But, using neither skill nor force,  
 Leave all things to their natural course."

The goddess thus pronounc'd her doom :  
 When lo ! Vanessa in her bloom  
 Advanc'd, like Atalanta's star,  
 But rarely seen, and seen from far :  
 In a new world with caution stept,  
 Watch'd all the company she kept,  
 Well knowing, from the books she read,  
 What dangerous paths young virgins tread :  
 Would seldom at the park appear,  
 Nor saw the play-house twice a year ;  
 Yet, not incurious, was inclin'd  
 To know the converse of mankind.

First issued from perfumers' shops,  
 A crowd of fashionable fops :  
 They ask'd her, how she lik'd the play ?  
 Then told the tattle of the day ;  
 A duel fought last night at two,  
 About a lady — you know who ;  
 Mention'd a new Italian come  
 Either from Muscovy or Rome ;

Gave hints of who and who's together ;  
Then fell a talking of the weather ;  
Last night was so extremely fine,  
The ladies walk'd till after nine ;  
Then, in soft voice and speech absurd,  
With nonsense every second word,  
With fustian from exploded plays,  
They celebrate her beauty's praise ;  
Run o'er their can, of stupid lies,  
And tell the murders of her eyes.

With silent scorn Vanessa sat,  
Scarce listening to their idle chat ;  
Further than sometimes by a frown,  
When they grew pert, to pull them down.  
At last she spitefully was bent  
To try their wisdom's full extent ;  
And said she valued nothing less  
Than titles, figure, shape, and dress ;  
That merit should be chiefly plac'd  
In judgment, knowledge, wit, and taste ;  
And these, she offer'd to dispute,  
Alone distinguish'd man from brute :  
That present times have no pretence  
To *virtue*, in the noble sense  
By Greeks and Romans understood,  
To perish for our country's good.  
She nam'd the ancient heroes round,  
Explain'd for what they were renown'd ;  
Then spoke with censure or applause  
Of foreign customs, rites, and laws ;  
Through nature and through art she rang'd,  
And gracefully her subject chang'd ;  
In vain ! her hearers had no share  
In all she spoke, except to stare.  
Their judgment was, upon the whole,  
— " That lady is the dullest soul ! — "  
Then tipt their forehead in a jeer,  
As who should say — " She wants it here !  
She may be handsome, young, and rich,  
But none will burn her for a witch ! "

A party next of glittering dames,  
From round the purlieus of St. James,  
Came early, out of pure good-will,  
To see the girl in dishabille.  
Their clamour, 'lighting from their chairs,  
Grew louder all the way up stairs ;  
At entrance loudest, where they found  
The room with volumes litter'd round.  
Vanessa held Montaigne, and read,  
Whilst Mrs. Susan comb'd her head.  
They called for tea and chocolate,  
And fell into their usual chat,  
Discouraging, with important face,  
On ribbons, fans, and gloves, and lace ;  
Show'd patterns just from India brought,  
And gravely ask'd her what she thought,  
Whether the red or green were best,  
And what they cost ? Vanessa guess'd,  
As came into her fancy first ;  
Nam'd half the rates, and lik'd the worst.  
To scandal next — " What awkward thing  
Was that last Sunday in the ring ?  
I'm sorry Mopsa breaks so fast ;  
I said, her face would never last.  
Corinna, with that youthful air,  
Is thirty, and a bit to spare :  
Her fondness for a certain earl  
Began when I was but a girl !  
Phyllis, who but a month ago  
Was marry'd to the Tunbridge-beau,

I saw coquetting t' other night  
In public with that odious knight ! "

They rally'd next Vanessa's dress :  
" That gown was made for old queen Bess.  
Dear madam, let me see your head :  
Don't you intend to put on red ?  
A petticoat without a hoop !  
Sure, you are not asham'd to stoop !  
With handsome garters at your knees,  
No matter what a fellow sees. "  
Fill'd with disdain, with rage inflam'd,  
Both of herself and sex asham'd,  
The nymph stood silent out of spite,  
Nor would vouchsafe to set them right.  
Away the fair detractors went,  
And gave by turns their censures vent.  
She 's not so handsome in my eyes :  
For wit, I wonder, where it lies !  
" She 's fair and clean, and that 's the most :  
But why proclaim her for a toast ?  
A baby face : no life, no airs,  
But what she learn'd at country-fairs :  
Scarce knows what difference is between  
Rich Flanders lace and colberteen.  
I'll undertake, my little Nancy  
In flounces hath a better fancy !  
With all her wit, I would not ask  
Her judgment, how to buy a mask.  
We begg'd her but to patch her face,  
She never hit one proper place ;  
Which every girl at five years old  
Can do as soon as she is told.  
I own, that out-of-fashion stuff  
Becomes the *creature* well enough.  
The girl might pass, if we could get her  
To know the world a little better. "  
(*To know the world !* a modern phrase,  
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays.)

Thus, to the world's perpetual shame,  
The queen of beauty lost her aim ;  
Too late with grief she understood,  
Pallas had done more harm than good ;  
For great examples are but vain,  
Where ignorance begets disdain.  
Both sexes, arm'd with guilt and spite,  
Against Vanessa's power unite :  
To copy her few nymphs aspir'd ;  
Her virtues fewer swains admir'd.  
So stars beyond a certain height  
Give mortals neither heat nor light.

Yet some of either sex, endow'd  
With gifts superior to the crowd,  
With virtue, knowledge, taste, and wit,  
She condescended to admit :  
With pleasing arts she could reduce  
Men's talents to their proper use :  
And with address each genius held  
To that wherein it most excell'd ;  
Thus making others' wisdom known,  
Could please them, and improve her own.  
A modest youth said something new ;  
She plac'd it in the strongest view.  
All humble worth she strove to raise ;  
Would not be prais'd, yet lov'd to praise.  
The learned met with free approach,  
Although they came not in a coach :  
Some clergy too she would allow,  
Nor quarrell'd at their awkward bow ;  
But this was for Cadenus' sake,  
A gownman of a different make ;

Whom Pallas, once Vanessa's tutor,  
Had fix'd on for her coadjutor.

But Cupid, full of mischief, longs  
To vindicate his mother's wrongs.  
On Pallas all attempts are vain :  
One way he knows to give her pain ;  
Vows on Vanessa's heart to take  
Due vengeance, for her patron's sake.  
Those early seeds by Venus sown,  
In spite of Pallas, now were grown ;  
And Cupid hop'd they would improve  
By time, and ripen into love.  
The boy made use of all his craft,  
In vain discharging many a shaft,  
Pointed at colonels, lords, and beaux :  
Cadenus ward'd off the blows ;  
For, placing still some book betwixt,  
The darts were in the cover fix'd,  
Or, often blunted and recoil'd,  
On Plutarch's Morals struck, were spoil'd.

The queen of wisdom could foresee,  
But not prevent the Fates' decree :  
And human caution tries in vain  
To break that adamant chain.  
Vanessa, though by Pallas taught,  
By Love invulnerable thought,  
Searching in books for wisdom's aid  
Was, in the very search, betray'd.

Cupid, though all his darts were lost,  
Yet still resolv'd to spare no cost :  
He could not answer to his fame  
The triumphs of that stubborn dame,  
A nymph so hard to be subdued,  
Who neither was coquette nor prude.  
" I find," said he, " she wants a doctor  
Both to adore her, and instruct her :  
I'll give her what she most admires,  
Among those venerable sires,  
Cadenus is a subject fit,  
Grown old in politics and wit,  
Caress'd by ministers of state,  
Of half mankind the dread and hate.  
Whate'er vexations love attend,  
She need no rivals apprehend.  
Her sex, with universal voice,  
Must laugh at her capricious choice. "

Cadenus many things had writ :  
Vanessa much esteem'd his wit,  
And call'd for his poetic works :  
Meantime the boy in secret lurks ;  
And, while the book was in her hand,  
The urchin from his private stand  
Took aim, and shot with all his strength  
A dart of such prodigious length,  
It pierc'd the feeble volume through,  
And deep transfix'd her bosom too.  
Some lines, more moving than the rest,  
Stuck to the point that pierc'd her breast,  
And, borne directly to the heart,  
With pains unknown, increas'd her smart.

Vanessa, not in years a score,  
Dreams of a gown of forty-four ;  
Imaginary charms can find  
In eyes with reading almost blind :  
Cadenus now no more appears  
Declin'd in health, advanc'd in years.  
She fancies music in his tongue ;  
No farther looks, but thinks him young.  
What mariner is not afraid  
To venture in a ship decay'd ?

What planter will attempt to yoke  
A sapling with a falling oak ?  
As years increase, she brighter shines :  
Cadenus with each day declines :  
And he must fall a prey to time,  
While she continues in her prime.

Cadenus, common forms apart,  
In every scene had kept his heart ;  
Had sigh'd and languish'd, vow'd and writ.  
For pastime, or to show his wit.  
But books, and time, and state affairs,  
Had spoil'd his fashionable airs :  
He now could praise, esteem, approve,  
But understood not what was love.  
His conduct might have made him styl'd  
A father, and the nymph his child.  
That innocent delight he took  
To see the virgin mind her book,  
Was but the master's secret joy  
In school to hear the finest boy.  
Her knowledge with her fancy grew ;  
She hourly press'd for something new ;  
*Ideas* came into her mind  
So fast, his lessons lagg'd behind ;  
She reason'd, without plodding long,  
Nor ever gave her judgment wrong.  
But now a sudden change was wrought :  
She minds no longer what he taught.  
Cadenus was amaz'd to find  
Such marks of a distracted mind :  
For, though she seem'd to listen more  
To all he spoke, than e'er before,  
He found her thoughts would absent range,  
Yet guess'd not whence could spring the change.  
And first he modestly conjectures  
His pupil might be tir'd with lectures ;  
Which help'd to mortify his pride,  
Yet gave him not the heart to chide :  
But, in a mild dejected strain,  
At last he ventur'd to complain ;  
Said, she should be no longer teas'd,  
Might have her freedom when she pleas'd ;  
Was now convinc'd he acted wrong,  
To hide her from the world so long,  
And in dull studies to engage  
One of her tender sex and age ;  
That every nymph with envy own'd,  
How she might shine in the *grand monde* ;  
And every shepherd was undone  
To see her cloister'd like a nun.  
This was a visionary scheme :  
He wak'd, and found it but a dream ;  
A project far above his skill ;  
For nature must be nature still.  
If he were bolder than became  
A scholar to a courtly dame,  
She might excuse a man of letters ;  
Thus tutors often treat their betters :  
And, since his talk offensive grew,  
He came to take his last adieu.

Vanessa, fill'd with just disdain,  
Would still her dignity maintain,  
Instructed from her early years  
To scorn the art of female tears.

Had he employ'd his time so long  
To teach her what was right and wrong ;  
Yet could such notions entertain  
That all his lectures were in vain ?  
She own'd the wandering of her thoughts ;  
But he must answer for her faults.

She well remembered, to her cost,  
That all his lessons were not lost.  
Two maxims she could still produce,  
And sad experience taught their use;  
That virtue, pleas'd by being shown,  
Knows nothing which it dares not own;  
Can make us without fear disclose  
Our inmost secrets to our foes:  
That common forms were not design'd  
Directors to a noble mind.  
"Now," said the nymph, "to let you see  
My actions with your rules agree;  
That I can vulgar forms despise,  
And have no secrets to disguise:  
I knew, by what you said and writ,  
How dangerous things were men of wit;  
You caution'd me against their charms,  
But never gave me equal arms;  
Your lessons found the weakest part,  
Aim'd at the head, but reach'd the heart."

Cadenus felt within him rise  
Shame, disappointment, guilt, surprise.  
He knew not how to reconcile  
Such language with her usual style:  
And yet her words were so express'd,  
He could not hope she spoke in jest,  
His thoughts had wholly been confin'd  
To form and cultivate her mind.  
He hardly knew, till he was told,  
Whether the nymph were young or old;  
Had met her in a public place,  
Without distinguishing her face:  
Much less could his declining age  
Vanessa's earliest thoughts engage;  
And, if her youth indifference met,  
His person must contempt beget:  
Or, grant her passion be sincere,  
How shall his innocence be clear?  
Appearances were all so strong,  
The world must think him in the wrong;  
Would say, he made a treacherous use  
Of wit, to flatter and seduce:  
The town would swear, he had betray'd  
By magic spells the harmless maid:  
And every beau would have his jokes,  
That scholars were like other folks;  
And, when Platonic flights were over,  
The tutor turn'd a mortal lover!  
So tender of the young and fair!  
It show'd a true paternal care —  
Five thousand guineas in her purse!  
The doctor might have fancied worse. —

Hardly at length he silence broke,  
And faulter'd every word he spoke;  
Interpreting her complaisance,  
Just as a man *sans consequence*.  
She rallied well, he always knew:  
Her manner now was something new;  
And what she spoke was in an air  
As serious as a tragic player.  
But those who aim at ridicule  
Should fix upon some certain rule,  
Which fairly hints they are in jest,  
Else he must enter his protest:  
For, let a man be ne'er so wise,  
He may be caught with sober lies;  
A science which he never taught,  
And, to be free, was dearly bought;  
For, take it in its proper light,  
'Tis just what coxcombs call a *bite*.

But, not to dwell on things minute,  
Vanessa finish'd the dispute,  
Brought weighty arguments to prove  
That reason was her guide in love.  
She thought he had himself describ'd  
His doctrines when she first imbib'd:  
What he had planted now was grown;  
His virtues she might call her own;  
As he approves, as he dislikes,  
Love or contempt her fancy strikes.  
Self-love, in nature rooted fast,  
Attends us first, and leaves us last:  
Why she likes him, admire not at her;  
She loves herself, and that 's the matter.  
How was her tutor wont to praise  
The geniuses of ancient days!  
(Those authors he so oft had nam'd,  
For learning, wit, and wisdom fam'd,)  
Was struck with love, esteem, and awe,  
For persons whom he never saw.  
Suppose Cadenus flourish'd then,  
He must adore such godlike men.  
If one short volume could comprise  
All that was witty, learn'd, and wise,  
How would it be esteem'd and read,  
Although the writer long were dead!  
If such an author were alive,  
How all would for his friendship strive,  
And come in crowds to see his face!  
And this she takes to be her case.  
Cadenus answers every end,  
The book, the author, and the friend;  
The utmost her desires will reach,  
Is but to learn what he can teach:  
His converse is a system fit  
Alone to fill up all her wit;  
While every passion of her mind  
In him is center'd and confin'd.

Love can with speech inspire a mute,  
And taught Vanessa to dispute.  
This topic, never touch'd before,  
Display'd her eloquence the more:  
Her knowledge, with such pains acquir'd,  
By this new passion grew inspir'd;  
Through this she made all objects pass,  
Which gave a tincture o'er the mass;  
As rivers, though they bend and twine,  
Still to the sea their course incline;  
Or, as philosophers, who find  
Some favourite system to their mind,  
In every point to make it fit,  
Will force all nature to submit.

Cadenus, who could ne'er suspect  
His lessons would have such effect,  
Or be so artfully apply'd,  
Insensibly came on her side.  
It was an unforeseen event;  
Things took a turn he never meant.  
(Who'er excels in what we prize,  
Appears a hero in our eyes:  
Each girl, when pleas'd with what is taught,  
Will have the teacher in her thought.  
When Miss delights in her spinnet,  
A fiddler may a fortune get;  
A blockhead, with melodious voice,  
In boarding-schools may have his choice;  
And oft' the dancing-master's art  
Climbs from the toe to touch the heart.  
In learning let a nymph delight,  
The pedant gets a mistress by 't.



Cadenus, to his grief and shame,  
 Could scarce oppose Vanessa's flame ;  
 And, though her arguments were strong,  
 At least could hardly wish them wrong.  
 Howe'er it came, he could not tell,  
 But sure she never talk'd so well.  
 His pride began to interpose ;  
 Preferr'd before a crowd of beaux !  
 So bright a nymph to come unsought !  
 Such wonder by his merit wrought !  
 'Tis merit must with her prevail !  
 He never knew her judgment fail !  
 She noted all she ever read !  
 And had a most discerning head !

'Tis an old maxim in the schools,  
 That flattery 's the food of fools,  
 Yet now and then your men of wit  
 Will condescend to take a bit.

So, when Cadenus could not hide,  
 He chose to justify, his pride ;  
 Construing the passion she had shown,  
 Much to her praise, more to his own.  
 Nature in him had merit plac'd,  
 In her a most judicious taste.  
 Love, hitherto a transient guest,  
 Ne'er held possession of his breast ;  
 So long attending at the gate,  
 Disdain'd to enter in so late.  
 Love why do we one passion call,  
 When 'tis a compound of them all ?  
 Where hot and cold, where sharp and sweet,  
 In all their equipages meet ;  
 Where pleasures mix'd with pains appear,  
 Sorrow with joy, and hope with fear ;  
 Wherein his dignity and age  
 Forbid Cadenus to engage,  
 But friendship, in its greatest height,  
 A constant, rational delight,  
 On virtue's basis fix'd to last,  
 When love allurements long are past,  
 Which gently warms, but cannot burn,  
 He gladly offers in return ;  
 His want of passion will redeem  
 With gratitude, respect, esteem ;  
 With that devotion we bestow,  
 When goddesses appear below.

While thus Cadenus entertains  
 Vanessa in exalted strains,  
 The nymph in sober words entreats  
 A truce with all sublime conceits :  
 For why such raptures, flights, and fancies,  
 To her who durst not read romances ?  
 In lofty style to make replies,  
 Which he had taught her to despise ?  
 But when her tutor will affect  
 Devotion, duty, and respect,  
 He fairly abdicates the throne ;  
 The government is now her own ;  
 He has a forfeiture incur'd ;  
 She vows to take him at his word,  
 And hopes he will not think it strange,  
 If both should now their stations change.  
 The nymph will have her turn to be  
 The tutor ; and the pupil, he :  
 Though she already can discern  
 Her scholar is not apt to learn ;  
 Or wants capacity to reach  
 The science she designs to teach :  
 Wherein his genius was below  
 The skill of every common beau,

Who, though he cannot spell, is wise  
 Enough to read a lady's eyes,  
 And will each accidental glance  
 Interpret for a kind advance.

But what success Vanessa met,  
 Is to the world a secret yet.  
 Whether the nymph, to please her swain,  
 Talks in a high romantic strain ;  
 Or whether he at last descends  
 To act with less seraphic ends ;  
 Or, to compound the business, whether  
 They temper love and hooks together ;  
 Must never to mankind be told,  
 Nor shall the conscious Muse unfold.

Meantime the mournful queen of love  
 Led but a weary life above.  
 She ventures now to leave the skies,  
 Grown by Vanessa's conduct wise :  
 For, though by one perverse event  
 Pallas had cross'd her first intent ;  
 Though her design was not obtain'd,  
 Yet had she much experience gain'd ;  
 And by the project vainly try'd,  
 Could better now the cause decide.  
 She gave due notice, that both parties,  
*Coram regina, prox' die Martis,*  
 Should at their peril, without fail,  
 Come and appear, and save their bail.  
 All met ; and, silence thrice proclaim'd,  
 One lawyer to each side was nam'd.  
 The judge discover'd in her face  
 Resentments for her late disgrace ;  
 And, full of anger, shame, and grief,  
 Directed them to mind their brief,  
 Nor spend their time to show their reading ;  
 She'd have a summary proceeding.  
 She gather'd under every head  
 The sum of what each lawyer said,  
 Gave her own reasons last, and then  
 Decreed the cause against the men.

But, in a weighty case like this,  
 To show she did not judge amiss,  
 Which evil tongues might else report,  
 She made a speech in open court,  
 Wherein she grievously complains,  
 " How she was cheated by the swains :  
 On whose petition (humbly showing,  
 That women were not worth the wooing,  
 And that, unless the sex would mend,  
 The race of lovers soon must end) —  
 She was at Lord knows what expense  
 To form a nymph of wit and sense,  
 A model for her sex design'd,  
 Who never could one lover find.  
 She saw her favour was misplac'd ;  
 The fellows had a wretched taste ;  
 She needs must tell them to their face,  
 They were a stupid, senseless race ;  
 And, were she to begin again,  
 She'd study to reform the men ;  
 Or add some grains of folly more  
 To women, than they had before,  
 To put them on an equal foot ;  
 And this, or nothing else would do 't  
 This might their mutual fancy strike,  
 Since every being loves its like.

" But now, repenting what was done,  
 She left all business to her son ;  
 She puts the world in his possession,  
 And the him use it at discretion."

The cryer was order'd to dismiss  
 The court, so made his last *O yes* !  
 The goddess would no longer wait ;  
 But, rising from her chair of state,  
 Left all below at six and seven,  
 Harness'd her doves, and flew to Heaven.

## STELLA'S BIRTH-DAY. 1720.

ALL travellers at first incline  
 Where'er they see the fairest sign ;  
 And, if they find the chambers neat,  
 And like the liquor and the meat,  
 Will call again and recommend  
 The Angel-inn to every friend.  
 What though the painting grows decay'd,  
 The house will never lose its trade :  
 Nay, though the treacherous tapster Thomas  
 Hangs a new Angel two doors from us,  
 As fine as daubers' hands can make it,  
 In hopes that strangers may mistake it,  
 We think it both a shame and sin  
 To quit the true old Angel-inn.

Now this is Stella's case in fact,  
 An *angel's* face a little crack'd :  
 (Could poets or could painters fix  
 How *angels* look at thirty-six :)  
 This drew us in at first to find  
 In such a form an *angel's* mind ;  
 And every virtue now supplies  
 The fainting rays of Stella's eyes.  
 See at her levee crowding swains,  
 Whom Stella freely entertains  
 With breeding, humour, wit, and sense ;  
 And puts them but to small expense ;  
 Their mind so plentifully fills,  
 And makes such reasonable bills,  
 So little gets for what she gives,  
 We really wonder how she lives !  
 And, had her stock been less, no doubt  
 She must have long ago run out.

Then who can think we'll quit the place,  
 When Doll hangs out a newer face ?  
 Or stop and light at Chloe's head,  
 With scraps and leavings to be fed ?

Then, Chloe, still go on to prate  
 Of thirty-six and thirty-eight ;  
 Pursue your trade of scandal-picking,  
 Your hints that Stella is no chicken ;  
 Your inuendoes, when you tell us,  
 That Stella loves to talk with fellows :  
 And let me warn you to believe  
 A truth, for which your soul should grieve ;  
 That, should you live to see the day  
 When Stella's locks must all be grey,  
 When age must print a furrow'd trace  
 On every feature of her face ;  
 Though you, and all your senseless tribe,  
 Could art, or time, or nature bribe,  
 To make you look like beauty's queen,  
 And hold for ever at fifteen ;  
 No bloom of youth can ever blind  
 The cracks and wrinkles of your mind :  
 All men of sense will pass your door,  
 And crowd to Stella's at fourscore.

## THE JOURNAL OF A MODERN LADY.

IN A LETTER TO A PERSON OF QUALITY. 1728.

SIR,

It was a most unfriendly part  
 In you, who ought to know my heart,  
 Are well acquainted with my zeal  
 For all the female commonweal —  
 How could it come into your mind  
 To pitch on me of all mankind,  
 Against the sex to write a satire,  
 And brand me for a woman-hater ?  
 On me, who think them all so fair,  
 They rival Venus to a hair ;  
 Their virtues never ceas'd to sing,  
 Since first I learn'd to tune a string ?  
 Methinks I hear the ladies cry,  
 Will he his character belie ?  
 Must never our misfortunes end ?  
 And have we lost our only friend ?  
 Ah, lovely nymphs, remove your fears,  
 No more let fall those precious tears.  
 Sooner shall, &c.

[Here are several verses omitted.]

The hound be hunted by the hare,  
 Than I turn rebel to the fair.

'Twas you engag'd me first to write,  
 Then gave the subject out of spite :  
 The *journal of a modern dame*  
 Is by my promise what you claim.  
 My word is past, I must submit ;  
 And yet, perhaps, you may be bit.  
 I but transcribe ; for not a line  
 Of all the satire shall be mine.  
 Compell'd by you to tag in rhymes  
 The common slanders of the times,  
 Of modern times, the guilt is yours,  
 And me my innocence secures.  
 Unwilling Muse, begin thy lay,  
 The annals of a female day.

By nature turn'd to play the rake well,  
 (As we shall show you in the sequel,)  
 The modern dame is wak'd by noon,  
 (Some authors say, not quite so soon,)  
 Because, though sore against her will,  
 She sate all night up at quadrille.  
 She stretches, gapes, unglues her eyes,  
 And asks, if it be time to rise :  
 Of head-ache and the spleen complains ;  
 And then, to cool her heated brains,  
 Her night-gown and her slippers brought her,  
 Takes a large dram of citron-water.  
 Then to her glass ; and, " Betty, pray  
 Don't I look frightfully to-day ?  
 But was it not confounded hard ?  
 Well, if I ever touch a card !  
 Four *mattadores*, and lose *codille* !  
 Depend upon 't, I never will.  
 But run to Tom, and bid him fix  
 The ladies here to-night by six."  
 " Madam, the goldsmith waits below ;  
 He says, ' His business is to know  
 If you 'll redeem the silver cup  
 He keeps in pawn ? ' " — " First, show him up."  
 " Your dressing-plate he 'll be content  
 To take, for interest *cent. per cent.*

And, madam, there 's my lady Spade,  
Hath sent this letter by her maid."

"Well, I remember what she won;  
And hath she sent so soon to dun?  
Here, carry down those ten pistoles  
My husband left to pay for coals:  
I thank my stars, they all are light;  
And I may have revenge to-night."  
Now, loitering o'er her tea and cream,  
She enters on her usual theme;  
Her last night's ill success repeats,  
Calls lady. Spade a hundred cheats:  
"She slipt *spadillo* in her breast,  
Then thought to turn it to a jest:  
There 's Mrs. Cut and she combine,  
And to each other give the sign."  
Through every game pursues her tale,  
Like hunters o'er their evening ale.

Now to another scene give place:  
Enter the folks with silks and lace:  
Fresh matter for a world of chat,  
Right Indian this, right Mechlin that:  
"Observe this pattern; there 's a stuff;  
I can have customers enough.  
Dear madam, you are grown so hard—  
This lace is worth twelve pounds a yard:  
Madam, if there be truth in man,  
I never sold so cheap a fan."  
This business of importance o'er,  
And madam almost dress'd by four;  
The footman, in his usual phrase,  
Comes up with, "Madam, dinner stays."  
She answers in her usual style,  
"The cook must keep it back awhile:  
I never can have time to dress;  
(No woman breathing takes up less;)  
I'm hurried so it makes me sick;  
I wish the dinner at Old Nick."  
At table now she acts her part,  
Has all the dinner-cant by heart:  
"I thought we were to dine alone,  
My dear; for sure, if I had known  
This company would come to-day—  
But really 'tis my spouse's way!  
He 's so unkind, he never sends  
To tell when he invites his friends:  
I wish ye may but have enough!"  
And while with all this paltry stuff  
She sits tormenting every guest,  
Nor gives her tongue one moment's rest,  
In phrases batter'd, stale, and trite,  
Which modern ladies call polite;  
You see the booby husband sit  
In admiration at her wit.

But let me now awhile survey  
Our madam o'er her evening-tea;  
Surrounded with her noisy clans  
Of prudes, coquettes, and harridans;  
When, frighted at the clamorous crew,  
Away the god of Silence flew,  
And fair Discretion left the place,  
And Modesty with blushing face:  
Now enters overweening Pride,  
And Scandal ever gaping wide;  
Hypocrisy with frown severe,  
Scurrility with glibing air;  
Rude Laughter seeming like to burst,  
And Malice always judging worst;  
And Vanity with pocket-glass,  
And Impudence with front of brass;

And study'd Affectation came,  
Each limb and feature out of frame;  
While Ignorance, with brain of lead,  
Flew hovering o'er each female head.

Why should I ask of thee, my Muse,  
An hundred tongues, as poets use,  
When, to give every dame her due,  
An hundred thousand were too few?  
Or how shall I, alas! relate  
The sum of all their senseless prate,  
Their innuendos, hints, and slanders,  
Their meanings lewd, and double entendres?  
Now comes the general scandal-charge;  
What some invent, the rest enlarge;  
And, "Madam, if it be a lie,  
You have the tale as cheap as I:  
I must conceal my author's name;  
But now 'tis known to common fame."

Say, foolish females, bold and blind,  
Say, by what fatal turn of mind,  
Are you on vices most severe,  
Wherein yourselves have greatest share?  
Thus every fool herself deludes;  
The prudes condemn the absent prudes:  
Mopsa, who stinks her spouse to death,  
Accuses Chloe's tainted breath;  
Hircina, rank with sweat, presumes  
To censure Phyllis for perfumes;  
While crooked Cynthia, sneering, says  
That Florimel wears iron stays:  
Chloe, of every coxcomb jealous,  
Admires how girls can talk with fellows;  
And, full of indignation, frets,  
That women should be such coquettes:  
Iris, for scandal most notorious,  
Cries, "Lord, the world is so censorious!"  
And Rufa, with her combs of lead,  
Whispers that Sappho's hair is red:  
Aura, whose tongue you hear a mile hence,  
Talks half a day in praise of silence:  
And Sylvia, full of inward guilt,  
Calls Amoret an arrant jilt.

Now voices over voices rise,  
While each to be the loudest vies:  
They contradict, affirm, dispute,  
No single tongue one moment mute;  
All mad to speak, and none to hearken,  
They set the very lap-dog barking;  
Their chattering makes a louder din  
Than fish-wives o'er a cup of gin:  
Not school-boys at a barring-out  
Rais'd ever such incessant rout;  
The jumbling particles of matter  
In chaos made not such a clatter;  
Far less the rabble roar and rail,  
When drunk with sour election ale.

Nor do they trust their tongues alone,  
But speak a language of their own;  
Can read a nod, a shrug, a look,  
Far better than a printed book;  
Convey a libel in a frown,  
And wink a reputation down;  
Or, by the tossing of the fan,  
Describe the lady and the man.

But see, the female club disbands,  
Each twenty visits on her hands.  
Now all alone poor madam sits  
In vapours and hysteric fits:  
"And was not Tom this morning sent?  
I'd lay my life he never went:

Past six, and not a living soul !  
 I might by this have won a vole." .  
 A dreadful interval of spleen !  
 How shall we pass the time between ?  
 " Here, Betty, let me take my drops ;  
 And feel my pulse, I know it stops :  
 This head of mine, Lord, how it swims !  
 And such a pain in all my limbs !"  
 " Dear madam, try to take a nap." —  
 But now they hear a footman's rap :  
 " Go, run, and light the ladies up :  
 It must be one before we sup."

The table, cards, and counters, set,  
 And all the gamester-ladies met,  
 Her spleen and fits recover'd quite,  
 Our madam can sit up all night ;  
 " Whoever comes, I'm not within." —  
 Quadrille 's the word, and so begin.

How can the Muse her aid impart,  
 Unskill'd in all the terms of art ?  
 Or in harmonious numbers put  
 The deal, the shuffle, and the cut ?  
 The superstitious whims relate,  
 That fill a female gamester's pate ?  
 What agony of soul she feels  
 To see a knave's inverted heels !  
 She draws up card by card, to find  
 Good-fortune peeping from behind ;  
 With panting heart, and earnest eyes,  
 In hope to see *spadillo* rise :  
 In vain, alas ! her hope is fed ;  
 She draws an ace, and sees it red ;  
 In ready counters never pays,  
 But pawns her snuff-box, rings, and keys :  
 Ever with some new fancy struck,  
 Tries twenty charms to mend her luck.  
 " This morning, when the parson came,  
 I said I should not win a game.  
 This odious chair, how came I stuck in 't ?  
 I think I never had good luck in 't.  
 I'm so uneasy in my stays ;  
 Your fan a moment, if you please.  
 Stand further, girl, or get you gone ;  
 I always lose when you look on."  
 " Lord ! madam, you have lost *codille* !  
 I never saw you play so ill."  
 " Nay, madam, give me leave to say,  
 'Twas you that threw the game away :  
 When lady Tricksey play'd a four,  
 You took it with a *mattadore* ;  
 I saw you touch your wedding-ring  
 Before my lady call'd a king ;  
 You spoke a word began with H,  
 And I know whom you meant to teach,  
 Because you held the king of hearts ;  
 Fie, madam, leave these little arts."  
 " That 's not so bad as one that rubs  
 Her chair, to call the king of clubs ;  
 And makes her partner understand  
 A *mattadore* is in her hand."  
 " Madam, you have no cause to flounce,  
 I swear I saw you thrice renounce."  
 " And truly, madam, I know when,  
 Instead of five, you scor'd me ten.  
*Spadillo* here has got a mark ;  
 A child may know it in the dark :  
 I guess'd the hand : it seldom fails :  
 I wish some folks would pare their nails."  
 While thus they rail, and scold, and storm,  
 It passes but for common form :

But, conscious that they all speak true,  
 And give each other but their due,  
 It never interrupts the game,  
 Or makes them sensible of shame.

The time too precious now to waste,  
 The supper gobbled up in haste ;  
 Again afresh to cards they run,  
 As if they had but just begun.  
 But I shall not again repeat,  
 How oft they squabble, snarl, and cheat.  
 At last they hear the watchman knock,  
 " A frosty morn — past four o'clock."  
 The chairmen are not to be found,  
 " Come, let us play the other round."  
 Now all in haste they huddle on  
 Their hoods, their cloaks, and get them gone ;  
 But, first, the winner must invite  
 The company to-morrow night.

Unlucky madam, left in tears,  
 (Who now again quadrille forswears,)  
 With empty purse, and aching head,  
 Steals to her sleeping spouse to bed.

### ON THE DEATH OF DR. SWIFT.\*

OCCASIONED BY READING THE FOLLOWING MAXIM IN  
 ROCHEFOUCAULT:

*Dans l'adversité de nos meilleurs amis, nous trouvons  
 toujours quelque chose qui ne nous déplaît pas.*

" In the adversity of our best friends, we always  
 find something that doth not displease us."

As Rocheffoucault his maxims drew  
 From nature, I believe them true :  
 They argue no corrupted mind  
 In him : the fault is in mankind.

This maxim more than all the rest  
 Is thought too base for human breast :  
 " In all distresses of our friends,  
 We first consult our private ends ;  
 While nature, kindly bent to ease us,  
 Points out some circumstance to please us."

If this perhaps your patience move,  
 Let reason and experience prove.

We all behold with envious eyes  
 Our equals rais'd above our size.  
 Who would not at a crowded show  
 Stand high himself, keep others low ?  
 I love my friend as well as you :  
 But why should he obstruct my view ?  
 Then let me have the higher post ;  
 Suppose it but an inch at most.  
 If in a battle you should find  
 One, whom you love of all mankind,  
 Had some heroic action done,  
 A champion kill'd, or trophy won ;  
 Rather than thus be over-topt,  
 Would you not wish his laurels cropt ?  
 Dear honest Ned is in the gout,  
 Lies rack'd with pain, and you without :

\* Written in November, 1731. — There are two distinct poems on this subject, one of them containing many spurious lines. In what is here printed, the genuine parts of both are preserved. N.

How patiently you hear him groan !  
How glad the case is not your own !

What poet would not grieve to see  
His brother write as well as he ?  
But, rather than they should excel,  
Would wish his rivals all in hell ?

Her end when emulation misses,  
She turns to envy, stings, and hisses :  
The strongest friendship yields to pride,  
Unless the odds be on our side.

Vain human-kind ! fantastic race !

Thy various follies who can trace ?

Self-love, ambition, envy, pride,  
Their empire in our heart divide.  
Give others riches, power, and station,  
'Tis all to me an usurpation.

I have no title to aspire ;

Yet, when you sink, I seem the higher.

In Pope I cannot read a line,

But with a sigh I wish it mine :

When he can in one couplet fix

More sense than I can do in six ;

It gives me such a jealous fit,

I cry, " Pox take him and his wit !"

I grieve to be outdone by Gay

In my own humorous biting way.

Arbutnot is no more my friend,

Who dares to ~~impo~~ny pretend,

Which I was born to introduce,

Refin'd at first, and show'd its use.

St. John, as well as Pulteney, knows

That I had some repute for prose ;

And, till they drove me out of date,

Could maul a minister of state.

If they have mortified my pride,

And made me throw my pen aside ;

If with such talents Heaven hath bless'd 'em,

Have I not reason to detest 'em ?

To all my foes, dear Fortune, send

Thy gifts ; but never to my friend :

I tamely can endure the first ;

But this with envy makes me burst.

Thus much may serve by way of poem ;

Proceed we therefore to our poem.

The time is not remote when I

Must by the course of nature die ;

When, I foresee, my special friends

Will try to find their private ends :

And, though 'tis hardly understood

Which way my death can do them good,

Yet thus, methinks, I hear them speak :

" See how the Dean begins to break !

Poor gentleman, he droops apace !

You plainly find it in his face.

That old vertigo in his head

Will never leave him till he's dead.

Besides, his memory decays :

He recollects not what he says ;

He cannot call his friends to mind ;

Forgets the place where last he din'd ;

Plies you with stories o'er and o'er ;

He told them fifty times before.

How does he fancy we can sit

To hear his out-of-fashion wit ?

But he takes up with younger folks,

Who for his wine will bear his jokes.

Faith ! he must make his stories shorter,

Or change his comrades once a quarter ;

In half the time he talks them round,

There must another set be found.

" For poetry, he's past his prime :  
He takes an hour to find a rhyme ;  
His fire is out, his wit decay'd,  
His fancy sunk, his Muse a jade.  
I'd have him throw away his pen ;  
But there's no talking to some men !"

And then their tenderness appears

By adding largely to my years :

" He's older than he would be reckon'd,

And well remembers Charles the Second.

He hardly drinks a pint of wine ;

And that, I doubt, is no good sign.

His stomach too begins to fail ;

Last year we thought him strong and hale ;

But now he's quite another thing :

I wish he may hold out till spring !"

They hug themselves and reason thus :

" It is not yet so bad with us !"

In such a case they talk in tropes,

And by their fears express their hopes.

Some great misfortune to portend,

No enemy can match a friend.

With all the kindness they profess,

The merit of a lucky guess

(When daily how-d'y'e's come of course,

And servants answer, " Worse and worse !")

Would please them better, than to tell,

That, " God be prais'd, the Dean is well."

Then he who prophesy'd the best,

Approves his foresight to the rest :

" You know I always fear'd the worst,

And often told you so at first."

He'd rather choose that I should die,

Than his predictions prove a lie.

Not one foretells I shall recover ;

But, all agree to give me over.

Yet should some neighbour feel a pain

Just in the parts where I complain ;

How many a message would he send !

What hearty prayers that I should mend !

Inquire what regimen I kept ?

What gave me ease, and how I slept ?

And more lament when I was dead,

Than all the snivellers round my bed.

My good companions, never fear ;

For, though you may mistake a year,

Though your prognostics run too fast,

They must be verifi'd at last.

Behold the fatal day arrive !

" How is the Dean ?" — " He's just alive."

Now the departing prayer is read ;

He hardly breathes — the Dean is dead.

Before the passing-bell begun,

The news through half the town is run.

" Oh ! may we all for death prepare !

What has he left ? and who's his heir ?"

" I know no more than what the news is ;

'Tis all bequeath'd to public uses."

" To public uses ! there's a whim !

What had the public done for him ?

Mere envy, avarice, and pride :

He gave it all — but first he dy'd.

And had the Dean, in all the nation,

No worthy friend, no poor relation ?

So ready to do strangers good,

Forgetting his own flesh and blood !"

Now Grub-street wits are all employ'd ;

With elegies the town is cloy'd :

Some paragraph in every paper,

To curse the Dean, or bless the Drapier.

The doctors, tender of their fame,  
Wisely on me lay all the blame.

"We must confess, his case was nice;  
But he would never take advice.  
Had he been rul'd, for aught appears,  
He might have liv'd these twenty years:  
For, when we open'd him, we found  
That all his vital parts were sound."

From Dublin soon to London spread,  
Tis told at court, "the Dean is dead."  
And lady Suffolk\*, in the spleen,  
Runs laughing up to tell the queen.  
The queen, so gracious, mild, and good,  
Cries, "Is he gone! 'tis time he should.  
He's dead, you say; then let him rot:  
I'm glad the medals† were forgot.  
I promis'd him, I own; but when?  
I only was the princess then:  
But now, as consort of the king,  
You know, 'tis quite another thing."

Now Chartres, at Sir Robert's levee,  
Tells with a sneer the tidings heavy:  
"Why, if he dy'd without his shoes,"  
Cries Bob, "I'm sorry for the news:  
Oh, were the wretch but living still,  
And in his place my good friend Will!  
Or had a mitre on his head,  
Provided Bolingbroke were dead!"

Now Curll his shop from rubbish drains:  
Three genuine tomes of Swift's remains!  
And then, to make them pass the glibber,  
Revis'd by Tibbalds, Moore, and Cibber.  
He'll treat me as he does my betters,  
Publish my will, my life, my letters;  
Revive the libels horn to die:  
Which Pope must bear as well as I.

Here shift the scene to represent,  
How those I love my death lament.  
Poor Pope will grieve a month, and Gay  
A week, and Arbuthnot a day.

St. John himself will scarce forbear  
To bite his pen, and drop a tear.

The rest will give a shrug, and cry,  
"I'm sorry — but we all must die!"

Indifference, clad in wisdom's guise,  
All fortitude of mind supplies:  
For how can stony bowels melt  
In those who never pity felt!  
When we are lash'd, they kiss the rod,  
Resigning to the will of God.

The fools, my juniors by a year,  
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear;  
Who wisely thought my age a screen,  
When death approach'd, to stand between:  
The screen remov'd, their hearts are trembling;  
They mourn for me without dissembling.

My female friends, whose tender hearts  
Have better learn'd to act their parts,  
Receive the news in doleful dumps:  
"The Dean is dead: (Pray what is trumps?)  
Then, Lord have mercy on his soul!  
(Ladies, I'll venture for the vole.)  
Six deans, they say, must bear the pall:  
(I wish I knew what king to call.)

Madam, your husband will attend  
The funeral of so good a friend?  
No, madam, 'tis a shocking sight;  
And he's engag'd to-morrow night:  
My lady Club will take it ill,  
If he should fall her at quadrille.  
He lov'd the Dean — (I lead a heart:)  
But dearest friends, they say, must part.  
His time was come; he ran his race;  
We hope he's in a better place."

Why do we grieve that friends should die?  
No loss more easy to supply.  
One year is past; a different scene!  
No further mention of the Dean,  
Who now, alas! no more is miss'd,  
Than if he never did exist.  
Where's his now the favourite of Apollo?  
Departed: — *and his works must follow*;  
Must undergo the common fate;  
His kind of wit is out of date.

Some country squire to Lintot goes,  
Inquires for Swift in verse and prose.  
Says Lintot, "I have heard the name;  
He dy'd a year ago." — "The same."  
He searches all the shop in vain.  
"Sir, you may find them in Duck-lane:  
I sent them, with a load of books,  
Last Monday to the pastry-cook's.  
To fancy they could live a year!  
I find you're but a stranger here.  
The Dean was famous in his time,  
And had a kind of knack at rhyme.  
His way of writing now is past:  
The town has got a better taste.  
I keep no antiquated stuff;

But spick and span I have enough.  
Pray, do but give me leave to show 'em:  
Here's Colley Cibber's birth-day poem.  
This ode you never yet have seen,  
By Stephen Duck, upon the queen.  
Then here's a letter finely penn'd  
Against the Craftsman and his friend:  
It clearly shows that all reflection  
On rainisters is disaffection.  
Next, here's Sir Robert's vindication,  
And Mr. Henley's last oration.  
The hawks have not got them yet:  
Your honour please to buy a set?

"Here's Wolston's tracts, the twelfth  
edition;

'Tis read by every politician:  
The country-members, when in town,  
To all their boroughs send them down;  
You never met a thing so smart;  
The courtiers have them all by heart:  
Those maids of honour who can read,  
Are taught to use them for their creed.  
The reverend author's good intention  
Hath been rewarded with a pension\*:  
He doth an honour to his gown,  
By bravely running *priest-craft* down:  
He shows, as sure as God's in Gloucester,  
That Moses was a grand impostor;  
That all his miracles were cheats,  
Perform'd as jugglers do their feats:  
The church had never such a writer;  
A shame he hath not got a mitre!"

\* Mrs. Howard, at one time a favourite with the Dean. N.

† Which the Dean in vain expected, in return for small present he had sent to the princess. N.

\* Wolston is here confounded with Woolston. N.

Suppose me dead ; and then suppose  
A club assembled at the Rose ;  
Where, from discourse of this and that,  
I grow the subject of their chat.  
And while they toss my name about,  
With favour some, and some without ;  
One, quite indifferent in the cause,  
My character impartial draws.  
" The Dean, if we believe report,  
Was never ill receiv'd at court,  
Although, ironically grave,  
He sham'd the fool, and lash'd the knave ;  
To steal a hint was never known,  
But what he writ was all his own."

" Sir, I have heard another story ;  
He was a most confounded Tory,  
And grew, or he is much bely'd,  
Extremely *dull*, before he dy'd."

" Can we the Drapier then forget ?  
Is not our nation in his debt ?

'Twas he that writ the Drapier's letters !' —

" He should have left them for his *betters* :

We had a hundred *abler men*,  
Nor need depend upon his *pen*. —  
Say what you will about his *reading*,  
You never can defend his *breeding* ;  
Who, in his *satires* running riot,  
Could never leave the *world* in *quiet* ;  
Attacking, when he took the *whim*,  
*Court, city, camp* — all one to him. —  
But why would he, except he *slobber'd*,  
Offend our *patriot*, great Sir Robert,  
Whose *counsels* aid the sovereign power  
To save the nation every hour !  
What *scenes* of evil he unravels,  
In *satires, libels, lying travels* ;  
Not sparing his own *clergy cloth*,  
But *eats* into it, like a *moth* !"

" Perhaps I may allow the Dean  
Had too much satire in his vein,  
And seem'd determin'd not to starve it,  
Because no age could more deserve it.  
Yet malice never was his aim ;  
He lash'd the vice, but spar'd the name.  
No individual could resent,  
Where thousands equally were meant :  
His satire points at no defect,  
But what all mortals may correct ;  
For he abhor'd the senseless tribe  
Who call it humour when they gibe :  
He spar'd a hump, or crooked nose,  
Whose owners set not up for beaux.  
True genuine dulness mov'd his pity,  
Unless it offer'd to be witty.

Those who their ignorance confest,  
He ne'er offended with a jest ;  
But laugh'd to hear an idiot quote  
A verse from Horace learn'd by rote.  
Vice, if it e'er can be abash'd,  
Must be or *ridicul'd* or *lash'd*.  
If you *resent* it, who's to blame ?  
He neither knows you, nor your name.  
Should vice expect to 'scape rebuke,  
Because its owner is a *duke* ?  
His friendships, still to few confin'd,  
Were always of the middling kind ;  
No fools of rank, or mongrel breed,  
Who fain would pass for lords indeed :  
Where titles give no right or power,  
And peerage is a wither'd flower ;

He would have deem'd it a disgrace,  
If such a wretch had known his face,  
On rural squires, that kingdom's bane,  
He vented oft his wrath in vain :  
\*\*\*\*\* squires to market brought,  
Who sell their souls and \*\*\*\* for nought :  
The \*\*\*\* go joyful back,  
To rob the church, their tenants rack ;  
Go snacks with \*\*\*\*\* justices,  
And keep the peace to pick up fees ;  
In every job to have a share,  
A gaol or turnpike to repair ;  
And turn \*\*\*\*\* to public roads  
Commodious to their own abodes.

" He never thought an honour done him,  
Because a peer was proud to own him ;  
Would rather slip aside, and choose  
To talk with wits in dirty shoes ;  
And scorn the tools with stars and garters,  
So often seen caressing Chartres.  
He never courted men in station,  
Nor persons held in admiration ;  
Of no man's greatness was afraid,  
Because he sought for no man's aid.  
Though trusted long in great affairs,  
He gave himself no haughty airs :  
Without regarding private ends,  
Spent all his credit for his friends ;  
And only chose the wise and good ;  
No flatterers ; no allies in blood :  
But succour'd virtue in distress,  
And seldom fail'd of good success ;  
As numbers in their hearts must own,  
Who, but for him, had been unknown.

" He kept with princes due decorum ;  
Yet never stood in awe before 'em.  
He follow'd David's lesson just ;  
In princes never put his trust :  
And, would you make him truly sour,  
Provoke him with a slave in power.  
The Irish senate if you nam'd,  
With what impatience he declaim'd !  
Fair LIBERTY was all his cry ;  
For her he stood prepar'd to die ;  
For her he boldly stood alone ;  
For her he oft expos'd his own.  
Two kingdoms, just as faction led,  
Had set a price upon his head ;  
But not a traitor could be found,  
To sell him for six hundred pound.

" Had he but spar'd his tongue and pen,  
He might have rose like other men :  
But power was never in his thought,  
And wealth he valued not a groat :  
Ingratitude he often found,  
And pity'd those who meant the wound ;  
But kept the tenour of his mind,  
To merit well of human-kind ;  
Nor made a sacrifice of those  
Who still were true, to please his foes.  
He labour'd many a fruitless hour,  
To reconcile his friends in power ;  
Saw mischief by a faction brewing,  
While they pursued each other's ruin.  
But, finding vain was all his care,  
He left the court in mere despair.

" And, oh ! how short are human schemes !  
Here ended all our golden dreams.  
What St. John's skill in state affairs,  
What Ormond's valour, Oxford's cares,

To save their sinking country lent,  
Was all destroy'd by one event.  
Too soon that precious life was ended,  
On which alone our weal depended.  
When up a dangerous faction starts,  
With wrath and vengeance in their hearts ;  
By solemn league and covenant bound,  
To ruin, slaughter, and confound ;  
To turn religion to a fable,  
And make the government a Babel ;  
Pervert the laws, disgrace the gown,  
Corrupt the senate, rob the crown ;  
To sacrifice Old England's glory,  
And make her infamous in story :  
When such a tempest shook the land,  
How could unguarded virtue stand !

" With horror, grief, despair, the Dean  
Beheld the dire destructive scene :  
His friends in exile, or the Tower,  
Himself within the frown of power ;  
Pursued by base envenom'd pens,  
Far to the land of — and fens ;  
A servile race in folly nurs'd,  
Who truckle most, when treated worst.

" By innocence and resolution,  
He bore continual persecution ;  
While numbers to preferment rose,  
Whose merit was to be his foes ;  
When ev'n his own familiar friends,  
Intent upon their private ends,  
Like renegadoes now he feels,  
*Against him lifting up their heels.*

" The Dean did, by his pen, defeat  
An infamous destructive cheat ;  
Taught fools their interest how to know,  
And gave them arms to ward the blow.  
Envy hath own'd it was his doing,  
To save that hapless land from ruin ;  
While they who at the steerage stood,  
And reap'd the profit, sought his blood.

" To save them from their evil fate,  
In him was held a crime of state.  
A wicked monster on the bench,  
Whose fury blood could never quench ;  
As vile and profligate a villain,  
As modern Scroggs, or old Tressilian ;  
Who long all justice had discarded,  
*Nor fear'd he God, nor man regarded ;*  
Vow'd on the Dean his rage to vent,  
And make him of his zeal repent :  
But Heaven his innocence defends,  
The grateful people stand his friends ;  
Not strains of law, nor judges' frown,  
Nor topics brought to please the crown,  
Nor witness hir'd, nor jury pick'd,  
Prevail to bring him in convict.

" In exile, with a steady heart,  
He spent his life's declining part ;  
Where folly, pride, and faction sway,  
Remote from St. John, Pope, and Gay."

" Alas, poor Dean ! his only scope  
Was to be held a *misanthrope*.  
This into general odium drew him,  
Which if he lik'd, *much good may 't do him.*  
His zeal was not to lash our crimes,  
But discontent against the times :  
For, had we made him timely offers,  
To raise his post, or fill his coffers,  
Perhaps he might have truckled down,  
Like other brethren of his gown ;

For party he would scarce have bled : —  
I say no more — because he's dead. —  
What writings has he left behind ?"

" I hear they're of a different kind :  
A few in verse ; but most in prose —"

" Some high-flown pamphlets, I suppose : —  
All scribbled in the worst of times,  
To palliate his friend Oxford's crimes ;  
To praise queen Anne, nay more, defend her,  
As never favouring the Pretender :  
Or libels yet conceal'd from sight,  
Against the court to show his spite :  
Perhaps his travels, part the third ;  
A lie at every second word —  
Offensive to a loyal ear : —  
But — not one sermon, you may swear."

" He knew an hundred pleasing stories,  
With all the turns of Whigs and Tories :  
Was cheerful to his dying day ;  
And friends would let him have his way.

" As for his works in verse or prose,  
I own myself no judge of those.  
Nor can I tell what critics thought them ;  
But this I know, all people bought them,  
As with a moral view design'd  
To please and to reform mankind :  
And, if he often miss'd his aim,  
The world must own it to their shame,  
The praise is his, and theirs the blame.  
He gave the little wealth he had  
To build a house for fools and mad ;  
To show, by one satiric touch,  
No nation wanted it so much.  
That kingdom he hath left his debtor ;  
I wish it soon may have a better.  
And, since you dread no further lashes,  
Methinks you may forgive his ashes."

## BAUCIS AND PHILEMON.

ON THE EVER-LAMENTED LOSS OF THE TWO YEW-  
TREES IN THE PARISH OF CHILTHORNE, SOMERSET.

1708.

*Imitated from the Eighth Book of Ovid.*

In ancient times, as story tells,  
The saints would often leave their cells,  
And stroll about, but hide their quality,  
To try good people's hospitality.

It happen'd on a winter-night,  
As authors of the legend write,  
Two brother-hermits, saints by trade,  
Taking their tour in masquerade,  
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went  
To a small village down in Kent ;  
Where, in the strollers' canting strain,  
They begg'd from door to door in vain,  
Tried every tone might pity win ;  
But not a soul would let them in.

Our wandering saints, in woeful state,  
Treated at this ungodly rate,  
Having through all the village past,  
To a small cottage came at last ;  
Where dwelt a good old honest ye'man,  
Call'd in the neighbourhood Philemon ;  
Who kindly did these saints invite  
In his poor hut to pass the night ;



And then the hospitable sire  
 Bid Goody Baucis mend the fire ;  
 While he from out the chimney took  
 A flitch of bacon off the hook,  
 And freely from the fattest side  
 Cut out large slices to be fry'd ;  
 Then stepp'd aside to fetch them drink,  
 Fill'd a large jug up to the brink,  
 And saw it fairly twice go round ;  
 Yet (what is wonderful !) they found  
 'Twas still replenish'd to the top,  
 As if they ne'er had touch'd a drop.  
 The good old couple were amaz'd,  
 And often on each other gaz'd ;  
 For both were frighten'd to the heart,  
 And just began to cry, — " What ar't ?"  
 Then softly tura'd aside to view  
 Whether the lights were burning blue.  
 The gentle *pilgrims*, soon aware on 't,  
 Told them their calling, and their errand :  
 " Good folks, you need not be afraid,  
 We are but *saints*," the hermits said :  
 " No hurt shall come to you or yours :  
 But for that pack of churlish boors,  
 Not fit to live on Christian ground,  
 They and their houses shall be drown'd ;  
 Whilst you shall see your cottage rise,  
 And grow a church before your eyes."

They scarce had spoke, when fair and soft  
 The roof began to mount aloft ;  
 Aloft rose every beam and rafter ;  
 The heavy wall climb'd slowly after.

The chimney widen'd, and grew higher,  
 Became a steeple with a spire.

The kettle to the top was hoist,  
 And there stood fasten'd to a joist,  
 But with the upside down, to show  
 Its inclination for below :  
 In vain ; for a superior force,  
 Apply'd at bottom, stops its course ;  
 Doom'd ever in suspense to dwell,  
 'Tis now no kettle, but a bell.

A wooden jack, which had almost  
 Lost by disuse the art to roast,  
 A sudden alteration feels,  
 Increas'd by new intestine wheels ;  
 And, what exalts the wonder more,  
 The number made the motion slower :  
 The flier, though 't had leaden feet,  
 Turn'd round so quick, you scarce could see 't ;  
 But, slacken'd by some secret power,  
 Now hardly moves an inch an hour.  
 The jack and chimney, near ally'd,  
 Had never left each other's side :  
 The chimney to a steeple grown,  
 The jack would not be left alone ;  
 But, up against the steeple rear'd,  
 Became a clock, and still adher'd ;  
 And still its love to household cares,  
 By a shrill voice at noon, declares,  
 Warning the cook-maid not to burn  
 That roast meat which it cannot turn.

The groaning-chair began to crawl,  
 Like a huge snail, along the wall ;  
 There stuck aloft in public view,  
 And, with small change, a pulpit grew.

The porringers, that in a row  
 Hung high, and made a glittering show,  
 To a less noble substance chang'd,  
 Were now but leathern buckets rang'd.

The ballads, pasted on the wall,  
 Of Joan of France, and English Moll,  
 Fair Rosamond, and Robin Hood,  
 The Little Children in the Wood,  
 Now seem'd to look abundance better,  
 Improv'd in picture, size, and letter ;  
 And, high in order plac'd, describe  
 The heraldry of every tribe. \*

A bedstead of the antique mode,  
 Compact of timber many a load,  
 Such as our ancestors did use,  
 Was metamorphos'd into pews ;  
 Which still their ancient nature keep  
 By lodging folks dispos'd to sleep.

The cottage by such feats as these  
 Grown to a church by just degrees,  
 The hermits then desir'd their host  
 To ask for what he fancy'd most.  
 Philemon, having paus'd awhile,  
 Return'd them thanks in homely style :  
 Then said, " My house is grown so fine,  
 Methinks I still would call it mine ;  
 I'm old, and fain would live at ease ;  
 Make me the *parson*, if you please."

He spoke, and presently he feels  
 His grazier's coat fall down his heels :  
 He sees, yet hardly can believe,  
 About each arm a pudding-sleeve ;  
 His waistcoat to a cassock grew,  
 And both assum'd a sable hue ;  
 But, being old, continued just  
 As thread-bare, and as full of dust.  
 His talk was now of *tithes* and *dues* :  
 He smok'd his pipe, and read the *news* ;  
 Knew how to preach old sermons next,  
 Vamp'd in the preface and the text ;  
 At christenings well could act his part,  
 And had the service all by heart ;  
 Wish'd women might have children fast,  
 And thought whose sow had farrow'd last ;  
 Against *dissenters* would repine,  
 And stood up firm for *right divine* ;  
 Found his head fill'd with many a system ;  
 But classic authors, — he ne'er miss'd 'em.

Thus having furbish'd up a parson,  
 Dame Baucis next they play'd their farce on.  
 Instead of home-spun coifs, were seen  
 Good pinners edg'd with *colberteen* ;  
 Her petticoat, transform'd apace,  
 Became black sattin, flounc'd with lace.  
 Plain Goody would no longer down ;  
 'Twas *Madam*, in her grogram gown.  
 Philemon was in great surprise,  
 And hardly could believe his eyes,  
 Amaz'd to see her look so prim ;  
 And she admir'd as much at him.

Thus happy in their change of life  
 Were several years this man and wife ;  
 When, on a day, which prov'd their last,  
 Discoursing o'er old stories past,  
 They went by chance, amidst their talk,  
 To the church-yard to take a walk ;  
 When Baucis hastily cry'd out,  
 " My dear, I see your forehead sprout !"  
 " Sprout !" quoth the man ; " what 's this you te !"  
 I hope you don't believe me jealous ?

\* The tribes of Israel are sometimes distinguished in country churches by the ensigns given to them by Jacob.

But yet, methinks, I feel it true ;  
And really yours is budding too : —  
Nay — now I cannot stir my foot ;  
It feels as if 'twere taking root."

Description would but tire my Muse ;  
In short, they both were turn'd to yews.

Old Goodman Dobson of the green  
Remembers, he the trees has seen :  
He 'll talk of them from noon till night,  
And goes with folks to show the sight :  
On Sundays, after evening prayer,  
He gathers all the parish there ;  
Points out the place of either yew ;  
Here Baucis, there Philemon, grew :  
Till once a parson of our town,  
To mend his barn, cut Baucis down ;  
At which, 'tis hard to be believ'd  
How much the other tree was griev'd,  
Grew scrubbed, dy'd a-top, was stunted ;  
So the next parson stubb'd and burnt it.

# A DESCRIPTION OF THE MORNING.

1709.

Now hardly here and there an hackney coach  
Appearing, show'd the ruddy Morn's approach.  
Now Betty from her master's bed had flown,  
And softly stole to discompose her own ;  
The slipshod 'prentice from his master's door  
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.  
Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,  
Prepar'd to scrub the entry and the stairs.  
The youth with broomy stumps began to trace  
The kennel's edge, where wheels had worn the place.  
The small-coal-man was heard with cadence deep,  
Till drown'd in shriller notes of chimney-sweep.  
Duns at his lordship's gate began to meet ;  
And brick-dust Moll had scream'd through half the street.  
The turnkey now his flock returning sees,  
Duly let out a-nights to steal for fees :  
The watchful bailiffs take their silent stands,  
And school-boys lag with satchels in their hands.

# THE GRAND QUESTION DEBATED:

WHETHER HAMILTON'S BAWN SHOULD BE TURNED  
INTO A BARRACK OR A MALT-HOUSE. 1729.

Thus spoke to my lady the knight \* full of care :  
" Let me have your advice in a weighty affair.  
This Hamilton's bawn †, whilst it sticks on my land,  
I lose by the house what I get by the land ;  
But how to dispose of it to the best bidder,  
For a barrack ‡ or malt-house, we now must consider.  
" First, let me suppose I make it a malt-house,  
Here I have computed the profit will fall t' us ;

\* Sir Arthur Acheson, at whose seat this was written.

† A large old house, two miles from Sir Arthur's seat. F.

‡ The army in Ireland is lodged in strong buildings, over the whole kingdom, called barracks. F.

There's nine hundred pounds for labour and grain,  
I increase it to twelve, so three hundred remain ;  
A handsome addition for wine and good cheer,  
Three dishes a day, and three hogheads a year :  
With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd ;  
No little scrub joint shall come on my board ;  
And you and the Dean no more shall combine  
To stint me at night to one bottle of wine ;  
Nor shall I, for his humour, permit you to purloin  
A stone and a quarter of beef from my surloin.  
If I make it a barrack, the crown is my tenant !  
My dear, I have ponder'd again and again on 't :  
In poundage and drawbacks I lose half my rent ;  
Whatever they give me, I must be content,  
Or join with the court in every debate ;  
And rather than that, I would lose my estate."  
Thus ended the knight ; thus began his meek wife :

" It must, and it shall be a barrack, my life.  
I'm grown a mere mopus ; no company comes,  
But a rabble of tenants, and rusty dull Rums §  
With parsons what lady can keep herself clean ?  
I'm all over daub'd when I sit by the Dean.  
But if you will give us a barrack, my dear,  
The captain, I'm sure, will always come here ;  
I then shall not value his Deanship a straw,  
For the captain, I warrant, will keep him in awe ;  
Or should he pretend to be brisk and alert,  
Will tell him that chaplains should not be so pert ;  
That men of his coat should be minding their prayers,  
And not among ladies to give themselves airs."

Thus argued my lady, but argued in vain ;  
The knight his opinion resolv'd to maintain.

But Hannah ¶, who listen'd to all that was past,  
And could not endure so vulgar a taste,  
As soon as her ladyship call'd to be dress'd,  
Cry'd, " Madam, why surely my master's possess !  
Sir Arthur the maltster ! how fine it will sound !  
I'd rather the bawn were sunk under ground.  
But madam, I guess'd there would never come good,  
When I saw him so often with Darby and Wood. ¶  
And now my dream 's out ; for I was a-dream'd  
That I saw a huge rat — O dear, how I scream'd !  
And after, methought, I had lost my new shoes ;  
And Molly, she said, I should hear some ill news.

" Dear madam, had you but the spirit to tease,  
You might have a barrack whenever you please :  
And, madam, I always believ'd you so stout,  
That for twenty denials you would not give out.  
If I had a husband like him, I protest,  
Till he gave me my will, I would give him no rest ;  
And, rather than come in the same pair of sheets  
With such a cross man, I would lie in the streets ;  
But, madam, I beg you contrive and invent,  
And worry him out, till he gives his consent.  
Dear madam, whene'er of a barrack I think,  
An I were to be hang'd, I can't sleep a wink :  
For if a new crotchet comes into my brain,  
I can't get it out, though I'd never so fain.  
I fancy already a barrack contriv'd  
At Hamilton's bawn, and the troop is arriv'd ;  
Of this, to be sure, Sir Arthur has warning,  
And waits on the captain betimes the next morning.  
Now see, when they meet, how their honours behave :  
' Noble captain, your servant' — ' Sir Arthur, your  
slave ;

§ A cant word in Ireland for a poor country clergyman. F.

¶ My lady's waiting-woman. F.

¶ Two of Sir Arthur's managers. N.

You honour me much'— 'The honour is mine.'—  
' 'Twas a sad rainy night'— 'But the morning is  
fine.' [service.]—

'Pray how does my lady?'— 'My wife's at your  
'I think I have seen her picture by Jervas.'—

'Good morrow, good captain. I'll wait on you  
down.'— [clown:]

'You sha'n't stir a foot.'— 'You'll think me a  
'For all the world, captain'— 'Not half an inch  
farther.'— [Arthur:]

'You must be obey'd!'— 'Your servant, Sir  
My humble respects to my lady unknown.'—

'I hope you will use my house as your own.'—

"Go bring me my smock, and leave off your prate,  
Thou hast certainly gotten a cup in thy pate."

"Pray, madam, be quiet; what was it I said?  
You had like to have put it quite out of my head.

Next day, to be sure, the captain will come,  
At the head of his troops, with trumpet and drum.

Now, madam, observe how he marches in state:  
The man with the kettle-drum enters the gate:

Dub, dub, adub, dub. The trumpeters follow,  
Tantara, tantara; while all the boys hollow.

See now comes the captain all daub'd with gold lace:  
O la! the sweet gentleman! look in his face;

And see how he rides like a lord of the land,  
With the fine flaming sword that he holds in his hand;

And his horse, the dear creature, it prances and rears;  
With ribbons in knots at its tail and its ears:

At last comes the troop by the word of command,  
Drawn up in our court; when the captain cries,

STAND!

Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen  
(For sure I had *dizen'd* you out like a queen).

The captain, to show he is proud of the favour,  
Looks up to your window, and cocks up his beaver.

(His beaver is cock'd; pray, madam, mark that,  
For a captain of horse never takes off his hat,

Because he has never a hand that is idle;  
For the right holds the sword, and the left holds the

bridle:)

Then flourishes thrice his sword in the air,  
As a compliment due to a lady so fair;

(How I tremble to think of the blood it hath spilt;)  
Then he lowers down the point, and kisses the hilt.

Your ladyship smiles, and thus you begin:  
'Pray, captain, be pleas'd to alight and walk in.'

The captain salutes you with congee profound,  
And your ladyship curtsies half way to the ground.

'Kit, run to your master, and bid him come to us;  
I'm sure he'll be proud of the honour you do us.

And, captain, you'll do us the favour to stay,  
And take a short dinner here with us to-day:

You're heartily welcome; but as for good cheer,  
You come in the very worst time of the year:

If I had expected so worthy a guest—  
'Lord! madam! your ladyship sure is in jest:

You banter me, madam; the kingdom must grant—  
'You officers, captain, are so complaisant!'

"Hist, bussey, I think I hear somebody coming—"  
"No, madam; 'tis only Sir Arthur a-humming.

To shorten my tale (for I hate a long story),  
The captain at dinner appears in his glory;

The Dean and the doctor\* have humbled their pride,  
For the captain's entreated to sit by your side;

And, because he's their betters, you carve for him  
first;

The parsons for envy are ready to burst.

\* Dr. Jinny, a clergyman in the neighbourhood. F.

The servants amas'd are scarce ever able  
To keep off their eyes, as they wait at the table;  
And Molly and I have thrust in our nose

To peep at the captain all in his fine *clo'es*.  
Dear madam, be sure he's a fine-spoken man,

Do but hear on the clergy how glib his tongue ran;  
'And, madam,' says he, 'if such dinners you give,

You'll ne'er want for parsons as long as you live.  
I ne'er knew a parson without a good nose;

But the Devil's as welcome wherever he goes:  
G—d—n me! they bid us reform and repent,

But, z—s! by their looks they never keep Lent.  
Mister curate, for all your grave looks, I'm afraid

You cast a sheep's eye on her ladyship's maid:  
I wish she would lend you her pretty white hand

In mending your cassoc, and smoothing your hand.  
(For the Dean was so shabby, and look'd like a ninny,

That the captain suppos'd he was curate to Jinny.)  
Whenever you see a cassoc and gown,

A hundred to one but it covers a clown.  
Observe how a parson comes into a room;

G—d—n me! he hobbles as bad as my groom;  
A scholar, when just from his college broke loose,

Can hardly tell how to cry *bo* to a goose;  
Your *Novels*, and *Bluturcks*, and *Omurs*†, and stuff,

By G—, they don't signify this pinch of snuff.  
To give a young gentleman right education,

The army's the only good school in the nation:  
My schoolmaster call'd me a dunce and a fool,

But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school;  
I neyer could take to my book for the blood o' me,

And the puppy confess'd he expected no good o' me.  
He caught me one morning coquetting his wife;

But he maul'd me, I ne'er was so maul'd in my life:  
So I took to the road, and what's very odd,

The first man I robb'd was a parson, by G—.  
Now, madam, you'll think it a strange thing to say,

But the sight of a book makes me sick to this day.  
"Never since I was born did I hear so much wit,

And, madam, I laugh'd till I thought I should split.  
So then you look'd scornful, and snift at the Dean,

As who should say, *Now, am I skinny and lean?*†  
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,

And the doctor was plaguily down in the hips."  
Thus merciless Hannah ran on in her talk,

Till she heard the Dean call, "Will your ladyship  
walk?"

Her ladyship answers, "I'm just coming down:"  
Then, turning to Hannah, and forcing a frown,

Although it was plain in her heart she was glad,  
Cry'd, "Hussy, why sure the *wench* is gone mad!

How could these *chimeras* get into your brains?—  
Come hither, and take this old gown for your pains.

But the Dean, if this secret should come to his ears,  
Will never have done with his gibes and his jeers:

For your life, not a word of the matter, I charge ye:  
Give me but a *barrack*, a fig for the clergy."

## ON POETRY: A RHAPSODY. 1733.

ALL human race would fain be *wits*,  
And millions miss for one that hits.  
Young's universal passion, *pride*,  
Was never known to spread so wide.  
Say, Britain, could you ever boast,  
Three poets in an age at most?

† Ovids, Plutarchs, Homers.

† Nick-names for my lady.

Our chilling climate hardly bears  
 A *spring* of days in fifty years ;  
 While every fool his claim alleges,  
 As if it grew in common hedges.  
 What reasons can there be assign'd  
 For this perverseness in the mind ?  
 Brutes find out where their talents lie :  
 A *bear* will not attempt to fly ;  
 A founder'd *horse* will oft debate,  
 Before he tries a five-barr'd gate ;  
 A *dog* by instinct turns aside,  
 Who sees the ditch too deep and wide.  
 But *man* we find the only creature  
 Who, led by *folly*, combats nature ;  
 Who, when *she* loudly cries, *forbear*,  
 With obstinacy fixes there ;  
 And, where his genius least inclines,  
 Absurdly bends his whole designs.

Not *empire* to the rising Sun  
 By valour, conduct, fortune won ;  
 Not highest *wisdom* in debates  
 For framing laws to govern states ;  
 Not skill in sciences profound,  
 So large to grasp the circle round ;  
 Such heavenly influence require,  
 As how to strike the *Muse's lyre*.

Not beggar's brat on bulk begot ;  
 Not bastard of a pedlar Scot ;  
 Not boy brought up to cleaning shoes,  
 The spawn of Bridewell or the stew ;  
 Not infants dropt, the spurious pledges  
 Of *gypsies* littering under hedges ;  
 Are so disqualified by fate  
 To rise in *church*, or *law*, or *state*,  
 As he whom Phœbus in his ire  
 Hath blasted with poetic fire.

What hope of custom in the *fair*,  
 While not a soul demands your ware ?  
 Where you have nothing to produce  
 For private life, or public use ?  
*Court*, *city*, *country*, want you not ;  
 You cannot bribe, betray, or plot.  
 For poets, law makes no provision ;  
 The wealthy have you in derision :  
 Of state affairs you cannot smatter ;  
 Are awkward when you try to flatter :  
 Your portion, taking Britain round,  
 Was just one annual hundred pound ;  
 Now not so much as in remainder,  
 Since Cibber brought in an attainer ;  
 For ever fix'd by right divine  
 (A monarch's right) on Grub-street line.

Poor starveling bard, how small thy gains !  
 How unproportion'd to thy pains !  
 And here a *simile* comes pat in :  
 Though *chickens* take a month to fatten,  
 The guests in less than half an hour  
 Will more than half a score devour.  
 So, after toiling twenty days  
 To earn a stock of pence and praise,  
 Thy labours, grown the critic's prey,  
 Are swallow'd o'er a dish of tea ;  
 Gone to be never heard of more,  
 Gone where the *chickens* went before.

How shall a new attempter learn  
 Of different spirits to discern,  
 And how distinguish which is which,  
 The poet's vein, or scribbling itch ?  
 Then hear an old experienc'd sinner  
 Instructing thus a young beginner.

Consult yourself ; and if you find  
 A powerful impulse urge your mind,  
 Impartial judge within your breast  
 What subject you can manage best ;  
 Whether your genius most inclines  
 To satire, praise, or humorous lines,  
 To elegies in mournful tone,  
 Or prologue sent from hand unknown.  
 Then, rising with Aurora's light,  
 The Muse invok'd, sit down to write ;  
 Blot out, correct, insert, refine,  
 Enlarge, diminish, interline ;  
 Be mindful, when invention fails,  
 To scratch your head, and bite your nails.

Your poem finish'd, next your care  
 Is needful to transcribe it fair.  
 In modern wit, all printed trash is  
 Set off with numerous *breaks* and *dashes*.

To statesmen would you give a wipe,  
 You print it in *italic type*.

When letters are in vulgar shapes,  
 'Tis ten to one the wit escapes :  
 But, when in *capitals* exprest,  
 The dullest reader smokes the jest :  
 Or else perhaps he may invent  
 A better than the poet meant ;  
 As learned commentators view  
 In Homer more than Homer knew.

Your poem in its modish dress,  
 Correctly fitted for the press,  
 Convey by penny-post to Lintot,  
 But let no friend alive look into 't.  
 If Lintot thinks 'twill quit the cost,  
 You need not fear your labour lost :  
 And how agreeably surpris'd  
 Are you to see it advertis'd !  
 The hawker shows you one in print,  
 As fresh as farthings from the mint :  
 The product of your toil and sweating ;  
 A bastard of your own begetting.

Be sure at Will's, the following day,  
 Lie snug, and hear what critics say ;  
 And, if you find the general vogue  
 Pronounces you a stupid rogue,  
 Damns all your thoughts as low and little,  
 Sit still, and swallow down your spittle.  
 Be silent as a politician,  
 For talking may beget suspicion :  
 Or praise the judgment of the town,  
 And help yourself to run it down.  
 Give up your fond paternal pride,  
 Nor argue on the weaker side :  
 For poems read without a name  
 We justly praise, or justly blame ;  
 And critics have no partial views,  
 Except they know whom they abuse :  
 And, since you ne'er provoke their spite,  
 Depend upon 't their judgment's right.  
 But if you blab, you are undone :  
 Consider what a risk you run :  
 You lose your credit all at once ;  
 The town will mark you for a dunce ;  
 The vilest doggrel Grub-street sends,  
 Will pass for yours with foes and friends ;  
 And you must bear the whole disgrace,  
 Till some fresh blockhead takes your place.

Your secret kept, your poem sung,  
 And sent in quires to line a trunk,  
 If still you be dispos'd to rhyme,  
 Go try your hand a second time,

Again you fail : yet *Safe* 's the word ;  
 Take courage, and attempt a third.  
 But first with care employ your thoughts  
 Where critics mark'd your former faults ;  
 The trivial turns, the borrow'd wit,  
 The *similes* that nothing fit ;  
 The *cant* which every fool repeats,  
 Town jests and coffee-house conceits ;  
 Descriptions tedious, flat and dry,  
 And introduc'd the Lord knows why :  
 Or where we find your fury set  
 Against the harmless alphabet ;  
 On A's and B's your malice vent,  
 While readers wonder whom you meant ;  
 A public or a private *robber*,  
 A *statesman*, or a South-sea *jobber* ;  
 A *prelate* who no God believes ;  
 A parliament, or den of thieves ;  
 A pick-purse at the bar or bench ;  
 A duchess, or a suburb-wench :  
 Or oft', when epithets you link  
 In gaping lines to fill a chink ;  
 Like stepping-stones to save a stride,  
 In streets where kennels are too wide ;  
 Or like a heel-piece, to support  
 A cripple with one foot too short ;  
 Or like a bridge, that joins a marish  
 To moorlands of a different parish :  
 So have I seen ill-coupled hounds  
 Drag different ways in miry grounds  
 So geographers in Afric maps  
 With savage pictures fill their gaps,  
 And o'er uninhabitable downs  
 Place elephants for want of towns.

But, though you miss your third essay,  
 You need not throw your pen away.  
 Lay now aside all thoughts of fame,  
 To spring more profitable game.  
 From party-merit seek support ;  
 The vilest verse thrives best at court.  
 A pamphlet in Sir Bob's defence  
 Will never fail to bring in pence :  
 Nor be concern'd about the sale,  
 He pays his workmen on the nail.  
 A prince, the moment he is crown'd,  
 Inherits every virtue round,  
 As emblems of the sovereign power,  
 Like other baubles in the Tower ;  
 Is generous, valiant, just, and wise,  
 And so continues till he dies :  
 His humble *senate* this professes,  
 In all their *speeches, votes, addresses*.  
 But once you fix him in a tomb,  
 His virtues fade, his vices bloom ;  
 And each perfection wrong imputed,  
 Is fully at his death confuted.  
 The loads of poems in his praise,  
 Ascending, make one funeral blaze :  
 As soon as you can hear his knell,  
 This god on Earth turns devil in Hell :  
 And lo ! his ministers of state,  
 Transform'd to imps, his levee wait ;  
 Where, in the scenes of endless woe,  
 They ply their former arts below ;  
 And, as they sail in Charon's boat,  
 Contrive to bribe the judge's vote ;  
 To Cerberus they give a sop,  
 His triple-barking mouth to stop ;  
 Or in the ivory gate of dreams  
 Project excise and South-sea schemes ;

Or hire the party pamphleteers  
 To set Elysium by the ears.

Then, poet, if you mean to thrive,  
 Employ your Muse on kings alive :  
 With prudence gathering up a cluster  
 Of all the virtues you can muster,  
 Which, form'd into a garland sweet,  
 Lay humbly at your monarch's feet ;  
 Who, as the odours reach his throne,  
 Will smile, and think them all his own ;  
 For law and gospel both determine  
 All virtues lodge in royal ermine :  
 (I mean the oracles of both,  
 Who shall depose it upon oath.)

Your garland in the following reign,  
 Change but the names, will do again.

But, if you think this trade too base,  
 (Which seldom is the dunce's case,)  
 Put on the critic's brow, and sit  
 At Will's the puny judge of wit.  
 A nod, a shrug, a scornful smile,  
 With caution us'd, may serve awhile.  
 Proceed no further in your part,  
 Before you learn the terms of art ;  
 For you can never be too far gone  
 In all our modern critic's jargon :  
 Then talk with more authentic face  
 Of *unities, in time and place* ;  
 Get scraps of Horace from your friends,  
 And have them at your fingers' ends ;  
 Learn Aristotle's rules by rote,  
 And at all hazards boldly quote ;  
 Judicious Rymer oft' review,  
 Wise Dennis, and profound Bossu ;  
 Read all the *prefaces* of Dryden,  
 For these our critics much confide in,  
 (Though merely writ at first for filling,  
 To raise the volume's price a shilling.)

A forward critic often dupes us  
 With sham quotations *peri hypousus* ;  
 And if we have not read Longinus,  
 Will magisterially outshine us.  
 Then, lest with Greek he overrun ye,  
 Procure the book for love or money,  
 Translated from Boileau's translation,  
 And quote quotation on quotation.

At Will's you hear a poem read,  
 Where Battus, from the table head,  
 Reclining on his elbow-chair,  
 Gives judgment with decisive air ;  
 To whom the tribe of circling wits  
 As to an oracle submits.  
 He gives directions to the town,  
 To cry it up or run it down ;  
 Like *courtiers*, when they send a note,  
 Instructing members how to vote.  
 He sets the stamp of bad and good,  
 Though not a word be understood.  
 Your lesson learn'd, you 'll be secure  
 To get the name of *connoisseur* :  
 And, when your merits once are known,  
 Procure disciples of your own.  
 For poets (you can never want 'em)  
 Spread through Augusta Trinobantum,  
 Computing by their pecks of coals,  
 Amount to just nine thousand souls :  
 These o'er their proper districts govern,  
 Of wit and humour judges sovereign.  
 In every street a city-bard  
 Rules, like an alderman, his ward ;

His undisputed rights extend  
Through all the lane, from end to end ;  
The neighbours round admire his *shrewdness*  
For songs of *loyalty* and *lewdness* ;  
Outdone by none in rhyming well,  
Although he never learn'd to spell.

Two bordering wits contend for glory ;  
And one is Whig, and one is Tory :  
And this for epics claims the bays,  
And that for elegiac lays :  
Some fam'd for numbers soft and smooth,  
By lovers spoke in Punch's booth ;  
And some as justly fame extols  
For lofty lines in Smithfield drolls.  
Bavius in Wapping gains renown,  
And Mævius reigns o'er Kentish-town :  
Tigellius, plac'd in Phœbus' car,  
From Ludgate shines to Temple-bar ;  
Harmonious Cibber entertains  
The court with annual birth-day strains ;  
Whence Gay was banish'd in disgrace ;  
Where Pope will never show his face ;  
Where Young must torture his invention  
To flatter *knaves*, or lose his *pension*.

But these are not a thousandth part  
Of jobbers in the poet's art,  
Attending each his proper station,  
And all in due subordination,  
Through every alley to be found,  
In garrets high, or under ground ;  
And when they join their *pericranies*,  
Out skips a *book of miscellanies*.  
Hobbes clearly proves that every creature  
Lives in a state of war by nature.  
The greater for the smallest watch,  
But meddle seldom with their match.  
A whale of moderate size will draw  
A shoal of herrings down his maw ;  
A fox with geese his belly crams ;  
A wolf destroys a thousand lambs :  
But search among the rhyming race,  
The brave are worry'd by the base.  
If on Parnassus' top you sit,  
You rarely bite, are always bit.  
Each poet of inferior size  
On you shall rail and criticise,  
And strive to tear you limb from limb ;  
While others do as much for him.

The vermin only tease and pinch  
Their foes superior by an inch.  
So, naturalists observe, a flea  
Hath smaller fleas that on him prey ;  
And these have smaller still to bite 'em,  
And so proceed *ad infinitum*.  
Thus every poet in his kind  
Is bit by him that comes behind :  
Who, though too little to be seen,  
Can tease, and gall, and give the spleen ;  
Call dunces fools and sons of whores,  
Lay Grub-street at each other's doors ;  
Extol the Greek and Roman masters,  
And curse our modern poetasters ;  
Complain, as many an ancient bard did,  
How genius is no more rewarded ;  
How wrong a taste prevails among us ;  
How much our ancestors outshone us ;  
Can personate an awkward scorn  
For those who are not poets born ;  
And all their brother-dunces lash,  
Who crowd the press with hourly trash.

O Grub-street ! how do I bemoan thee,  
Whose graceless children scorn to own thee !  
Their filial piety forgot,  
Deny their country, like a Scot ;  
Though, by their idiom and grimace,  
They soon betray their native place.  
Yet *thou* hast greater cause to be  
Asham'd of them, than they of thee,  
Degenerate from their ancient brood,  
Since first the court allow'd them food.

Remains a difficulty still,  
To purchase fame by writing ill.  
From Flecknoe down to Howard's time,  
How few have reach'd the *low sublime* !  
For when our high-born Howard dy'd,  
Blackmore alone his place supply'd :  
And, lest a chasm should intervene,  
When Death had finish'd Blackmore's reign,  
The *lead* crown devolv'd to thee,  
Great poet of the *hollow tree*.  
But ah ! how insecure thy throne !  
A thousand bards thy right disown :  
They plot to turn, in factious zeal,  
Duncenia to a common weal ;  
And with rebellious arms pretend  
An equal privilege to *descend*.

In bulk there are not more degrees  
From *elephants* to *mites* in cheese,  
Than what a curious eye may trace  
In creatures of the rhyming race.  
From bad to worse, and worse, they fall ;  
But who can reach the worst of all ?  
For though, in nature, depth and height  
Are equally held infinite ;  
In poetry, the height we know ;  
'Tis only infinite below.  
For instance : when you rashly think,  
No rhymers can like Welsted sink,  
His merits balanc'd, you shall find  
The laureat leaves him far behind.  
Concannens, more aspiring bard,  
Soars downwards deeper by a yard.  
Smart Jemmy Moor with vigour drops :  
The rest pursue as thick as hops.  
With heads to points the gulph they enter,  
Link'd perpendicular to the centre ;  
And, as their heels elated rise,  
Their heads attempt the nether skies.

Oh, what indignity and shame,  
To prostitute the Muse's name !  
By flattering kings, whom Heaven design'd  
The plagues and scourges of mankind ;  
Bred up in ignorance and sloth,  
And every vice that nurses both.

Fair Britain, in thy monarch blest,  
Whose virtues bear the strictest test ;  
Whom never faction could bespatter,  
Nor minister nor poet flatter ;  
What justice in rewarding merit !  
What magnanimity of spirit !  
What lineaments divine we trace  
Through all his figure, mien, and face !  
Though peace with olive bind his hands,  
Confess'd the conquering hero stands.  
Hydaspes, Indus, and the Ganges,  
Dread from his hand impending changes.  
From him the Tartar and Chinese,  
Short by the knees, entreat for peace.  
The consort of his throne and bed,  
A perfect goddess born and bred,

Appointed sovereign judge to sit  
On learning, eloquence, and wit.  
Our eldest hope, divine Iulus,  
(Late, very late, oh may he rule us !)  
What early manhood has he shown,  
Before his downy beard was grown ?  
Then think, what wonders will be done,  
By going on as he begun,  
An heir for Britain to secure  
As long as Sun and Moon endure.

The remnant of the royal blood  
Comes pouring on me like a flood :  
Bright goddesses, in number five ;  
Duke William, sweetest prince alive.  
Now sing the *minister of state*,  
Who shines alone without a mate.  
Observe with what majestic port  
This Atlas stands to prop the court :  
Intent the public debts to pay,  
Like prudent Fabius, by delay.  
Thou great vicegerent of the king,  
Thy praises every Muse shall sing !  
In all affairs thou sole director,  
Of wit and learning chief protector ;  
Though small the time thou hast to spare,  
The church is thy peculiar care.  
Of pious prelates what a stock  
You choose, to rule the sable flock !  
You raise the honour of the peerage,  
Proud to attend you at the steege.  
You dignify the noble race,  
Content yourself with humbler place.  
Now, learning, valour, virtue, sense,  
To titles give the sole pretence.  
St. George beheld thee with delight  
Vouchsafe to be an azure knight,  
When on thy breasts and sides Herculean  
He fix'd the *star* and *string cerulean*.

Say, poet, in what other nation  
Shone ever such a constellation !  
Attend, ye Popes, and Youngs, and Gays,  
And tune your harps, and strow your bays :  
Your panegyrics here provide ;  
You cannot err on flattery's side.  
Above the stars exalt your style,  
You still are low ten thousand mile.  
On Lewis, all his bards bestow'd  
Of incense many a thousand load ;  
But Europe mortify'd his pride,  
And swore the fawning rascals ly'd.  
Yet what the world refus'd to Lewis,  
Apply'd to George, exactly true is.  
Exactly true ! invidious poet !  
'Tis fifty thousand times below it.

Translate me now some lines, if you can,  
From Virgil, Martial, Ovid, Lucan.  
They could all power in Heaven divide,  
And do no wrong on either side ;  
They teach you how to split a hair,  
Give George and Jove an equal share.  
Yet why should we be lac'd so straight ?  
I'll give my monarch butter-weight.  
And reason good ; for many a year  
Jove never intermeddled here :  
Nor, though his priests be duly paid,  
Did ever we desire his aid :  
We now can better do without him,  
Since Woolston gave us arms to rout him  
*Cetera desiderantur.*

## A DESCRIPTION OF A CITY-SHOWER.

IN IMITATION OF VIRGIL'S GEORGICS. 1710.

CAREFUL observers may foretell the hour  
(By sure prognostics) when to dread a shower.  
While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er  
Her frolics, and pursues her tail no more.  
Returning home at night, you 'll find the sink  
Strike your offended sense with double stink.  
If you be wise, then go not far to dine ;  
You 'll spend in coach-hire more than save in wine.  
A coming shower your shooting corns presage,  
Old aches will throb, your hollow tooth will rage.  
Sauntering in coffee-house is Dulman seen ;  
He damns the climate, and complains of *spleen*.

Meanwhile the south, rising with dabbled wings,  
A sable cloud athwart the welkin flings,  
That swill'd more liquor than it could contain,  
And, like a drunkard, gives it up again.  
Brisk Susan whips her linen from the rope,  
While the first drizzling shower is borne aslope :  
Such is that sprinkling which some careless queen  
Flirts on you from her mop, but not so clean :  
You fly, invoke the gods ; then, turning, stop  
To rail ; she, singing, still whirls on her mop.  
Not yet the dust had shunn'd th' unequal strife,  
But aided by the wind, fought still for life :  
And, wafted with its foe by violent gust,  
'Twas doubtful which was rain, and which was dust.  
Ah ! where must needy poet seek for aid,  
When dust and rain at once his coat invade ?  
Sole coat ! where dust cemented by the rain  
Erects the nap, and leaves a cloudy stain !

Now in contiguous drops the flood comes down,  
Threatening with deluge this devoted town.  
To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,  
Pretend to cheapen goods, but nothing buy.  
The templar spruce, while every spout 's abroad,  
Stays till 'tis fair, yet seems to call a coach.  
The tuck'd-up sempstress walks with hasty strides,  
While streams run down her oil'd umbrella's sides.  
Here various kinds, by various fortunes led,  
Commence acquaintance underneath a shed.  
Triumphant Tories and desponding Whigs  
Forget their feuds, and join to save their wigs.  
Box'd in a chair, the beau impatient sits,  
While spouts run clattering o'er the roof by fits,  
And ever and anon with frightful din  
The leather sounds ; he trembles from within.  
So when Troy chairmen bore the wooden steed,  
Pregnant with Greeks impatient to be freed,  
(Those bully Greeks, who, as the moderns do,  
Instead of paying chairmen, ran them through,)  
Laocoon struck the outside with his spear,  
And each imprison'd hero quak'd for fear.

Now from all parts the swelling kennels flow,  
And bear their trophies with them as they go :  
Filths of all hues and odours seem to tell  
What street they sail'd from by their sight and smell.  
They, as each torrent drives, with rapid force,  
From Smithfield or St. ' Pulchre's shape their course,  
And in huge confluence join'd at Snowhill ridge,  
Fall from the *conduit* prone to Holborn-bridge.  
Sweepings from butchers' stalls, dung, guts, and  
blood,  
Drown'd puppies, stinking sprats, all drench'd in  
Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down  
the flood.

## HORACE, BOOK. III. ODE II.

TO THE EARL OF OXFORD, LATE LORD TREASURER.

SENT TO HIM WHEN IN THE TOWER, 1617.

How blest is he who for his country dies,  
 Since Death pursues the coward as he flies !  
 The youth in vain would fly from fate's attack,  
 With trembling knees and terror at his back ;  
 Though fear should lend him pinions like the wind,  
 Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind.

Virtue repuls'd, yet knows not to repine,  
 But shall with unattainted honour shine ;  
 Nor stoops to take the *staff*\*, nor lays it down,  
 Just as the rabble please to smile or frown.

Virtue, to crown her favourites, loves to try  
 Some new unbeaten passage to the sky ;  
 Where Jove a seat among the gods will give  
 To those who die for meriting to live.

Next, faithful silence hath a sure reward ;  
 Within our breast be every secret barr'd !  
 He who betrays his friend, shall never be  
 Under one roof, or in one ship, with me.  
 For who with traitors would his safety trust,  
 Lest, with the wicked, Heaven involve the just ?  
 And, though the villain 'scape awhile, he feels  
 Slow vengeance, like a blood-hound, at his heels.

## MRS. HARRIS'S PETITION.

1699.

To their excellencies the lords justices of Ireland †,  
 the humble petition of Frances Harris,  
 Who must starve, and die a maid, if it miscarries ;

Humbly sheweth,  
 That I went to warn myself in Lady Betty's ‡ cham-  
 ber, because I was cold ;  
 And I had in a purse seven pounds, four shillings,  
 and sixpence, besides farthings, in money  
 and gold :  
 So, because I had been buying things for my lady  
 last night,  
 I was resolv'd to tell my money, to see if it was  
 right.  
 Now, you must know, because my trunk has a very  
 bad lock,  
 Therefore all the money I have, which, God knows,  
 is a very small stock,  
 I keep in my pocket, ty'd about my middle, next to  
 my smock.  
 So when I went to put up my purse, as God would  
 have it, my smock was unript,  
 And, instead of putting it into my pocket, down it  
 slipt ;  
 Then the bell rung, and I went down to put my lady  
 to bed ;  
 And, God knows, I thought my money was as safe  
 as my maidenhead.

\* The ensign of the lord treasurer's office.

† The Earls of Berkeley and of Galway.

‡ Lady Betty Berkeley, afterwards Germaine.

So, when I came up again, I found my pocket feel  
 very light :

But when I search'd, and miss'd my purse, Lord !  
 I thought I should have sunk outright.

Lord ! madam, says Mary, how d' ye do ? Indeed,  
 says I, never worse :

But pray, Mary, can you tell what I have done  
 with my purse ?

Lord help me ! said Mary, I never stirr'd out of  
 this place :

Nay, said I, I had it in Lady Betty's chamber, that's  
 a plain case.

So Mary got me to bed and cover'd me up warm :  
 However, she stole away my garters, that I might  
 do myself no harm.

So I tumbled and tcs'd all night, as you may very  
 well think,

But hardly ever set my eyes together, or slept a  
 wink.

So I was a-dream'd, methought, that we went and  
 search'd the folks round,

And in a corner of Mrs. Dukes's \* box, ty'd in a rag,  
 the money was found.

So next morning we told Whittle †, and he fell  
 a-swearing :

Then my dame Wadger ‡ came ; and she, you know,  
 is thick of hearing.

Dame, said I, as loud as I could bawl, do you know  
 what a loss I have had ?

Nay, said she, my Lord Colway's § folks are all very  
 sad ;

For my Lord Dromedary || comes a Tuesday with-  
 out fail.

Pugh ! said I, but that 's not the business that I ail,  
 Says Cary ¶, says he, I have been a servant this five

and twenty years, come spring,  
 And in all the places I liv'd, I never heard of such

a thing.

Yes, says the steward \*\*, I remember, when I was  
 at my Lady Shrewsbury's,

Such a thing as this happen'd just about the time of  
 gooseberries.

So I went to the party suspected, and I found her  
 full of grief,

(Now, you must know, of all things in the world,  
 I hate a thief.)

However, I am resolv'd to bring the discourse silyly  
 about :

Mrs. Dukes, said I, here 's an ugly accident has  
 happen'd out :

'Tis not that I value the money three skips of a  
 louse †† ;

But the thing I stand upon is the credit of the  
 house.

'Tis true, seven pounds, four shillings, and sixpence,  
 makes a great hole in my wages :

Besides, as they say, service is no inheritance in  
 these ages.

\* Wife to one of the footmen.

† Earl of Berkeley's valet.

‡ The old deaf housekeeper.

§ Galway.

|| The Earl of Drogheda, who, with the primate,  
 was to succeed the two earls.

¶ Clerk of the kitchen.

\*\* Ferris.

†† An usual saying of hers.



Now, Mrs. Dukes, you know, and every body understands,  
That though 'tis hard to judge, yet money can't go without hands.

The *devil* take me! said she (blessing herself) if ever I saw 't!

So she roar'd like a Bedlam, as though I had call'd her all to naught.

So, you know, what could I say to her any more? I e'en left her, and came away as wise as I was before.

Well; but then they would have had me gone to the cunning man!

No, said I, 'tis the same thing, the *chaplain* will be here anon.

So the chaplain \* came in. Now, the servants say he is my sweetheart,

Because he's always in my chamber, and I always take his part.

So, as the *devil* would have it, before I was aware, out I blunder'd,

*Parson*, said I, can you cast a *nativity*, when a body's plunder'd?

(Now, you must know, he hates to be call'd *parson* like the *devil*!)

Truly, says he, Mrs. Nab, it might become you to be more civil;

If your money be gone, as a learned *divine* says, d' ye see;

You are no *text* for my handling; so take that from me:

I was never taken for a *conjurer* before, I'd have you to know.

*Lord!* said I, don't be angry, I am sure I never thought you so;

You know I honour the cloth; I design to be a *parson's* wife;

I never took one in your *coat* for a *conjurer*, in all my life.

With that he twisted his girdle at me like a rope, as who should say,

Now you may go hang yourself for me! and so went away.

Well: I thought I should have swoon'd. *Lord!* said I, what shall I do?

I have lost my *money*, and shall lose my *true love* too!

Then my lord call'd me: Harry †, said my lord, don't cry;

I'll give you something towards thy loss; and, says my lady, so will I.

Oh! but, said I, what if, after all, the chaplain won't come to?

For that, he said, (an't please your *excellencies*,) I must petition you.

The premisses tenderly consider'd, I desire your *excellencies* protection,

And that I may have a share in next Sunday's collection;

And over and above, that I may have your *excellencies* letter,

With an order for the *chaplain* aforesaid or, instead of him, a better:

And then your poor *petitioner*, both night and day, Or the *chaplain* (for 'tis his *trade*), as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

\* Dr. Swift.

† A cant word of Lord and Lady B. to Mrs. Harris.

## TO THE EARL OF PETERBOROW,

WHO COMMANDED THE BRITISH FORCES IN SPAIN

MORDANTO fills the trumpet of fame,  
The Christian worlds his deeds proclaim,  
And prints are crowded with his name.

In journies he outrides the post,  
Sits up till midnight with his host,  
Talks politics, and gives the toast;

Knows every prince in Europe's face,  
Flies like a squib from place to place,  
And travels not, but runs a race.

From Paris gazette à-la-main,  
This day arriv'd, without his train,  
Mordanto in a week from Spain.

A messenger comes all a-reck,  
Mordanto at Madrid to seek;  
He left the town above a week.

Next day the post-boy winds his horn,  
And rides through Dover in the morn:  
Mordanto's landed from Leghorn.

Mordanto gallops on alone;  
The roads are with her followers strown;  
This breaks a girth and that a bone.

His body active as his mind,  
Returning sound in limb and wind,  
Except some leather lost behind.

A skeleton in outward figure,  
His meagre corpse, though full of vigour,  
Would halt behind him, were it bigger.

So wonderful his expedition,  
When you have not the least suspicion,  
He's with you like an apparition:

Shines in all climates like a star;  
In senates bold, and fierce in war;  
A land commander, and a tar:

Heroic actions early bred in,  
Ne'er to be match'd in modern reading,  
But by his name-sake, Charles of Sweden.

## THE PROGRESS OF POETRY.

THE farmer's goose, who in the stubble  
Has fed without restraint or trouble,  
Grown fat with corn, and sitting still,  
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill;  
And hardly waddles forth to cool  
Her belly in the neighbouring pool;  
Nor loudly cackles at the door;  
For cackling shows the goose is poor.  
But, when she must be turn'd to grass,  
And round the barren common strays,

Hard exercise and harder fare  
 Soon make my dame grow lank and spare :  
 Her body light, she tries her wings,  
 And scorns the ground, and upward springs ;  
 While all the parish, as she flies,  
 Hear sounds harmonious from the skies.

Such is the poet fresh in pay  
 (The third night's profits of his play) ;  
 His morning-draughts till noon can swill  
 Among his brethren of the quill :  
 With good roast beef his belly full,  
 Grown lazy, foggy, fat, and dull,  
 Deep sunk in plenty and delight,  
 What poet e'er could take his flight ?  
 Or, stuff'd with phlegm up to the throat,  
 What poet e'er could sing a note ?  
 Nor Pegasus could bear the load  
 Along the high celestial road ;

The steed, oppress'd, would break his girth,  
 To raise the lumber from the Earth.

But view him in another scene,  
 When all his drink is Hippocrene,  
 His money spent, his patrons fail,  
 His credit out for cheese and ale ;  
 His two-years' coat so smooth and bare,  
 Through every thread it lets in air ;  
 With hungry meals his body pin'd,  
 His guts and belly full of wind ;  
 And, like a jockey for a race,  
 His flesh brought down to flying case :  
 Now his exalted spirit loaths  
 Encumbrances of food and clothes ;  
 And up he rises, like a vapour,  
 Supported high on wings of paper ;  
 He singing flies, and flying sings,  
 While from below all Grub-street rings.

## JAMES THOMSON.

**J**AMES THOMSON, a distinguished British poet, born at Ednam, near Kelso, in Scotland, in 1700, was one of the nine children of the Rev. Mr. Thomson, minister of that place. James was sent to the school of Jedburgh, where he attracted the notice of a neighbouring minister by his propensity to poetry, who encouraged his early attempts, and corrected his performances. On his removal from school, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he chiefly attended to the cultivation of his poetical faculty; but the death of his father, during his second session, having brought his mother to Edinburgh for the purpose of educating her children, James complied with the advice of his friends, and entered upon a course of divinity. Here, we are told, that the explanation of a psalm having been required from him as a probationary exercise, he performed it in language so splendid, that he was reproved by his professor for employing a diction which it was not likely that any one of his future audience could comprehend. This admonition completed the disgust which he felt for the profession chosen for him; and having connected himself with some young men in the university who were aspirants after literary eminence, he readily listened to the advice of a lady, the friend of his mother, and determined to try his fortune in the great metropolis, London.

In 1725 Thomson came by sea to the capital, where he soon found out his college acquaintance, Mallet, to whom he showed his poem of "Winter," then composed in detached passages of the descriptive kind. Mallet advised him to form them into a connected piece, and immediately to print it. It was purchased for a small sum, and appeared in 1726, dedicated to Sir Spencer Compton. Its merits, however, were little understood by the public; till Mr. Whateley, a person of acknowledged taste, happening to cast an eye upon it, was struck with its beauties, and gave it vogue. His dedicatee, who had hitherto neglected him, made him a present of twenty guineas, and he was introduced to Pope, Bishop Rundle, and Lord-chancellor Talbot. In 1727, he published another of his seasons, "Summer," dedicated to Mr. Doddington, for it was still the custom for poets to pay this tribute to men in power. In the same year he gave to the public his "Poem, sacred to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton," and his "Britannia." His "Spring" was published in 1728, addressed to the Countess of Hertford; and the Seasons were completed by the addition of "Autumn," dedicated to Mr. Onslow, in 1730, when they were published collectively.

As nothing was more tempting to the cupidity of an author than dramatic composition, Thomson resolved to become a competitor for that laurel also, and in 1728, he had the influence to bring upon the

stage of Drury-lane, his tragedy of "Sophonisba." It was succeeded by "Agamemnon;" "Edward and Eleonora;" and "Tancred and Sigismunda;" but although these pieces were not without their merits, the moral strain was too prevalent for the public taste, and they have long ceased to occupy the theatre. Through the recommendation of Dr. Rundle, he was, about 1729, selected as the travelling associate of the Hon. Mr. Talbot, eldest son of the Chancellor, with whom he visited most of the courts of the European continent. During this tour, the idea of a poem on "Liberty" suggested itself, and after his return, he employed two years in its completion. The place of secretary of the briefs, which was nearly a sinecure, repaid him for his attendance on Mr. Talbot. "Liberty" at length appeared, and was dedicated to Frederic, Prince of Wales, who, in opposition to the court, affected the patronage of letters, as well as of liberal sentiments in politics. He granted Thomson a pension, to remunerate him for the loss of his place by the death of Lord-chancellor Talbot. In 1746, appeared his poem, called "The Castle of Indolence," which had been several years under his polishing hand, and by many is considered as his principal performance. He was now in tolerably affluent circumstances, a place of Surveyor-general of the Leeward Islands, given him by Mr. Lyttleton, bringing him in, after paying a deputy, about 500*l.* a year. He did not, however, long enjoy this state of comfort; for returning one evening from London to Kew-lane, he was attacked by a fever, which proved fatal in August 1748, the 48th year of his age. He was interred without any memorial in Richmond church; but a monument was erected to his memory, in Westminster Abbey, in 1762, with the profits arising from an edition of his works published by Mr. Millar.

Thomson in person was large and ungainly, with a heavy, unanimated countenance, and having nothing in his appearance in mixed society indicating the man of genius or refinement. He was, however, easy and cheerful with select friends, by whom he was singularly beloved for the kindness of his heart, and his freedom from all the malignant passions which too often debase the literary character. His temper was much inclined to indolence, and he was fond of indulgence of every kind; in particular he was more attached to the pleasures of sense, than the sentimental delicacy of his writings would induce a reader to suppose. For the moral tendency of his works, no author has deserved more praise; and no one can rise from the perusal of his pages, without being sensible of a melioration of his principles or feelings.

The poetical merits of Thomson, undoubtedly stand most conspicuous in his Seasons, the first long

composition, perhaps, of which natural description was made the staple, and certainly the most fertile of grand and beautiful delineations, in great measure deduced from the author's own observation. Its diction is somewhat cumbrous and laboured, but energetic and expressive. Its versification does not denote a practised ear, but is seldom unpleasantly harsh. Upon the whole, no poem has been more, and more deservedly, popular; and it has exerted a powerful influence upon public taste, not only in this country, but throughout Europe. Any addi-

tion to his fame has principally arisen from his "Castle of Indolence," an allegorical composition in the manner and stanza of Spenser, and among the imitators of this poet, Thomson may deserve the preference, on account of the application of his fable, and the moral and descriptive beauties by which it is filled up. This piece is entirely free from the stiffness of language perceptible in the author's blank verse, which is also the case with many of his songs, and other rhymed poems.

## THE SEASONS.

SPRING, 1728.

Et nunc omnis æger, nunc omnis parturit arbor,  
Nunc frondent sylvæ, nunc formosissimus annus.

VIRG.

### Argument.

The subject proposed. Inscribed to the Countess of Hertford. The season is described as it affects the various parts of Nature, ascending from the lower to the higher; with digressions arising from the subject. Its influence on inanimate matter, on vegetables, on brute animals, and, last, on man; concluding with a dissuasive from the wild and irregular passion of love, opposed to that of a pure and happy kind.

COME, gentle Spring, ethereal Mildness, come,  
And from the bosom of yon dropping cloud,  
While music wakes around, veil'd in a shower  
Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend.  
O Hertford, fitted or to shine in courts  
With unaffected grace, or walk the plain  
With innocence and meditation join'd  
In soft assemblage, listen to my song,  
Which thy own Season paints; when Nature all  
Is blooming and benevolent, like thee.  
And see where surly Winter passes off,  
Far to the north, and calls his ruffian blasts:  
His blasts obey, and quit the howling hill,  
The shatter'd forest, and the ravag'd vale;  
While softer gales succeed, at whose kind touch,  
Dissolving snows in livid torrents lost,  
The mountains lift their green heads to the sky.  
As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd,  
And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,  
Hills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets  
Deform the day delightless: so that scarce  
The bittern knows his time, with bill ingulph'd  
To shake the sounding marsh; or from the shore  
The plovers when to scatter o'er the heath,  
And sing their wild notes to the listening waste.  
At last from Aries rolls the bounteous Sun,  
And the bright Bull receives him. Then no more

Th' expansive atmosphere is cramp'd with cold;  
But, full of life and vivifying soul, [thin,  
Lifts the light clouds sublime, and spreads them  
Fleecy and white, o'er all-surrounding heaven.

Forth fly the tepid airs; and unconfin'd,  
Unbinding earth, the moving softness strays.  
Joyous, th' impatient husbandman perceives  
Relenting Nature, and his lusty steers  
Drives from their stalls, to where the well-us'd  
plough

Lies in the furrow, loosen'd from the frost.  
There, unrefusing, to the harness'd yoke  
They lend their shoulder, and begin their toil,  
Cheer'd by the simple song and soaring lark.  
Meanwhile incumbent o'er the shining share  
The master leans, removes th' obstructing clay,  
Winds the whole work, and sidelong lays the glebe.

White through the neighbouring field the sower  
stalks,

With measur'd step; and liberal throws the grain  
Into the faithful bosom of the ground:  
The harrow follows harsh, and shuts the scene.

Be gracious, Heaven! for now laborious man  
Has done his part. Ye fostering breezes, blow!  
Ye softening dews, ye tender showers, descend!  
And temper all, thou world-reviving Sun,  
Into the perfect year! Nor ye who live  
In luxury and ease, in pomp and pride,  
Think these lost themes unworthy of your ear:  
Such themes as these the *rural* Maro sung  
To wide-imperial Rome, in the full height  
Of elegance and taste, by Greece refin'd.  
In ancient times, the sacred plough employ'd  
The kings, and awful fathers of mankind:  
And some, with whom compar'd your insect-tribes  
Are but the beings of a summer's day,  
Have held the scale of empire, rul'd the storm  
Of mighty war; then, with unwearied hand,  
Disdaining little delicacies, seiz'd  
The plough, and greatly independent liv'd.

Ye generous Britons, venerate the plough;  
And o'er your hills, and long withdrawing vales,  
Let Autumn spread his treasures to the Sun,  
Luxuriant and unbounded: as the Sea,  
Far through his azure turbulent domain,  
Your empire owns, and from a thousand shores  
Wafts all the pomp of life into your ports;  
So with superior boon may your rich soil,  
Exuberant, Nature's better blessings pour

O'er every land, the naked nations clothe,  
And be th' exhaustless granary of a world !

Nor only through the lenient air this change,  
Delicious, breathes ; the penetrative Sun,  
His force deep-darting to the dark retreat  
Of vegetation, sets the steaming Power  
At large, to wander o'er the verdant Earth,  
In various hues ; but chiefly thee, gay Green !  
Thou smiling Nature's universal robe !  
United light and shade ! where the sight dwells  
With growing strength, and ever-new delight.

From the moist meadow to the wither'd hill,  
Led by the breeze, the vivid verdure runs,  
And swells, and deepens, to the cherish'd eye.  
The hawthorn whitens : and the juicy groves  
Put forth their buds, unfolding by degrees,  
Till the whole leafy forest stands display'd,  
In full luxuriance to the sighing gales ;  
Where the deer rustle through the twining brake,  
And the birds sing conceal'd. At once array'd  
In all the colours of the flushing year,  
By Nature's swift and secret-working hand,  
The garden glows, and fills the liberal air  
With lavish fragrance ; while the promis'd fruit  
Lies yet a little embryo, unperceiv'd  
Within its crimson folds. Now from the town  
Buried in smoke, and sleep, and noisome damps,  
Oft let me wander o'er the dewy fields, [drops  
Where freshness breathes, and dash the trembling  
From the bent bush, as through the verdant maze  
Of sweet-brier hedges I pursue my walk ;  
Or taste the smell of dairy ; or ascend  
Some eminence, Augusta, in thy plains,  
And see the country, far diffus'd around,  
One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower  
Of mingled blossoms ; where the raptur'd eye  
Hurries from joy to joy, and, hid beneath  
The fair profusion, yellow Autumn spies.

If, brush'd from Russian wilds, a cutting gale  
Rise not, and scatter from his humid wings  
The clammy mildew ; or, dry-blowing, breathe  
Untimely frost ; before whose baleful blast  
The full-blown Spring through all her foliage  
shrinks,

Joyless and dead, a wide-dejected waste.  
For oft, engender'd by the hazy north,  
Myriads on myriads, insect armies waft  
Keen in the poison'd breeze ; and wasteful eat  
Through buds and bark, into the blacken'd core,  
Their eager way. A feeble race ! yet oft  
The sacred sons of vengeance ! on whose course  
Corrosive famine waits, and kills the year.  
To check this plague, the skilful farmer chaff,  
And blazing straw, before his orchard burns ;  
Till, all involv'd in smoke, the latent foe  
From every cranny suffocated falls :  
Or scatters o'er the blooms the pungent dust  
Of pepper, fatal to the frosty tribe :  
Or, when th' envenom'd leaf begins to curl,  
With sprinkled water drowns them in their nest ;  
Nor, while they pick them up with busy bill,  
The little trooping birds unwisely scares.

Be patient, swains ; these cruel-seeming winds  
Blow not in vain. Far hence they keep repress'd  
Those deepening clouds on clouds, surcharg'd with  
rain,

That, o'er the vast Atlantic hither borne,  
In endless train, would quench the summer-blaze,  
And, cheerless, drown the crude unripened year.

The north-east spends his rage ; he now shut up

Within his iron cave, th' effusive south  
Warms the wide air, and o'er the void of heaven  
Breathes the big clouds with vernal showers distill'd.  
At first a dusky wreath they seem to rise,  
Scarce staining ether ; but by swift degrees,  
In heaps on heaps, the doubling vapour sails  
Along the loaded sky, and mingled deep  
Sits on th' horizon round a settled gloom :  
Not such as wintery-storms on mortals shed,  
Oppressing life ; but lovely, gentle, kind,  
And full of every hope, and every joy,  
The wish of Nature. Gradual sinks the breeze  
Into a perfect calm ; that not a breath  
Is heard to quiver through the closing woods,  
Or rustling turn the many twinkling leaves  
Of aspen tall. Th' uncurling floods, diffus'd  
In glassy breadth, seem through delusive lapse  
Forgetful of their course. 'Tis silence all,  
And pleasing expectation. Herds and flocks  
Drop the dry sprig, and mute-imploing, eye  
The falling verdure. Hush'd in short suspense,  
The plummy people streak their wings with oil,  
To throw the lucid moisture trickling off ;  
And wait th' approaching sign to strike, at once,  
Into the general choir. Ev'n mountains, vales,  
And forests seem, impatient, to demand  
The promis'd sweetness. Man superior walks  
Amid the glad creation, musing praise,  
And looking lively gratitude. At last,  
The clouds consign their treasures to the fields ;  
And, softly shaking on the dimpled pool  
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow,  
In large effusion, o'er the freshen'd world.  
The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard,  
By such as wander through the forest walks,  
Beneath th' umbrageous multitude of leaves.  
But who can hold the shade, while Heaven descends  
In universal bounty, shedding herbs,  
And fruits, and flowers, on Nature's ample lap ?  
Swift fancy fir'd anticipates their growth ;  
And, while the milky nutriment distils,  
Beholds the kindling country colour round.

Thus all day long the full-distended clouds  
Indulge their genial stores, and well-shower'd earth  
Is deep-enrich'd with vegetable life ;  
Till, in the western sky, the downward Sun  
Looks out, effulgent, from amid the flush  
Of broken clouds, gay-shifting to his beam.  
The rapid radiance instantaneous strikes  
Th' illumin'd mountain, through the forest streams,  
Shakes on the floods, and in a yellow mist,  
Far smoking o'er th' interminable plain,  
In twinkling myriads lights the dewy gems.  
Moist, bright, and green, the landscape laughs  
around.

Full swell the woods ; their very music wakes.  
Mix'd in wild concert with the warbling brooks  
Increas'd, the distant bleatings of the hills,  
And hollow lows responsive from the vales,  
Whence blending all the sweeten'd zephyr springs  
Meantime, refracted from yon eastern cloud,  
Bestriding Earth, the grand ethereal bow  
Shoots up immense ; and every hue unfolds,  
In fair proportion running from the red,  
To where the violet fades into the sky.  
Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds  
Form, fronting on the Sun, thy showery prism,  
And to the sage-instructed eye unfold  
The various twine of light, by thee disclos'd  
From the white mingling maze. Not so the boy,

e wondering views the bright enchantment bend,  
 ightful, o'er the radiant fields, and runs  
 catch the falling glory ; but amas'd  
 holds th' amusive arch before him fly,  
 en vanish quite away. Still night succeeds,  
 soften'd shade, and saturated earth  
 waits the morning-beam, to give to light,  
 us'd through ten thousand different plastic tubes,  
 e balmy treasures of the former day.  
 Then spring the living herbs, profusely wild,  
 er all the deep-green earth, beyond the power  
 botanists to number up their tribes :  
 ether he steals along the lonely dale,  
 silent search ; or through the forest, rank  
 ith what the dull incurious weeds account,  
 rsts his blind way ; or climbs the mountain-rock,  
 r'd by the nodding verdure of its brow ;  
 ith such a liberal hand has Nature flung  
 eir seeds abroad, blown them about in winds,  
 umerous mix'd them with the nursing mould,  
 e moistening current, and prolific rain.  
 But who their virtues can declare ? who pierce,  
 th vision pure, into these secret stores,  
 ealth, and life, and joy ? The food of man,  
 ile yet he liv'd in innocence, and told  
 engh of golden years ; unflesh'd in blood,  
 stranger to the savage arts of life,  
 th, rapine, carnage, surfeit, and disease ;  
 lord, and not the tyrant, of the world.  
 he first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd

race

uncorrupted man, nor blush'd to see  
 sluggard sleep beneath its sacred beam :  
 their light slumbers gently fum'd away ;  
 d up they rose as vigorous as the Sun,  
 to the culture of the willing glebe,  
 to the cheerful tendence of the flock.  
 antime the song went round ; and dance and sport,  
 dom and friendly talk, successive, stole  
 ir hours away ; while in the rosy vale  
 e breath'd his infant sighs, from anguish free,  
 l full replete with bliss ; save the sweet pain,  
 t, inly thrilling, but exalts it more.  
 yet injurious act, nor surly deed,  
 s known among those happy sons of Heaven ;  
 eason and benevolence were law.  
 monious Nature too look'd smiling on.  
 ar shone the skies, cool'd with eternal gales,  
 d balmy spirit all. The youthful Sun  
 t his best rays, and still the gracious clouds  
 pp'd fatness down ; as o'er the swelling mead,  
 s herds and flocks, commixing, play'd secure.  
 s when, emergent from the gloomy wood,  
 e glaring lion saw, his horrid heart  
 s meeken'd, and he join'd his sullen joy,  
 music held the whole in perfect peace :  
 s sigh'd the flute ; the tender voice was heard,  
 rbling the varied heart ; the woodlands round  
 ly'd their quire ; and winds and waters flow'd  
 consonance. Such were those prime of days.  
 but now those white unblemish'd manners,

whence

fabling poets took their golden age,  
 found no more amid these iron times,  
 se dregs of life ! Now the distemper'd mind  
 s lost that concord of harmonious powers,  
 ich forms the soul of happiness ; and all  
 off the poise within : the passions all  
 ve burst their bounds ; and reason, half extinct,  
 impotent, or else approving, sees

The foul disorder. Senseless, and deform'd,  
 Convulsive anger storms at large ; or pale,  
 And silent, settles into fell revenge.  
 Base envy withers at another's joy,  
 And hates that excellence it cannot reach.  
 Desponding fear, of feeble fancies full,  
 Weak and unmanly, loosens every power.  
 Ev'n love itself is bitterness of soul,  
 A pensive anguish pining at the heart ;  
 Or, sunk to sordid interest, feels no more  
 That noble wish, that never-cloy'd desire,  
 Which, selfish joy disdaining, seeks alone  
 To bless the dearer object of its flame.  
 Hope sickens with extravagance ; and grief,  
 Of life impatient, into madness swells ;  
 Or in dead silence wastes the weeping hours.  
 These, and a thousand mixt emotions more,  
 From ever-changing views of good and ill,  
 Form'd infinitely various, vex the mind  
 With endless storm : whence, deeply rankling, grows  
 The partial thought, a listless unconcern,  
 Cold, and averting from our neighbour's good ;  
 Then dark disgust, and hatred, winding wiles,  
 Coward deceit, and ruffian violence ;  
 At last, extinct each social feeling, fell  
 And joyless inhumanity pervades  
 And petrifies the heart. Nature disturb'd  
 Is deem'd, vindictive, to have chang'd her course.

Hence, in old dusky time, a deluge came :  
 When the deep-cleft disparting orb, that arch'd  
 The central waters round, impetuous rush'd,  
 With universal burst, into the gulph,  
 And o'er the high-pil'd hills of fractur'd earth  
 Wide dash'd the waves, in undulation vast ;  
 Till, from the centre to the streaming clouds,  
 A shoreless ocean tumbled round the globe.  
 The Seasons since have, with severer sway,  
 Oppress'd a broken world : the Winter-blast  
 Shook forth his waste of snows ; and Summer shot  
 His penitential heats. Great Spring, before,  
 Green'd all the year ; and fruits and blossoms  
 blush'd,

In social sweetness, on the self-same bough.  
 Pure was the temperate air ; and even calm  
 Perpetual reign'd, save what the zephyrs bland  
 Breath'd o'er the blue expanse : for then nor storms  
 Were taught to blow, nor hurricanes to rage ;  
 Sound slept the waters ; no sulphureous glooms  
 Swell'd in the sky, and sent the lightning forth ;  
 While sickly damps, and cold autumnal fogs,  
 Hung not, relaxing, on the springs of life.  
 But now, of turbid elements the sport,  
 From clear to cloudy tost, from hot to cold,  
 And dry to moist, with inward-eating change,  
 Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought,  
 Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun.

And yet the wholesome herb neglected dies ;  
 Though with the pure exhilarating soul  
 Of nutriment, and health, and vital powers,  
 Beyond the search of art, 'tis copious blest.  
 For, with hot ravine fir'd, ensanguin'd man  
 Is now become the lion of the plain,  
 And worse. The wolf, who from the nightly fold  
 Fierce drags the bleating prey, ne'er drunk her milk,  
 Nor wore her warming fleece : nor has the steer,  
 At whose strong chest the deadly tiger hangs,  
 E'er plough'd for him. They too are temper'd high,  
 With hunger stung and wild necessity,  
 Nor lodges pity in their shaggy breast.  
 But Man, whom Nature form'd of milder clay,

With every kind emotion in his heart,  
 And taught alone to weep ; while from her lap  
 She pours ten thousand delicacies, herbs,  
 And fruits, as numerous as the drops of rain,  
 Or beams that gave them birth : shall he, fair form !  
 Who wears sweet smiles, and looks erect on Heaven,  
 E'er stoop to mingle with the prowling herd,  
 And dip his tongue in gore ? The beast of prey,  
 Blood-stain'd, deserves to bleed : but you, ye flocks,  
 What have ye done ; ye peaceful people, what,  
 To merit death ? you who have given us milk  
 In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat  
 Against the winter's cold ? And the plain ox,  
 That harmless, honest, guileless animal,  
 In what has he offended ? he, whose toil,  
 Patient and ever ready, clothes the land  
 With all the pomp of harvest : shall he bleed,  
 And struggling groan beneath the cruel hands  
 Ev'n of the clown he feeds ; and that, perhaps,  
 To swell the riot of th' autumnal feast,  
 Won by his labour ? Thus the feeling heart  
 Would tenderly suggest : but 'tis enough,  
 In this late age, adventurours, to have touch'd  
 Light on the numbers of the Samian sage.  
 High Heaven forbids the bold presumptuous strain,  
 Whose wisest will has fix'd us in a state  
 That must not yet to pure perfection rise.

Now, when the first foul torrent of the brooks,  
 Swell'd with the vernal rains, is ebb'd away,  
 And, whitening, down their mossy-tinctur'd stream  
 Descends the billowy foam : now is the time,  
 While yet the dark-brown water aids the guile,  
 To tempt the trout. The well-dissembled fly,  
 The rod fine-tapering with elastic spring,  
 Snatch'd from the hoary steed the floating line,  
 And all thy slender wat'ry stores, prepare.  
 But let not on thy hook the tortur'd worm,  
 Convulsive, twist in agonizing folds ;  
 Which, by rapacious hunger swallow'd deep,  
 Gives, as you tear it from the bleeding breast  
 Of the weak helpless uncomplaining wretch,  
 Harsh pain, and horror to the tender hand.

When with his lively ray the potent Sun  
 Has pierc'd the streams, and rous'd the finny race,  
 Then issuing cheerful, to thy sport repair ;  
 Chief should the western breezes curling play,  
 And light o'er ether bear the shadowy clouds.  
 High to their fount, this day, amid the hills  
 And woodlands warbling round, trace up the brooks ;  
 The next, pursue their rocky-channell'd maze,  
 Down to the river, in whose ample wave  
 Their little Nālds love to sport at large.  
 Just in the dubious point, where with the pool  
 Is mix'd the trembling stream, or where it boils  
 Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank  
 Reverted plays in undulating flow,  
 There throw, nice judging, the delusive fly ;  
 And as you lead it round in artful curve,  
 With eye attentive mark the springing game.  
 Straight as above the surface of the flood  
 They wanton rise, or urg'd by hunger leap,  
 Then fix, with gentle twitch, the barbed hook :  
 Some lightly tossing to the grassy bank,  
 And to the shelving shore, slow-dragging some,  
 With various hand proportion'd to their force.  
 If yet too young, and easily deceiv'd,  
 A worthless prey scarce bends your pliant rod,  
 Him, piteous of his youth, and the short space  
 He has enjoy'd the vital light of Heaven,  
 Soft disengage, and back into the stream

The speckled captive throw. But should you lure  
 From his dark haunt, beneath the tangled roots  
 Of pendant trees, the monarch of the brook,  
 Behoves you then to ply your finest art.  
 Long time he, following cautious, scans the fly ;  
 And oft attempts to seize it, but as oft  
 The dimpled water speaks his jealous fear.  
 At last, while haply o'er the shaded Sun  
 Passes a cloud, he desperate takes the death,  
 With sullen plunge. At once he darts along,  
 Deep-struck, and runs out all the lengthen'd line :  
 Then seeks the farthest ooze, the sheltering weed,  
 The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode ;  
 And flies aloft, and flounces round the pool,  
 Indignant of the guile. With yielding hand,  
 That feels him still, yet to his furious course  
 Gives way, you, now retiring, following now,  
 Across the stream, exhaust his idle rage :  
 Till floating broad upon his breathless side,  
 And to his fate abandon'd, to the shore  
 You gaily drag your unresisting prize.

Thus pass the temperate hours : but when the Sun  
 Shakes from his noon-day throne the scattering  
 clouds,

Ev'n shooting listless languor through the deeps ;  
 Then seek the bank where flowering elders crowd,  
 Where, scatter'd wild, the lily of the vale  
 Its balmy essence breathes, where cowslips hang  
 The dewy head, where purple violets lurk,  
 With all the lowly children of the shade :  
 Or lie reclin'd beneath yon spreading ash,  
 Hung o'er the steep ; whence, borne on liquid wing  
 The sounding culver shoots ; or where the hawk,  
 High, in the beeting cliff, his airy builds.  
 There let the classic page the fancy lead  
 Through rural scenes ; such as the Mantuan swain  
 Paints in the matchless harmony of song.  
 Or catch thyself the landscape, gliding swift  
 Athwart imagination's vivid eye :

Or by the vocal woods and waters lull'd,  
 And lost in lonely musing, in the dream,  
 Confus'd, of careless solitude, where mix  
 Ten thousand wandering images of things,  
 Soothe every gust of passion into peace ;  
 All but the swellings of the soften'd heart,  
 That waken, not disturb, the tranquil mind.

Behold yon breathing prospect bids the Muse  
 Throw all her beauty forth. But who can paint  
 Like Nature ? Can imagination boast,  
 Amid its gay creation, hues like hers ?  
 Or can it mix them with that matchless skill,  
 And lose them in each other, as appears  
 In every bud that blows ? If fancy then  
 Unequal fails beneath the pleasing task,  
 Ah, what shall language do ? ah, where find words  
 Ting'd with so many colours ; and whose power,  
 To life approaching, may perfume my lays  
 With that fine oil, those aromatic gales  
 That inexhaustive flow continual round ?

Yet, though successful, will the toil delight.  
 Come then, ye virgins and ye youths, whose hearts  
 Have felt the raptures of refining love !  
 And thou, Amanda, come, pride of my song !  
 Form'd by the Graces, loveliness itself !  
 Come with those downcast eyes, sedate and sweet,  
 Those looks demure, that deeply pierce the soul,  
 Where, with the light of thoughtful reason mix'd,  
 Shines lively fancy and the feeling heart :  
 O come ! and while the rosy-footed May  
 Steals blushing on, together let us tread

The morning dew, and gather in their prime  
 Fresh-blooming flowers, to grace thy braided hair,  
 And thy lov'd bosom that improves their sweets.  
 See where the winding vale its lavish stores,  
 Irriguous, spreads. See, how the lily drinks  
 The latent rill, scarce oozing through the grass,  
 Of growth luxuriant: or the humid bank,  
 In fair profusion, decks. Long let us walk,  
 Where the breeze blows from yon extended field  
 Of blossom'd beans. Arabia cannot boast  
 A fuller gale of joy, than, liberal, thence [soul.  
 Breathes through the sense, and takes the ravish'd  
 For is the mead unworthy of thy foot,  
 Full of fresh verdure, and unnumber'd flowers,  
 The negligence of Nature, wide, and wild;  
 Where, undisguis'd by mimic Art, she spreads  
 Unbounded beauty to the roving eye.  
 Here their delicious task the fervent bees,  
 In swarming millions, tend: around, athwart,  
 Through the soft air, the busy nations fly,  
 Ling'ring to the bud, and, with inserted tube,  
 Suck its pure essence, its ethereal soul;  
 And oft, with bolder wing, they soaring dare  
 The purple heath, or where the wild thyme grows,  
 And yellow load them with the luscious spoil.  
 At length the finish'd garden to the view  
 Its vistas opens, and its alleys green.  
 Watch'd through the verdant maze, the hurried eye  
 Distracted wanders; now the bowery walk  
 Is covert close, where scarce a speck of day  
 Shows on the lengthen'd gloom, protracted sweeps:  
 Now meets the bending sky; the river now  
 Emples along, the breezy ruffled lake,  
 The forest darkening round, the glittering spire,  
 The ethereal mountain, and the distant main.  
 What why so far excursive? when at hand,  
 Among these blushing borders, bright with dew,  
 And in yon mingled wilderness of flowers,  
 Ir-banded Spring unbosoms every grace;  
 Rows out the snow-drop, and the crocus first;  
 The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,  
 The polyanthus of unnumber'd dyes;  
 The yellow wall-flower, stain'd with iron-brown;  
 And lavish stock that scents the garden round:  
 From the soft wing of vernal breezes shed,  
 Lemnities; auriculas, enrich'd  
 With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves;  
 And full ranunculus of glowing red.  
 When comes the tulip-race, where beauty plays  
 In idle freaks; from family diffus'd  
 The family, as flies the father dust,  
 The varied colours run; and while they break  
 The charm'd eye, the exulting florist marks,  
 With secret pride, the wonders of his hand.  
 The gradual bloom is wanting; from the bud,  
 At-born of Spring, to Summer's musky tribes:  
 Of hyacinths, of purest virgin white,  
 The w-bent, and blushing inward; nor jonquils,  
 Of potent fragrance; nor Narcissus fair,  
 O'er the fabled mountain hanging still;  
 Nor broad carnations, nor gay-spotted pinks;  
 Nor, shower'd from every bush, the damask-rose.  
 Finite numbers delicacies, smells,  
 The hues or hues expression cannot paint,  
 The breath of Nature and her endless bloom.  
 Hail, source of Being! Universal Soul  
 Of Heaven and Earth! essential Presence, hail!  
 To thee I bend the knee; to thee, my thoughts  
 Continual climb; who, with a master-hand,  
 Hast the great whole into perfection touch'd.

By thee the various vegetative tribes,  
 Wrapt in a silny net, and clad with leaves,  
 Draw the live ether, and imbibe the dew;  
 By thee dispos'd into congenial soils,  
 Stands each attractive plant, and sucks and swells  
 The juicy tide; a twining mass of tubes.  
 At thy command the vernal Sun awakes  
 The torpid sap, detrudd to the root  
 By wintery winds; that now in fluent dance,  
 And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads  
 All this innumerable-colour'd scene of things.  
 As rising from the vegetable world  
 My theme ascends, with equal wing ascend,  
 My panting Muse; and hark how loud the woods  
 Invite you forth in all your gayest trim.  
 Lend me your song, ye nightingales! oh! pour  
 The mazy-running soul of melody  
 Into my varied verse! while I deduce,  
 From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings,  
 The symphony of Spring, and touch a theme  
 Unknown to fame, *the passion of the grove*.  
 When first the soul of love is sent abroad,  
 Warm through the vital air, and on the heart  
 Harmonious seizes, the gay troops begin,  
 In gallant thought to plume the painted wing;  
 And try again the long-forgotten strain,  
 At first faint-warbled. But no sooner grows  
 The soft infusion prevalent and wide,  
 Than, all alive, at once their joy o'erflows  
 In music unconfin'd. Up springs the lark,  
 Shrill-voic'd, and loud, the messenger of morn;  
 Ere yet the shadows fly, he mounted sings  
 Amid the dawning clouds, and from their haunts  
 Calls up the tuneful nations. Every copse  
 Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush  
 Bending with dewy moisture, o'er the heads  
 Of the coy quiriters that lodge within,  
 Are prodigal of harmony. The thrush  
 And wood-lark, o'er the kind-contending throng  
 Superior heard, run through the sweetest length  
 Of notes; when listening Philomela deigns  
 To let them joy, and purposes, in thought  
 Elate, to make her night excel their day.  
 The black-bird whistles from the thorny brake;  
 The mellow bulfinch answers from the grove:  
 Nor are the linnets, o'er the flowering furze  
 Pour'd out profusely, silent. Join'd to these,  
 Innumerable songsters, in the freshening shade  
 Of new-sprung leaves, their modulational mix  
 Mellifluous. The jay, the rook, the daw,  
 And each harsh pipe, discordant heard alone,  
 Aid the full concert: while the stock-dove breathes  
 A melancholy murmur through the whole.  
 'Tis love creates their melody, and all  
 This waste of music is the voice of love;  
 That ev'n to birds, and beasts, the tender arts  
 Of pleasing teaches. Hence the glossy kind  
 Try every winning way inventive love  
 Can dictate, and in courtship to their mates  
 Pour forth their little souls. First, wide around,  
 With distant awe, in airy rings they rove,  
 Endeavouring by a thousand tricks to catch  
 The cunning, conscious, half-averted glance  
 Of their regardless charmer. Should she seem  
 Softening the least approbance to bestow,  
 Their colours burnish, and, by hope inspir'd,  
 They brisk advance; then, on a sudden struck,  
 Retire disorder'd; then again approach;  
 In fond rotation spread the spotted wing,  
 And shiver every feather with desire.



Connubial leagues agreed, to the deep woods  
 They haste away, all as their fancy leads,  
 Pleasure, or food, or secret safety prompts;  
 That Nature's great command may be obey'd:  
 Nor all the sweet sensations they perceive  
 Indulg'd in vain. Some to the holly-hedge  
 Nestling repair, and to the thicket some;  
 Some to the rude protection of the thorn  
 Commit their feeble offspring: the cleft tree  
 Offers its kind concealment to a few,  
 Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.  
 Others apart, far in the grassy dale,  
 Or roughening waste, their humble texture weave.  
 But most in woodland solitudes delight,  
 In unfrequented glooms, or shaggy banks,  
 Steep, and divided by a babbling brook,  
 Whose murmurs soothe them all the live-long day,  
 When by kind duty fix'd. Among the roots  
 Of hazel, pendent o'er the plaintive stream,  
 They frame the first foundation of their domes;  
 Dry sprigs of trees, in artful fabric laid,  
 And bound with clay together. Now 'tis nought  
 But restless hurry through the busy air,  
 Beat by unnumber'd wings. The swallow sweeps  
 The slimy pool, to build his hanging house  
 Intent. And often, from the careless back  
 Of herds and flocks a thousand tugging bills  
 Pluck hair and wool; and oft, when unobserv'd,  
 Steal from the barn a straw: till soft and warm,  
 Clean, and complete, their habitation grows.

As thus the patient dam assiduous sits,  
 Not to be tempted from her tender task,  
 Or by sharp hunger, or by smother'd delight,  
 Though the whole loosen'd Spring around her blows,  
 Her sympathizing lover takes his stand  
 High on th' opponent bank, and ceaseless sings  
 The tedious time away } or else supplies  
 Her place a moment, while she sudden flits  
 To pick the scanty meal. Th' appointed time  
 With pious toil fulfill'd, the callow young,  
 Warm'd and expanded into perfect life,  
 Their brittle bondage break, and come to light,  
 A helpless family, demanding food  
 With constant clamour: O what passions then,  
 What melting sentiments of kindly care,  
 On the new parents seize! Away they fly  
 Affectionate, and undesiring bear  
 The most delicious morsel to their young;  
 Which equally distributed, again  
 The search begins. Ev'n so a gentle pair,  
 By fortune sunk, but form'd of generous mould,  
 And charm'd with cares beyond the vulgar breast,  
 In some lone cot amid the distant woods,  
 Sustain'd alone by providential Heaven,  
 Oft as they weeping eye their infant train,  
 Check their own appetites, and give them all.  
 Nor toil alone they scorn; exalting love,  
 By the great Father of the Spring inspir'd,  
 Gives instant courage to the fearful race,  
 And to the simple, art. With stealthy wing,  
 Should some rude foot their woody haunts molest,  
 Amid a neighbouring bush their silent drop,  
 And whirling thence, as if alarm'd, deceive  
 Th' unfeeling school-boy. Hence, around the head  
 Of wandering swain, the white-wing'd plover wheels  
 Her sounding flight, and then directly on  
 In long excursion skims the level lawn,  
 To tempt him from her nest. The wild-duck, hence,  
 O'er the rough moss, and o'er the trackless waste

The heath-hen flutters, pious fraud! to lead  
 The hot pursuing spaniel far astray.

Be not the Muse asham'd, here to bemoan  
 Her brothers of the grove, by tyrant man  
 Inhuman caught, and in the narrow cage  
 From liberty confin'd, and boundless air.  
 Dull are the pretty slaves, their plumage dull,  
 Ragged, and all its brightening lustre lost;  
 Nor is that sprightly wildness in their notes,  
 Which, clear and vigorous, warbles from the beech.  
 O then, ye friends of love and love-taught song,  
 Spare the soft tribes, this barbarous art forbear;  
 If on your bosom innocence can win,  
 Music engage, or piety persuade.

But let not chief the nightingale lament  
 Her ruin'd care, too delicately fram'd  
 To brook the harsh confinement of the cage.  
 Oft when, returning with her loaded bill,  
 Th' astonish'd mother finds a vacant nest,  
 By the hard hand of unrelenting clowns  
 Robb'd, to the ground the vain provision falls;  
 Her pinions ruffle, and, low dropping, scarce  
 Can bear the mourner to the poplar shade;  
 Where, all abandon'd to despair, she sings  
 Her sorrows through the night; and, on the bough  
 Sole-sitting, still at every dying fall  
 Takes up again her lamentable strain  
 Of winding woe; till, wide around, the woods  
 Sigh to her song, and with her wail resound.

But now the feather'd youth their former bounds,  
 Ardent, disdain; and, weighing off their wings,  
 Demand the free possession of the sky:  
 This one glad office more, and then dissolves  
 Parental love at once, now needless grown.  
 Unlavis'd Wisdom never works in vain.  
 'Tis on some evening, sunny, grateful, mild,  
 When nought but balm is breathing through the  
 woods,

With yellow lustre bright, that the new tribes  
 Visit the spacious heavens, and look abroad  
 On Nature's common far as they can see,  
 Or wing, their range and pasture. O'er the bough  
 Dancing about, still at the giddy verge  
 Their resolution fails; their pinions still,  
 In loose libration stretch'd, to trust the void  
 Trembling refuse: till down before them fly  
 The parent-guides, and chide, exhort, command,  
 Or push them off. The surging air receives  
 Its plumed burden; and their self-taught wings  
 Winnow the waving element. On ground  
 Alighted, bolder up again they lead,  
 Farther and farther on, the lengthening flight;  
 Till, vanish'd every fear, and every power  
 Rous'd into life and action, light in air  
 Th' acquitted parents see their soaring race,  
 And once rejoicing never know them more.

High from the summit of a craggy cliff,  
 Hung o'er the deep, such as amazing frowns  
 On utmost Kilda's shore, whose lonely race  
 Resign the setting sun to Indian worlds,  
 The royal eagle draws his vigorous young,  
 Strong-pounc'd, and ardent with paternal fire.  
 Now fit to raise a kingdom of their own,  
 He drives them from his fort, the towering seat,  
 For ages of his empire; which, in peace,  
 Unstain'd he holds, while many a league to sea  
 He wings his course, and preys in distant isles.

\* The farthest of the western islands of Scotland.

Should I my steps turn to the rural seat,  
 Whose lofty elms, and venerable oaks,  
 Invite the rook, who high amid the boughs,  
 In early Spring, his airy city builds,  
 And ceaseless caws amusive ; there, well pleas'd,  
 I might the various polity survey  
 Of the mixt household kind. The careful hen  
 Calls all her chirping family around,  
 Fed and defended by the fearless cock ;  
 Whose breast with ardour flames, as on he walks  
 Graceful, and crows defiance. In the pond,  
 The finely-chequer'd duck, before her train,  
 Rows garrulous. The stately sailing swan  
 Gives out his snowy plumage to the gale ;  
 And, arching proud his neck, with oary feet  
 Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier-isle,  
 Protective of his young. The turkey high,  
 Loud threatening reddens ; while the peacock  
 spreads

His every-colour'd glory to the Sun,  
 And swims in radiant majesty along.  
 O'er the whole homely scene, the cooing dove  
 Lies thick in amorous chase, and wanton rolls  
 The glancing eye, and turns the changeful neck.

While thus the gentle tenants of the shade  
 Indulge their purer loves, the rougher world  
 Of brutes, below, rush furious into flame,  
 And fierce desire. Through all his lusty veins  
 The bull, deep-scorch'd, the raging passion feels.  
 Of pasture sick, and negligent of food,  
 Scarce seen, he wades among the yellow broom,  
 While o'er his ample side the rambling sprays  
 Luxuriant shoot ; or through the mazy wood  
 Dejected wanders, nor th' enticing bud  
 Drops, though it presses on his careless sense.  
 And oft, in jealous maddening fancy wrapt,  
 He seeks the fight ; and, idly butting, feigns  
 His rival gor'd in every knotty trunk.  
 Him should he meet, the bellowing war begins :  
 Their eyes flash fury ; to the hollow'd earth,  
 Whence the sand flies, they mutter bloody deeds,  
 And, groaning deep, th' impetuous battle mix :  
 While the fair heifer, balmy breathing, near,  
 Stands kindling up their rage. The trembling steed,  
 With this hot impulse seiz'd in every nerve,  
 For heeds the rein, nor hears the sounding thong ;  
 Howls are not felt ; but, tossing high his head,  
 And by the well-known joy to distant plains  
 Attracted strong, all wild he bursts away ;  
 O'er rocks, and woods, and craggy mountains flies :  
 And, neighing, on th' ærial summit takes  
 Th' exciting gale ; then, steep-descending, cleaves  
 The headlong torrents foaming down the hills,  
 Ev'n where the madness of the straiten'd stream  
 Turns in black eddies round ; such is the force  
 With which his frantic heart and sinews swell.

Nor undelighted by the boundless Spring  
 Are the broad monsters of the foaming deep :  
 From the deep ooze and gelid cavern rous'd  
 They flounce and tumble in unwieldy joy.  
 Dire were the strain, and dissonant, to sing  
 The cruel raptures of the savage kind :  
 How by this flame their native wrath sublim'd,  
 They roam, amid the fury of their heart,  
 The far-resounding waste in fiercer bands,  
 And growl their horrid loves. But this the theme  
 I sing, enraptur'd, to the British Fair,  
 Forbids, and leads me to the mountain-brow,  
 Where sits the shepherd on the grassy turf,  
 Inhaling, healthful, the descending Sun.

Around him feeds his many-bleating flock,  
 Of various cadence ; and his sportive lambs,  
 This way and that convolv'd, in friskful glee  
 Their frolics play. And now the sprightly race  
 Invites them forth ; when swift, the signal given,  
 They start away, and sweep the massy mound  
 That runs around the hill ; the rampart once  
 Of iron war, in ancient barbarous times,  
 When disunited Britain ever bled,  
 Lost in eternal broil : ere yet she grew  
 To this deep-laid indissoluble state, [heads ;  
 Where Wealth and Commerce lift their golden  
 And o'er our labours, Liberty and Law,  
 Impartial, watch ; the wonder of a world !

What is this *mighty Breath*, ye sages, say,  
 That, in a powerful language, felt, not heard,  
 Instructs the fowls of heaven ; and through their  
 breast

These arts of love diffuses ? What, but God ?  
 Inspiring God ! who, boundless Spirit all,  
 And unremitting Energy, pervades,  
 Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole.  
 He ceaseless works *alone* ; and yet *alone*  
 Seems not to work : with such perfection fram'd  
 Is this complex stupendous scheme of things.  
 But, though conceal'd, to every purer eye  
 Th' informing Author in his works appears :  
 Chief, lovely Spring, in thee, and thy soft scenes,  
 The smiling God is seen ; while water, earth,  
 And air, attest his bounty ; which exalts  
 The brute creation to this finer thought,  
 And annual melts their undesigning hearts  
 Profusely thus in tenderness and joy.

Still let my song a nobler note assume,  
 And sing th' infusive force of Spring on man ;  
 When heaven and earth, as if contending, vie  
 To raise his being, and serene his soul.  
 Can he forbear to join the general smile  
 Of Nature ? Can fierce passions vex his breast,  
 While every gale is peace, and every grove  
 Is melody ? Hence ! from the bounteous walks  
 Of flowing Spring, ye sordid sons of Earth,  
 Hard, and unfeeling of another's woe !  
 Or only lavish to yourselves ; away !  
 But come, ye generous minds, in whose wide thought,  
 Of all his works, creative Bounty burns  
 With warmest beam ; and on your open front,  
 And liberal eye, sits, from his dark retreat  
 Inviting modest Want. Nor, thil' invok'd,  
 Can restless goodness wait : your active search  
 Leaves no cold wintery corner unexplor'd ;  
 Like silent-working Heaven, surprising oft  
 The lonely heart with unexpected good.  
 For you, the roving spirit of the wind  
 Blows Spring abroad ; for you, the teeming clouds  
 Descend in gladsome plenty o'er the world ;  
 And the Sun sheds his kindest rays for you,  
 Ye flower of human race ! In these green days,  
 Reviving Sickness lifts her languid head :  
 Life flows afresh ; and young-ey'd Health exalts  
 The whole creation round. Contentment walks  
 The sunny glade, and feels an inward bliss  
 Spring o'er his mind, beyond the power of kings  
 To purchase. Pure serenity apace  
 Induces thought, and contemplation still.  
 By swift degrees the love of Nature works,  
 And warms the bosom ; till at last sublim'd  
 To rapture, and enthusiastic heat,  
 We feel the present Deity, and taste  
 The joy of God to see a happy world !

These are the sacred feelings of thy heart,  
 Thy heart inform'd by reason's purer ray,  
 O Lyttleton, the friend! thy passions thus  
 And meditations vary, as at large, [stray'st;  
 Courting the Muse, through Hagley Park thou  
 Thy British Temple! There along the dale,  
 With woods o'er-hung and shagg'd with mossy  
 rocks,

Whence on each hand the gushing waters play,  
 And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall,  
 Or gleam in lengthen'd vista through the trees,  
 You silent steal; or sit beneath the shade  
 Of solemn oaks, that tuft the swelling mounts  
 Thrown graceful round by Nature's careless hand,  
 And pensive listen to the various voice  
 Of rural peace: the herds, the flocks, the birds,  
 The hollow-whispering breeze, the plaint of rills,  
 That, purling down amid the twisted roots  
 Which creep around, their dewy murmurs shake  
 On the sooth'd ear. From these abstracted oft,  
 You wander through the philosophic world;  
 Where in bright train continual wonders rise,  
 Or to the curious or the pious eye.  
 And oft, conducted by historic truth,  
 You tread the long extent of backward time:  
 Planning, with warm benevolence of mind,  
 And honest zeal, unwarped by party-rage,  
 Britannia's weal; how from the venal gulph  
 To raise her virtue, and her arts revive.

Or, turning thence thy view, these graver thoughts  
 The Muses charm: while, with sure taste refin'd,  
 You draw th' inspiring breath of ancient song;  
 Till nobly rises, emulous, thy own.  
 Perhaps thy lov'd Lucinda shares thy walk,  
 With soul to thine attun'd. Then Nature all  
 Wears to the lover's eye a look of love;  
 And all the tumult of a guilty world,  
 Tost by ungenerous passions, sinks away.  
 The tender heart is animated peace;  
 And as it pours its copious treasures forth,  
 In varied converse, softening every theme,  
 You, frequent pausing, turn, and from her eyes,  
 Where meekn'd sense, and amiable grace,  
 And lively sweetness dwell, enraptur'd, drink  
 That nameless spirit of ethereal joy,  
 Unutterable happiness! which love,  
 Alone, bestows, and on a *favour'd few*.

Meantime you gain the height, from whose fair brow  
 The bursting prospect spreads immense around:  
 And snatch'd o'er hill and dale, and wood and lawn,  
 And verdant field, and darkening heath between,  
 And villages embosom'd soft in trees,  
 And spiry towns by surging columns mark'd  
 Of household smoke, your eye excursive roams:  
 Wide-stretching from the hall, in whose kind haunt  
 The hospitable genius lingers still,  
 To where the broken landscape, by degrees,  
 Ascending, roughens into rigid hills;  
 O'er which the Cambrian mountains, like far clouds  
 That skirt the blue horizon, dusky rise.

Flush'd by the spirit of the genial year,  
 Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom  
 Shoots, less and less, the live carnation round;  
 Her lips blush deeper sweets; she breathes of youth;  
 The shining moisture swells into her eyes,  
 In brighter flow; her wishing bosom heaves  
 With palpitations wild; kind tumults seize  
 Her veins, and all her yielding soul is love.  
 From the keen gaze her lover turns away,  
 Full of the dear ecstatic power, and sick

With sighing languishment. Ah then, ye fair!  
 Be greatly cautious of your sliding hearts:  
 Dare not th' infectious sigh; the pleading look,  
 Downcast, and low, in meek submission drest,  
 But full of guile. Let not the fervent tongue,  
 Prompt to deceive, with adulation smooth,  
 Gain on your purpos'd will. Nor in the bower,  
 Where woodbines flaunt, and roses shed a couch,  
 While Evening draws her crimson curtains round,  
 Trust your soft minutes with betraying man.

And let th' aspiring youth beware of love,  
 Of the smooth glance beware; for 'tis too late,  
 When on his heart the torrent-softness pours.  
 Then wisdom prostrate lies, and fading fame  
 Dissolves in air away: while the fond soul,  
 Wrapt in gay visions of unreal bliss,  
 Still paints th' illusive form; the kindling grace;  
 Th' enticing smile; the modest-seeming eye,  
 Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,  
 Lurk searchless cunning, cruelty, and death:  
 And still false-warbling in his cheated ear,  
 Her syren voice, enchanting, draws him on  
 To guileful shores, and meads of fatal joy.

Ev'n present, in the very lap of love  
 Inglorious laid; while music flows around,  
 Perfumes, and oils, and wine, and wanton hours;  
 Amid the roses fierce Repentance rears  
 Her snaky crest: a quick returning pang [still,  
 Shoots through the conscious heart, where honour  
 And great design, against the oppressive load  
 Of luxury, by fits, impatient heave.

But absent, what fantastic woes, arous'd,  
 Rage in each thought, by restless musing fed,  
 Chill the warm cheek, and blast the bloom of life?  
 Neglected fortune flies; and sliding swift,  
 Prone into ruin, fall his scorn'd affairs.  
 'Tis nought but gloom around: the darken'd Sun  
 Loses his light. The rosy-bosom'd Spring  
 To weeping fancy pines; and yon bright arch,  
 Contracted, bends into a dusky vault.  
 All Nature fades extinct; and she alone  
 Heard, felt, and seen, possesses every thought,  
 Fills every sense, and pants in every vein.  
 Books are but formal dulness, tedious friends;  
 And sad amid the social band he sits,  
 Lonely, and unattentive. From his tongue  
 Th' unfinished period falls: while, borne away  
 On swelling thought, his wafted spirit flies  
 To the vain bosom of his distant fair;  
 And leaves the semblance of a lover fix'd  
 In melancholy site, with head declin'd,  
 And love-dejected eyes. Sudden he starts,  
 Shook from his tender trance, and restless runs  
 To glimmering shades, and sympathetic glooms;  
 Where the dun umbrage o'er the falling stream,  
 Romantic, hangs; there through the pensive dark  
 Strays, in heart-thrilling meditation lost;  
 Indulging all to love: or on the bank  
 Thrown, amid drooping lilies, swells the breeze  
 With sighs unceasing, and the brook with tears.  
 Thus in soft anguish he consumes the day,  
 Nor quits his deep retirement, till the Moon  
 Peeps through the chambers of the fleecy east,  
 Enlighten'd by degrees, and in her train  
 Leads on the gentle hours; then forth he walks,  
 Beneath the trembling languish of her beam,  
 With soften'd soul, and wooes the bird of eve  
 To mingle woes with his: or while the world  
 And all the sons of care lie hush'd in sleep,  
 Associates with the midnight shadows drear;

And, sighing to the lonely taper, pours  
 His idly-tortur'd heart into the page,  
 Meant for the moving messenger of love ;  
 Where rapture burns on rapture, every line  
 With rising frenzy fir'd. But if on bed  
 Delirious flung, sleep from his pillow flies,  
 All night he tosses, nor the balmy power  
 In any posture finds ; till the grey morn  
 Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,  
 Exanimate by love : and then perhaps  
 Exhausted nature sinks awhile to rest,  
 Still interrupted by distracted dreams,  
 That o'er the sick imagination rise,  
 And in black colours paint the mimic scene.  
 Oft with th' enchantress of his soul he talks ;  
 Sometimes in crowds distress'd ; or if retir'd  
 To secret winding flower-enwoven bowers,  
 Far from the dull impertinence of man,  
 Just as he, credulous, his endless cares  
 Begins to lose in blind oblivious love,  
 Snatch'd from her yielded hand, he knows not how,  
 Through forests huge, and long untravell'd heaths  
 With desolation brown, he wanders waste,  
 In night and tempest wrapt ; or shrinks aghast,  
 Back, from the bending precipice ; or wades  
 The turbid stream below, and strives to reach  
 The farther shore ; where succourless, and sad,  
 He with extended arms his aid implores ;  
 But strives in vain : borne by th' outrageous flood  
 To distance down, he rides the ridgy wave,  
 Or whelm'd beneath the boiling eddy sinks.

These are the charming agonies of love,  
 Whose misery delights. But through the heart  
 Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,  
 'Tis then delightful misery no more,  
 But agony unmix'd, incessant gall,  
 Corroding every thought, and blasting all  
 Love's paradise. Ye fairy prospects, then,  
 Ye beds of roses, and ye bowers of joy,  
 Farewell ! Ye gleamings of departed peace,  
 Shine out your last ! The yellow-tinging plague  
 Of internal vision taints, and in a night  
 Of livid gloom imagination wraps.  
 Ah, then ! instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,  
 Of sunny features, and of ardent eyes,  
 With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,  
 Suffus'd and glaring with untender fire ;  
 A clouded aspect, and a burning cheek,  
 Where the whole poison'd soul, malignant, sits,  
 And frightens love away. Ten thousand fears  
 Invented wild, ten thousand frantic views  
 Of horrid rivals, hanging on the charms  
 For which he melts in fondness, eat him up  
 With fervent anguish, and consuming rage.  
 In vain reproaches lend their idle aid,  
 Deceitful pride, and resolution frail,  
 Giving false peace a moment. Fancy pours,  
 Afresh, her beauties on his busy thought,  
 Her first endearments twining round the soul,  
 With all the witchcraft of ensnaring love.  
 The straight the fierce storm involves his mind anew,  
 Flames through the nerves, and boils along the veins ;  
 While anxious doubt distracts the tortur'd heart :  
 Nor ev'n the sad assurance of his fears  
 Were ease to what he feels. Thus the warm youth,  
 Whom love deludes into his thorny wilds,  
 Through flowery-tempting paths, or leads a life  
 Of fever'd rapture, or of cruel care ;  
 His brightest flames extinguish'd all, and all  
 His lively moments running down to waste.

But happy they ! the happiest of their kind !  
 Whom gentler stars unite, and in one fate  
 Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.  
 'Tis not the coarser tie of human laws,  
 Unnatural oft, and foreign to the mind,  
 That binds their peace, but harmony itself,  
 Attuning all their passions into love ;  
 Where friendship full exerts her softest power,  
 Perfect esteem, enliven'd by desire  
 Ineffable, and sympathy of soul ;  
 Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will,  
 With boundless confidence : for nought but love  
 Can answer love, and render bliss secure.  
 Let him, ungenerous, who, alone intent  
 To bless himself, from sordid parents buys  
 The loathing virgin, in eternal care,  
 Well merited, consume his nights and days :  
 Let barbarous nations, whose inhuman love  
 Is wild desire, fierce as the suns they feel ;  
 Let eastern tyrants, from the light of Heaven  
 Seclude their bosom-slaves, meanly possess'd  
 Of a mere, lifeless, violated form :  
 While those whom love cements in holy faith,  
 And equal transport, free as Nature live,  
 Disdaining fear. What is the world to them,  
 Its pomp, its pleasure, and its nonsense all !  
 Who in each other clasp whatever fair  
 High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish ;  
 Something than beauty dearer, should they look  
 Or on the mind, or mind-illumined face ;  
 Truth, goodness, honour, harmony, and love,  
 The richest bounty of indulgent Heaven.  
 Meantime a smiling offspring rises round,  
 And mingles both their graces. By degrees,  
 The human blossom blows ; and every day,  
 Soft as it rolls along, shows some new charm,  
 The father's lustre, and the mother's bloom.  
 Then infant reason grows apace, and calls  
 For the kind hand of an assiduous care.  
 Delightful task ! to rear the tender thought,  
 To teach the young idea how to shoot,  
 To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,  
 To breathe th' enlivening spirit and to fix  
 The generous purpose in the glowing breast.  
 Oh, speak the joy ! ye whom the sudden tear  
 Surprises often, while you look around,  
 And nothing strikes your eye but sights of bliss,  
 All various nature pressing on the heart :  
 An elegant sufficiency, content,  
 Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,  
 Ease and alternate labour, useful life,  
 Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven.  
 These are the matchless joys of virtuous love ;  
 And thus their moments fly. The seasons thus,  
 As ceaseless round a jarring world they roll,  
 Still find them happy ; and consenting Spring  
 Sheds her own rosy garland on their heads :  
 Till evening comes at last, serene and mild ;  
 When, after the long vernal day of life,  
 Enamour'd more, as more remembrance swells  
 With many a proof of recollected love,  
 Together down they sink in social sleep ;  
 Together freed, their gentle spirits fly  
 To scenes where love and bliss immortal reign.

## SUMMER, 1727

*Argument.*

The subject proposed. Invocation. Address to Mr. Doddington. An introductory reflection on the motion of the heavenly bodies; whence the succession of the Seasons. As the face of Nature in this season is almost uniform, the progress of the poem is a description of a summer's day. The dawn. Sun-rising. Hymn to the Sun. Forenoon. Summer insects described. Hay-making. Sheep-shearing. Noon-day. A woodland retreat. Groupe of herds and flocks. A solemn grove: how it affects a contemplative mind. A cataract, and rude scene. View of Summer in the torrid zone. Storm of thunder and lightning. A tale. The storm over, a serene afternoon. Bathing. Hour of walking. Transition to the prospect of a rich well-cultivated country; which introduces a panegyric on Great Britain. Sun-set. Evening. Night. Summer meteors. A comet. The whole concluding with the praise of philosophy.

From brightening fields of ether fair disclos'd,  
Child of the Sun, refulgent Summer comes,  
In pride of youth, and felt through Nature's depth:  
He comes attended by the sultry hours,  
And ever-fanning breezes, on his way;  
While from his ardent look, the turning Spring  
Averts her blushful face; and earth and skies,  
All smiling, to his hot dominion leaves.

Hence, let me haste into the mid-wood shade,  
Where scarce a sun-beam wanders through the gloom;

And on the dark green grass, beside the brink  
Of haunted stream, that by the roots of oak  
Rolls o'er the rocky channel, lie at large,  
And sing the glories of the circling year.

Come, Inspiration! from thy hermit seat,  
By mortal seldom found: may fancy dare,  
From thy fix'd serious eye, and raptur'd glance  
Shot on surrounding Heaven, to steal one look  
Creative of the poet, every power  
Exalting to an ecstasy of soul.

And thou, my youthful Muse's early friend,  
In whom the human graces all unite:  
Pure light of mind, and tenderness of heart;  
Genius, and wisdom; the gay social sense,  
By decency chastis'd; goodness and wit,  
In seldom-meeting harmony combin'd;  
Unblemish'd honour, and an active zeal  
For Britain's glory, liberty, and man:  
O Doddington! attend my rural song,  
Scoop to my theme, inspire every line,  
And teach me to deserve thy just applause.

With what an awful world-revolving power  
Were first th' unwieldy planets launch'd along  
Th' illimitable void! Thus to remain,  
Amid the flux of many thousand years,  
That oft has swept the toiling race of men,  
And all their labour'd monuments away.  
Firm, unremitting, matchless, in their course;  
To the kind-temper'd change of night and day,  
And of the seasons ever stealing round,  
Minutely faithful: such th' all-perfect Hand!  
That pois'd, impels, and rules the steady whole.

When now no more th' alternate Twins are fr'd,  
And Cancer reddens with the solar blaze,  
Short is the doubtful empire of the night;  
And soon, observant of approaching day,  
The meek-ey'd morn appears, mother of dews,  
At first faint-gleaming in the dappled east:  
Till far o'er ether spreads the widening glow;  
And, from before the lustre of her face,  
White break the clouds away. With quicken'd step,  
Brown night retires: young day pours in apace,  
And opens all the lawny prospect wide.  
The dripping rock, the mountain's misty top,  
Swell on the sight, and brighten with the dawn.  
Blue, through the dusk, the smoking currents  
shine;

And from the bladed field the fearful hare  
Limps, awkward; while along the forest-glade  
The wild-deer trip, and often turning gaze  
At early passenger. Music awakes  
The native voice of undissembled joy;  
And thick around the woodland hymns arise.  
Rous'd by the cock, the soon-clad shepherd leaves  
His mossy cottage, where with Peace he dwells;  
And from the crowded fold, in order, drives  
His flock to taste the verdure of the morn.

Falsely luxurious, will not man awake;  
And, springing from the bed of sloth, enjoy  
The cool, the fragrant, and the silent hour,  
To meditation due and sacred song?  
For is there aught in sleep can charm the wise?  
To lie in dead oblivion, losing half  
The fleeting moments of too short a life;  
Total extinction of the enlighten'd soul!  
Or else to feverish vanity alive,  
Wilder'd, and tossing through distemper'd dreams?  
Who would in such a gloomy state remain  
Longer than nature craves; when every Muse  
And every blooming pleasure wait without,  
To bless the wildly devious morning walk?

But yonder comes the powerful king of day,  
Rejoicing in the east. The lessening cloud,  
The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow  
Illum'd with fluid gold, his near approach  
Betoken glad. Lo! now, apparent all,  
Aslant the dew-bright Earth, and colour'd air,  
He looks in boundless majesty abroad;  
And sheds the shining day, that burnish'd plays  
On rocks, and hills, and towers, and wandering  
streams,

High gleaming from afar. Prime cheerer Light!  
Of all material beings first, and best!  
Efflux divine! Nature's resplendent robe!  
Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt  
In unessential gloom; and thou, O Sun!  
Soul of surrounding worlds! in whom best seen  
Shines out thy Maker! may I sing of thee?

'Tis by thy secret, strong, attractive force,  
As with a chain indissoluble bound,  
Thy system rolls entire: from the far bourne  
Of utmost Saturn, wheeling wide his round  
Of thirty years; to Mercury, whose disk  
Can scarce be caught by philosophic eye,  
Lost in the near effulgence of thy blaze.

Informer of the planetary train!  
Without whose quickening glance their cumbrous  
orbs

Were brute unlovely mass, inert and dead,  
And not, as now, the green abodes of life!  
How many forms of being wait on thee!  
Inhaling spirit; from th' unfetter'd mind,

By thee sublim'd, down to the daily race,  
The mixing myriads of thy setting beam.

The vegetable world is also thine,  
Parent of Seasons ! with the pomp precede  
That waits thy throne, as through thy vast domain,  
Annual, along the bright ecliptic road,  
In world-rejoicing state, it moves sublime.  
Meantime th' expecting nations, circled gay  
With all the various tribes of foodful earth,  
Implore thy bounty, or send grateful up  
A common hymn : while, round thy beaming car,  
High-seen, the Seasons lead, in sprightly dance  
Harmonious knit, the rosy-finger'd Hours,  
The Zephyrs floating loose, the timely Rains,  
Of bloom ethereal the light-footed Dews,  
And soften'd into joy the surly storms.

These, in successive turn, with lavish hand,  
Shower every beauty, every fragrance shower,  
Herbs, flowers, and fruits ; till kindling at thy touch,  
From land to land is flush'd the vernal year.

Nor to the surface of enliven'd Earth,  
Graceful with hills and dales, and leafy woods,  
Her liberal tresses, is thy force confin'd :  
But to the bowell'd cavern darting deep,  
The mineral kinds confess thy mighty power.  
Effulgent, hence the veiny marble shines ;  
Hence Labour draws his tools ; hence burnish'd War  
Glams on the day ; the nobler works of Peace  
Hence bless mankind, and generous Commerce  
binds

The round of nations in a golden chain.

Th' unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee,  
In dark retirement forms the lucid stone.

The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays,  
Collected light, compact ; that, polish'd bright,  
And all its native lustre let abroad,  
Dares, as it sparkles on the fair-one's breast,  
With vain ambition emulate her eyes.  
At thee the ruby lights its deepening glow,  
And with a waving radiance inward flames.  
From thee the sapphire, solid ether, takes  
Its hue cerulean ; and, of evening tinct,  
The purple-streaming amethyst is thine.

With thy own smile the yellow topaz burns,  
For deeper verdure dyes the robe of Spring,  
When first she gives it to the southern gale,  
Than the green emerald shows. But, all combin'd,  
Thick through the whitening opal play thy beams ;  
Or, flying several from its surface, form  
A trembling variance of revolving hues,  
As the site varies in the gazer's hand.

The very dead creation, from thy touch,  
Assumes a mimic life. By thee refin'd,  
In brighter mazes the reluctant stream  
Plays o'er the mead. The precipice abrupt,  
Projecting horror on the blacken'd flood,  
Softens at thy return. The desert joys  
Wildly, through all his melancholy bounds.  
Rude ruins glitter ; and the briny deep,  
Seen from some pointed promontory's top,  
Far to the blue horizon's utmost verge,  
Restless, reflects a floating gleam. But this,  
And all the much-transported Muse can sing,  
Are to thy beauty, dignity, and use,  
Unequal far ; great delegated source  
Of light, and life, and grace, and joy below !  
How shall I then attempt to sing of Him !  
Who, Light himself, in uncreated light  
Invested deep, dwells awefully retir'd  
From mortal eye, or angel's purer ken ;

Whose single smile has, from the first of time,  
Fill'd o'erflowing, all those lamps of Heaven,  
That beam for ever through the boundless sky :  
But, should he hide his face, th' astonish'd Sun,  
And all the extinguish'd stars, would loosening reel  
Wide from their spheres, and Chaos come again.

And yet was every faltering tongue of man,  
Almighty Father ! silent in thy praise,  
Thy works themselves would raise a general voice,  
Ev'n in the depth of solitary woods  
By human foot untrod ; proclaim thy power,  
And to the quire celestial thee resound,  
Th' eternal cause, support, and end of all !

To me be Nature's volume broad display'd ;  
And to peruse its all-instructing page,  
Or, haply catching inspiration thence,  
Some easy passage, raptur'd to translate ;  
My sole delight, as through the falling glooms  
Pensive I stray, or with the rising dawn  
On fancy's eagle-wing excursive soar.

Now flaming up the Heavens, the potent Sun  
Melts into limpid air the high-raised clouds,  
And morning fogs that hover'd round the hills  
In party-colour'd bands ; till wide unveil'd  
The face of Nature shines, from where Earth seems,  
Far stretch'd around, to meet the bending sphere.

Half in a blush of clustering roses lost,  
Dew-dropping Coolness to the shade retires ;  
There, on the verdant turf, or flowery bed,  
By gelid founts and careless rills to muse ;  
While tyrant Heat, disspreading through the sky,  
With rapid sway, his burning influence darts  
On man, and beast, and herb, and tepid stream.

Who can un pitying see the flowery race,  
Shed by the morn, their new-flush'd bloom resign,  
Before the parching beam ? So fade the fair,  
When fevers revel through their azure veins.  
But one, the lofty follower of the Sun,  
Sad when he sits, shuts up her yellow leaves,  
Drooping all night ; and, when he warm returns,  
Points her enamour'd bosom to his ray.

Home, from his morning task, the swain retreats ;  
His flock before him stepping to the fold :  
While the full-udder'd mother lows around  
The cheerful cottage, then expecting food,  
The food of innocence and health ! The daw,  
The rook and magpie, to the grey-grown oaks  
That the calm village in their verdant arms,  
Sheltering, embrace, direct their lazy flight ;  
Where on the mingling boughs they sit embower'd.  
All the hot noon, till cooler hours arise.  
Faint, underneath, the household fowls congregate ;  
And, in a corner of the buzzing shade,  
The house-dog, with the vacant greyhound, lies,  
Out-stretch'd, and sleepy. In his slumbers, one  
Attacks the nightly thief, and one exults  
O'er hill and dale ; till, waken'd by the wasp,  
They starting snap. Nor shall the Muse disclaim  
To let the little noisy summer-race  
Live in her lay, and flutter through her song :  
Not mean, though simple ; to the Sun ally'd,  
From him they draw their animating fire.

Wak'd by his warmer ray, the reptile young  
Come wing'd abroad ; by the light air upborn,  
Lighter, and full of soul. From every chink,  
And secret corner, where they slept away  
The wintery storms ; or rising from their tombs,  
To higher life ; by myriads, forth at once,  
Swarming they pour ; of all the vary'd hues  
Their beauty-beaming parent can disclose.

Ten thousand forms ! ten thousand different tribes !  
 People the blaze. To sunny waters some  
 By fatal instinct fly ; where on the pool  
 They, sportive, wheel ; or, sailing down the stream,  
 Are snatch'd immediate by the quick-ey'd trout,  
 Or darting salmon. Through the green-wood glade  
 Some love to stray ; there lodg'd, amus'd and fed,  
 In the fresh leaf. Luxurious, others make  
 The meads their choice, and visit every flower,  
 And every latent herb : for the sweet task,  
 To propagate their kinds, and where to wrap,  
 In what soft beds, their young yet undiscover'd,  
 Employs their tender care. Some to the house,  
 The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight ;  
 Sip round the pail, or taste the curdling cheese :  
 Oft, inadvertent, from the milky stream  
 They meet their fate ; or, weltering in the bowl,  
 With powerless wings around them wrapt, expire.

But chief to heedless flies the window proves  
 A constant death ; where, gloomily retir'd,  
 The villain spider lives, cunning, and fierce,  
 Mixture abhorr'd ! Amid a mangled heap  
 Of carcases, in eager watch he sits,  
 O'erlooking all his waving snares around.  
 Near the dire cell the dreadless wanderer oft  
 Passes, as oft the ruffian shows his front ;  
 The prey at last ensnar'd, he dreadful darts,  
 With rapid glide, along the leaning line ;  
 And, fixing in the wretch his cruel fangs,  
 Strikes backward grimly pleas'd : the fluttering wing  
 And shriller sound declare extreme distress,  
 And ask the helping hospitable hand.

Resounds the living surface of the ground :  
 Nor undelightful is the ceaseless hum,  
 To him who muses through the woods at noon :  
 Or drowsy shepherd, as he lies reclin'd,  
 With half-shut eyes, beneath the floating shade  
 Of willows grey, close-crowding o'er the brook.

Gradual, from these what numerous kinds descend,

Evading ev'n the microscopic eye !  
 Full Nature swarms with life ; one wondrous mass  
 Of animals, or atoms organiz'd,  
 Waiting the *vital Breath*, when Parent-Heaven  
 Shall bid his spirit blow. The hoary fen,  
 In putrid steams, emits the living cloud  
 Of pestilence. Through subterranean cells,  
 Where searching sun-beams scarce can find a way,  
 Earth animated heaves. The flowery leaf  
 Wants not its soft inhabitants. Secure,  
 Within its winding citadel, the stone  
 Holds multitudes. But chief the forest-boughs,  
 That dance unnumber'd to the playful breeze,  
 The downy orchard, and the melting pulp  
 Of mellow fruit, the nameless nations feed  
 Of evanescent insects. Where the pool  
 Stands mantled o'er with green, invisible,  
 Amid the floating verdure millions stray.  
 Each liquid too, whether it pierces, soothes,  
 Inflames, refreshes, or exalts the taste,  
 With various forms abounds. Nor is the stream  
 Of purest crystal, nor the lucid air,  
 Though one transparent vacancy it seems,  
 Void of their unseen people. These, conceal'd  
 By the kind art of forming Heaven, escape  
 The grosser eye of man : for, if the worlds  
 In worlds enclos'd should on his senses burst,  
 From cates ambrosial, and the nectar'd bowl,  
 He would abhorrent turn ; and in dead night,  
 When silence sleeps o'er all, be stunn'd with noise.

Let no presuming impious railer tax  
 Creative Wisdom, as if aught was form'd  
 In vain, or not for admirable ends.  
 Shall little haughty Ignorance pronounce  
 His works unwise, of which the smallest part  
 Exceeds the narrow vision of her mind ?  
 As if upon a full-proportion'd dome,  
 On swelling columns heav'd, the pride of art !  
 A critic fly, whose feeble ray scarce spreads  
 An inch around, with blind presumption bold,  
 Should dare to tax the structure of the whole.  
 And lives the man, whose universal eye  
 Has swept at once th' unbounded scheme of things ;  
 Mark'd their dependence so, and firm accord,  
 As with unfaltering accent to conclude  
 That *this* availeth nought ? Has any seen  
 The mighty chain of beings, lessening down  
 From Infinite Perfection to the brink  
 Of dreary *nothing*, desolate abyss !  
 From which astonish'd thought, recoiling, turns ?  
 Till then alone let zealous praise ascend,  
 And hymns of holy wonder, to that Power  
 Whose wisdom shines as lovely on our minds,  
 As on our smiling eyes his servant Sun.

Thick in yon stream of light, a thousand ways  
 Upward, and downward, thwarting, and contriv'd,  
 The quivering nations sport ; till, tempest-wing'd,  
 Fierce Winter sweeps them from the face of day.

Ev'n so luxurious men, unheeding, pass  
 An idle summer life in fortune's shine,  
 A season's glitter ! Thus they flutter on  
 From toy to toy, from vanity to vice ;  
 Till, blown away by Death, Oblivion comes  
 Behind, and strikes them from the book of life.

Now swarms the village o'er the jovial mead :  
 The rustic youth, brown with meridian toil,  
 Healthful and strong ; full as the summer rose  
 Blown by prevailing suns, the ruddy maid,  
 Half naked, swelling on the sight, and all  
 Her kindled graces, burning o'er her cheek.  
 Ev'n stooping age is here : and infant-hands  
 Trail the long rake, or, with the fragrant load  
 O'ercharg'd, amid the kind oppression roll.  
 Wide flies the tedded grain ; all in a row  
 Advancing broad, or wheeling round the field,  
 They spread their breathing harvest to the Sun,  
 That throws refreshful round a rural smell :  
 Or, as they rake the green-appearing ground,  
 And drive the dusky wave along the mead,  
 The russet hay-cock rises thick behind,  
 In order gay. While, heard from dale to dale,  
 Waking the breeze, resounds the blended voice  
 Of happy labour, love, and social glee.

Or rushing thence, in one diffusive band,  
 They drive the troubled flocks, by many a dog  
 Compell'd, to where the mazy-running brook  
 Forms a deep pool ; this bank abrupt and high,  
 And that fair spreading in a pebbled shore.  
 Urg'd to the giddy brink, much is the toil,  
 The clamour much, of men, and boys, and dogs,  
 Ere the soft fearful people to the flood  
 Commit their woolly sides. And oft the swim  
 On some impatient seizing, hurls them in ;  
 Embolden'd then, nor hesitating more,  
 Fast, fast, they plunge amid the flashing wave,  
 And panting labour to the farthest shore.  
 Repeated this, till deep the well-wash'd fleece  
 Has drunk the flood, and from his lively haunt  
 The trout is banish'd by the sordid stream ;  
 Heavy, and dripping, to the breezy brow

How move the harmless race ; where, as they spread  
 Their swelling treasures to the sunny ray,  
 Only disturb'd, and wondering what this wild  
 Buttrageous tumult means, their loud complaints  
 The country fill ; and, toss'd from rock to rock,  
 Necessant bleatings run around the hills.  
 At last, of snowy white, the gather'd flocks  
 Are in the wattled pen innumerable press'd,  
 Head above head : and, rang'd in lusty rows,  
 The shepherds sit, and whet the sounding shears.  
 The housewife waits to roll her fleecy stores,  
 With all her gay drest maids attending round.  
 One, chief in gracious dignity enthron'd,  
 Shines o'er the rest, the pastoral queen, and rays  
 Her smiles, sweet-beaming, on her shepherd-king ;  
 While the glad circle round them yield their souls  
 To festive mirth, and wit that knows no gall.  
 meantime, their joyous task goes on apace :  
 Some mingling stir the melted tar, and some,  
 Deep on the new-shorn vagrant's heaving side,  
 To stamp his master's cypher ready stand ;  
 Others th' unwilling wether drag along ;  
 And, glorying in his might, the sturdy boy  
 Folds by the twisted horns th' indignant ram.  
 Behold where bound, and of its robe bereft,  
 The needy man, that all-depending lord,  
 How meek, how patient, the mild creature lies !  
 What softness in its melancholy face,  
 What dumb complaining innocence appears !  
 Fear not, ye gentle tribes, 'tis not the knife  
 Of horrid slaughter that is o'er you wav'd ;  
 No, 'tis the tender swain's well-guided shears,  
 Who having now, to pay his annual care,  
 Borrow'd your fleece, to you a cumbersome load,  
 Will send you bounding to your hills again.  
 A simple scene ! Yet hence Britannia sees  
 Her solid grandeur rise : hence she commands  
 Th' exalted stores of every brighter clime,  
 The treasures of the Sun without his rage :  
 Hence, fervent all, with culture, toil, and arts,  
 The glows her land : her dreadful thunder hence  
 Rides o'er the waves sublime, and now, ev'n now,  
 Impending hangs o'er Gallia's humbled coast ;  
 Hence rules the circling deep, and awes the world.  
 'Tis raging noon ; and, vertical, the Sun  
 Darts on the head direct his forceful rays.  
 O'er Heaven and Earth, far as the ranging eye  
 Can sweep, a dazzling deluge reigns ; and all  
 From pole to pole is undistinguish'd blaze.  
 In vain the night, dejected to the ground,  
 Appeals for relief ; thence hot-ascending steams  
 And keen reflection pain. Deep to the root  
 Of vegetation parch'd, the cleaving fields  
 And slippery lawn an arid hue disclose,  
 Past Fancy's bloom, and wither ev'n the soul.  
 No more returns the cheerful sound  
 Of sharpening scythe : the mower sinking, heaps  
 O'er him the humid hay, with flowers perfum'd ;  
 And scarce a chirping grasshopper is heard  
 Through the dumb mead. Distressful Nature pants.  
 The very streams look languid from afar ;  
 And, through th' unshelter'd glade, impatient seem  
 To hurl into the covert of the grove.  
 All-conquering Heat, oh, intermit thy wrath !  
 And on my throbbing temples potent thus  
 Beam not so fierce ! Incessant still you flow,  
 And still another fervent flood succeeds,  
 Pour'd on the head profuse. In vain I sigh,  
 And restless turn, and look around for night ;  
 Night is far off, and hotter hours approach.

Thrice happy he ! who, on the sunless side  
 Of a romantic mountain, forest-crown'd,  
 Beneath the whole collected shade reclines :  
 Or in the gelid caverns, woodbine-wrought,  
 And fresh bedew'd with ever-spouting streams,  
 Sits coolly calm ; while all the world without,  
 Unsatisfied and sick, tosses in noon :  
 Emblem instructive of the virtuous man,  
 Who keeps his temper'd mind serene and pure,  
 And every passion aptly harmoniz'd,  
 Amid a jarring world with vice inflam'd.  
 Welcome, ye shades ! ye bowery thickets, hail !  
 Ye lofty pines ! ye venerable oaks !  
 Ye ashes wild, resounding o'er the steep !  
 Delicious is your shelter to the soul,  
 As to the hunted hart the sallying spring,  
 Or stream full-flowing, that his swelling sides  
 Laves, as he floats along the herbag'd brink.  
 Cool, through the nerves, your pleasing comfort  
 Glides ;  
 The heart beats glad ; the fresh-expanded eye  
 And ear resume their watch ; the sinews knit ;  
 And life shoots swift through all the lighten'd limbs.  
 Around th' adjoining brook, that curls along  
 The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,  
 Now scarcely moving through a reedy pool,  
 Now starting to a sudden stream, and now  
 Gently diffus'd into a limpid plain ;  
 A various groupe the herds and flocks compose,  
 Rural confusion ! on the grassy bank  
 Some ruminating lie ; while others stand  
 Half in the flood, and, often bending, sip  
 The circling surface. In the middle droops  
 The strong laborious ox, of honest front,  
 Which incompas'd he shakes ; and from his sides  
 The troublous insects lashes with his tail,  
 Returning still. Amid his subjects safe,  
 Slumbers the monarch-swain ; his careless arm  
 Thrown round his head, on downy moss sustain'd ;  
 Here laid his scrip, with wholesome viands fill'd ;  
 There, listening every noise, his watchful dog.  
 Light fly his slumbers, if perchance a flight  
 Of angry gad-flies fasten on the herd ;  
 That startling scatters from the shallow brook,  
 In search of lavish stream. Tossing the foam,  
 They scorn the keeper's voice, and scour the plain,  
 Through all the bright severity of noon ;  
 While, from their labouring breasts, a hollow mourn  
 Proceeding runs low-bellowing round the hills.  
 Oft in this season too the horse, provok'd,  
 While his big sinews full of spirits swell,  
 Trembling with vigour, in the heat of blood,  
 Springs the high fence ; and, o'er the field effus'd,  
 Darts on the gloomy flood, with stedfast eye,  
 And heart estrang'd to fear : his nervous chest,  
 Luxuriant, and erect ! the seat of strength !  
 Bears down th' opposing stream : quenchless his  
 Thirst ;  
 He takes the river at redoubled draughts,  
 And with wide nostrils, snorting, skims the wave.  
 Still let me pierce into the midnight depth  
 Of yonder grove, of wildest largest growth :  
 That, forming high in air a woodland quire,  
 Nods o'er the mount beneath. At every step,  
 Solemn, and slow, the shadows blacker fall,  
 And all is awful listening gloom around.  
 These are the haunts of Meditation, these  
 The scenes where ancient bards th' inspiring breath,  
 Ecstatic, felt ; and, from this world retir'd,  
 Convers'd with angels and immortal forms,



On gracious errands bent : to save the fall  
Of Virtue struggling on the brink of Vice ;  
In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,  
To hint pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul  
For future trials fated to prepare ;  
To prompt the poet, who devoted gives  
His Muse to better themes ; to soothe the pangs  
Of dying worth, and from the patriot's breast  
(Backward to mingle in detested war,  
But foremost when engag'd) to turn the death ;  
And numberless such offices of love  
Daily, and nightly, zealous to perform.

Shook sudden from the bosom of the sky,  
A thousand shapes or glide athwart the dusk,  
Or stalk majestic on. Deep-rous'd, I feel  
A sacred terror, a severe delight, [methinks,  
Creep through my mortal frame ; and thus,  
A voice, than human more, th' abstracted ear  
Of fancy strikes. " Be not of us afraid,  
Poor kindred man ! thy fellow-creatures, we  
From the same Parent-Power our beings drew,  
The same our Lord, and laws, and great pursuit.  
Once some of us, like thee, through stormy life,  
Toil'd, tempest-beaten, ere we could attain  
This holy calm, this harmony of mind,  
Where purity and peace imingle charms.  
Then fear not us ; but with responsive song,  
Amid these dim recesses, undisturb'd  
By noisy folly and discordant vice,  
Of Nature sing with us, and Nature's God.  
Here frequent, at the visionary hour,  
When musing midnight reigns or silent noon,  
Angelic hues are in full concert heard ;  
And voices chanting from the wood-crown'd hill,  
The deepening dale, or inmost sylvan glade :  
A privilege bestow'd by us, alone,  
On Contemplation, or the hallow'd ear  
Of poet, swelling to seraphic strain."

And art thou, Stanley \*, of that sacred band ?  
Alas, for us too soon ! Though rais'd above  
The reach of human pain, above the flight  
Of human joy ; yet, with a mingled ray  
Of sadly-pleas'd remembrance, must thou feel  
A mother's love, a mother's tender woe :  
Who seeks thee still, in many a former scene ;  
Seeks thy fair form, thy lovely beaming eyes,  
Thy pleasing converse, by gay lively sense  
Inspir'd : where moral wisdom mildly shone,  
Without the toil of art ; and virtue glow'd,  
In all her smiles, without forbidding pride.  
But, O thou best of parents ! wipe thy tears ;  
Or rather to Parental Nature pay  
The tears of grateful joy, who for a while  
Lent thee this younger self, this opening bloom  
Of thy enlighten'd mind and gentle worth.  
Believe the Muse : the wintry blast of Death  
Kills not the buds of virtue ; no, they spread,  
Beneath the heavenly beam of brighter suns,  
Through endless ages, into higher powers.  
Thus up the mount, in æry vision rapt,  
I stray, regardless whither ; till the sound  
Of a near fall of water every sense  
Wakes from the charm of thought : swift-shrinking  
back,

I check my steps, and view the broken scene.  
Smooth to the shelving brink a copious flood  
Rolls fair, and placid ; where collected all,

\* A young lady who died at the age of eighteen,  
in the year 1738.

In one impetuous torrent, down the steep,  
It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round  
At first, an azure sheet, it rushes broad ;  
Then whitening by degrees, as prone it falls,  
And from the loud-resounding rocks below  
Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft  
A hoary mist, and forms a ceaseless shower.  
Nor can the tortur'd wave here find repose :  
But, raging still amid the shaggy rocks,  
Now flashes o'er the scatter'd fragments, now  
Aslant the hollow channel rapid darts ;  
And, falling fast from gradual slope to slope,  
With wild infracted course, and lessen'd roar,  
It gains a safer bed, and steals, at last,  
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.

Invited from the cliff, to whose dark brow  
He clings, the steep-ascending eagle soars,  
With upward pinions through the flood of day ;  
And, giving full his bosom to the blaze,  
Gains on the Sun ; while all the tuneful race,  
Smit by afflictive noon, disorder'd droop,  
Deep in the thicket ; or, from bower to bower  
Responsive, force an interrupted strain.  
The stock-dove only through the forest coots,  
Mournfully hoarse ; oft ceasing from his plaint,  
Short interval of weary woe ! again  
The sad idea of his murder'd mate,  
Struck from his side by savage fowler's guile,  
Across his fancy comes ; and then resounds  
A louder song of sorrow through the grove.

Beside the dewy border let me sit,  
All in the freshness of the humid air ;  
There in that hollow'd rock, grotesque and wild,  
An ample chair moss-lin'd, and over head  
By flowering umbrage shaded ; where the bee  
Strays diligent, and with th' extracted balm  
Of fragrant woodbine loads his little thigh.

Now, while I taste the sweetness of the shade,  
While Nature lies around deep-lull'd in Noon,  
Now come bold Fancy, spread a daring flight,  
And view the wonders of the torrid zone :  
Climes unrelenting ! with whose rage compar'd,  
Yon blaze is feeble, and yon skies are cool.

See, how at once the bright effulgent Sun,  
Rising direct, swift chases from the sky  
The short-liv'd twilight ; and with ardent blaze  
Looks gaily fierce through all the dazzling air :  
He mounts his throne ; but kind before him sends  
Issuing from out the portals of the morn,  
The general breeze †, to mitigate his fire,  
And breathe refreshment on a fainting world.  
Great are the scenes, with dreadful beauty crown'd  
And barbarous wealth, that see each circling year,  
Returning suns and double seasons ‡ pass :  
Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines.  
That on the high equator ridgy rise,  
Whence many a bursting stream auriferous plays :  
Majestic woods, of every vigorous green,  
Stage above stage, high waving o'er the hills ;  
Or to the far horizon wide diffus'd,  
A boundless deep immensity of shade.

† Which blows constantly between the tropics  
from the east, or the collateral points, the north-east  
and south-east ; caused by the pressure of the  
rarefied air on that before it, according to the  
diurnal motion of the Sun from east to west.

‡ In all climates between the tropics, the Sun, as  
he passes and repasses in his annual motion, is twice  
a year vertical, which produces this effect.

Here lofty trees, to ancient song unknown,  
The noble sons of potent heat and floods  
Prone rushing from the clouds, rear high to Heaven  
Their thorny stems, and broad around them throw  
Meridian gloom. Here, in eternal prime,  
Innumber'd fruits of keen delicious taste  
And vital spirit, drink amid the cliffs,  
And burning sands that bank the shrubby vales,  
Redoubled day, yet in their rugged coats  
A friendly juice to cool its rage contain.

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves;  
To where the lemon and the piercing lime,  
With the deep orange, glowing through the green,  
Their lighter glories blend. Lay me reclin'd  
Beneath the spreading tamarind that shakes,  
And by the breeze, its fever-cooling fruit.  
Deep in the night the massy locust sheds, [mase,  
Quench my hot limbs; or lead me through the  
Embowering endless, of the Indian fig;  
Or, thrown at gayer ease, on some fair brow,  
Let me behold, by breezy murmurs cool'd,  
Broad o'er my head the verdant cedar wave,  
And high palmetos lift their graceful shade.  
Or, stretch'd amid these orchards of the Sun,  
Give me to drain the cocoa's milky bowl,  
And from the palm to draw its freshening wine!  
Fore bounteous far than all the frantic juice  
Which Bacchus pours. Nor, on its slender twigs  
Bow-bending, be the full pomegranate scorn'd;  
Nor, creeping through the woods, the gelid race  
Of berries. Oft in humble station dwells  
Inboastful worth, above fastidious pomp.  
Witness, thou best Anâna, thou the pride  
Of vegetable life, beyond whate'er  
The poets imag'd in the golden age:  
Quick let me strip thee of thy tufty coat,  
Pread thy ambrosial stores, and feast with Jove!

From these the prospect varies. Plains immense  
Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads,  
And vast savannas, where the wandering eye,  
Loos'd, is in a verdant ocean lost.  
Another Flora there, of bolder hues,  
And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride,  
Lays o'er the fields, and showers with sudden hand  
Theuberant Spring; for oft these valleys shift  
Their green-embroider'd robe to fiery brown,  
And swift to green again, as scorching suns,  
Or streaming dews and torrent rains, prevail.

Along these lonely regions, where retir'd,  
From little scenes of art, great Nature dwells  
In awful solitude, and nought is seen  
But the wild herds that own no master's stall,  
Prodigious rivers roll their fattening seas;  
In whose luxuriant herbage, half-conceal'd,  
Like a fall'n cedar, far diffus'd his train,  
As'd in green scales, the crocodile extends.  
The flood disparts: behold! in plaited mail,  
Behemoth \* rears his head. Glanc'd from his side,  
The darted steel in idle shivers flies:  
He fearless walks the plain, or seeks the hills;  
Where, as he crops his varied fare, the herds,  
In widening circle round, forget their food,  
And at the harmless stranger wondering gaze.

Peaceful, beneath primeval trees, that cast  
Their ample shade o'er Niger's yellow stream,  
And where the Ganges rolls his sacred wave;  
Or mid the central depth of blackening woods,  
High rais'd in solemn theatre around,

Leans the huge elephant: wisest of brutes!  
O truly wise! with gentle might endow'd,  
Though powerful, not destructive! Here he sees  
Revolving ages sweep the changeful earth,  
And empires rise and fall; regardless he  
Of what the never-resting race of men  
Project: thrice happy! could he 'scape their guile,  
Who mine, from cruel avarice, his steps;  
Or with his towery grandeur swell their state,  
The pride of kings! or else his strength pervert,  
And bid him rage amid the mortal fray,  
Astonish'd at the madness of mankind.

Wide o'er the winding umbrage of the floods,  
Like vivid blossoms glowing from afar, [hand,  
Thick swarm the brighter birds. For Nature's  
That with a sportive vanity has deck'd  
The plummy nations, there her gayest hues  
Profusely pours. But, if she bids them shine,  
Array'd in all the beauteous beams of day,  
Yet, frugal still, she humbles them in song.†  
Nor envy we the gaudy robes they lent  
Proud Montezuma's realm, whose legions cast  
A boundless radiance waving on the Sun,  
While Philomel is ours; while in our shades,  
Through the soft silence of the listening night,  
The sober-suited songstress trills her lay.

But come, my Muse, the desert-barrier burst,  
A wild expanse of lifeless sand and sky:  
And, swifter than the toiling caravan,  
Shoot o'er the vale of Sennar; ardent climb  
The Nubian mountains, and the secret bounds  
Of jealous Abyssinia boldly pierce.  
Thou art no ruffian, who beneath the mask  
Of social commerce com'st to rob their wealth;  
No holy Fury thou, blaspheming Heaven,  
With consecrated steel to stab their peace,  
And through the land, yet red from civil wounds,  
To spread the purple tyranny of Rome.  
Thou, like the harmless bee, may'st freely range,  
From mead to mead bright with exalted flowers,  
From jasmine grove to grove, may'st wander gay,  
Through palmy shades and aromatic woods,  
That grace the plains, invest the peopled hills,  
And up the more than Alpine mountains wave.  
There on the breezy summit, spreading fair,  
For many a league; or on stupendous rocks,  
That from the sun-redoubling valley lift,  
Cool to the middle air their lawnly tops;  
Where palaces, and fanes, and villas rise;  
And gardens smile around, and cultur'd fields;  
And fountains gush; and careless herds and flocks  
Securely stray; a world within itself,  
Disdaining all assault: there let me draw  
Ethereal soul, there drink reviving gales,  
Profusely breathing from the spicy groves,  
And vales of fragrance; there at distance hear  
The roaring floods, and cataracts, that sweep  
From disembowell'd Earth the virgin gold;  
And o'er the varied landscape, restless, rove,  
Fervent with life of every fairer kind:  
A land of wonders! which the Sun still eyes  
With ray direct, as of the lovely realm  
Enamour'd, and delighting there to dwell. [noon,  
How chang'd the scene! In blazing height of  
The Sun, oppress'd, is plung'd in thickest gloom.  
Still Horror reigns, a dreary twilight round,

† In all the regions of the torrid zone, the birds,  
though more beautiful in their plumage, are ob-  
served to be less melodious than ours.

\* The hippopotamus, or river-horse.

Of struggling night and day malignant mix'd.  
 For to the hot equator crowding fast,  
 Where, highly rarefy'd, the yielding air  
 Admits their stream, incessant vapours roll,  
 Amazing clouds on clouds continual heap'd!  
 Or whirl'd tempestuous by the gusty wind,  
 Or silent borne along, heavy, and slow,  
 With the big stores of steaming oceans charg'd.  
 Meantime, amid these upper seas, condens'd  
 Around the cold aërial mountain's brow,  
 And by conflicting winds together dash'd,  
 The Thunder holds his black tremendous throne:  
 From cloud to cloud the rending Lightnings rage;  
 Till, in the furious elemental war  
 Dissolv'd, the whole precipitated mass,  
 Unbroken floods and solid torrents pours.

The treasures these, hid from the bounded search  
 Of ancient knowledge; whence, with annual pomp,  
 Rich king of floods! o'erflows the swelling Nile.  
 From his two springs, in Gogam's sunny realm,  
 Pure welling out, he through the lucid lake  
 Of fair Dambea rolls his infant stream.  
 There, by the Naiads nurs'd, he sports away  
 His playful youth, amid the fragrant isles,  
 That with unfading verdure smile around.  
 Ambitious, thence the manly river breaks;  
 And, gathering many a flood, and copious fed  
 With all the mellow'd treasures of the sky,  
 Winds in progressive majesty along:  
 Through splendid kingdoms now devolves his maze,  
 Now wanders wild o'er solitary tracts  
 Of life-deserted sand: till, glad to quit  
 The joyless desert, down the Nubian rocks  
 From thundering steep to steep, he pours his urn,  
 And Egypt joys beneath the spreading wave.

His brother Niger, too, and all the floods  
 In which the full-form'd maids of Afric lave  
 Their jetty limbs; and all that form the tract  
 Of woody mountains stretch'd through gorgeous Ind  
 Fall on Cormandel's coast, or Malabar;  
 From Menam's orient stream\*, that nightly shines  
 With insect-lamps, to where Aurora sheds  
 On Indus' smiling banks the rosy shower:  
 All, at this bounteous season, ope their urns,  
 And pour untoiling harvest o'er the land.

Nor less thy world, Columbus, drinks, refresh'd,  
 The lavish'd moisture of the melting year.  
 Wide o'er his isles, the branching Oronoque  
 Rolls a brown deluge; and the native drives  
 To dwell aloft on life-sufficing trees,  
 At once his dome, his robe, his food, and arms.  
 Swell'd by a thousand streams, impetuous burl'd  
 From all the roaring Andes, huge descends  
 The mighty Orellana. † Scarce the Muse  
 Dares stretch her wing o'er this enormous mass  
 Of rushing water; scarce she dares attempt  
 The sea-like Plata; to whose dread expanse,  
 Continuous depth, and wondrous length of course,  
 Our floods are rills. With unabated force,  
 In silent dignity they sweep along,  
 And traverse realms unknown, and blooming wilds,  
 And fruitful deserts, worlds of solitude,  
 Where the Sun smiles and Seasons teem in vain,  
 Unseen and unenjoy'd. Forsaking these,  
 O'er peopled plains they fair-diffusive flow,

\* The river that runs through Siam; on whose banks a vast number of those insects called fire-flies make a beautiful appearance in the night.

† The river of the Amazons.

And many a nation feed, and circle safe,  
 In their soft bosom, many a happy isle;  
 The seat of blameless Pan, yet undisturb'd  
 By Christian crimes and Europe's cruel sons.  
 Thus pouring on they proudly seek the deep,  
 Whose vanquish'd tide, recoiling from the shock  
 Yields to the liquid weight of half the globe;  
 And Ocean trembles for his green domain.

But what avails this wondrous waste of wealth?  
 This gay profusion of luxurious bliss?  
 This pomp of Nature? what their balmy meads,  
 Their powerful herbs, and Ceres void of pain?  
 By vagrant birds dispers'd, and wafting winds,  
 What their unplanted fruits? what the cool draught,  
 Th' ambrosial food, rich gums, and spicy health,  
 Their forests yield? their toiling insects what,  
 Their silky pride, and vegetable robes?  
 Ah! what avail their fatal treasures, hid  
 Deep in the bowels of the pitying Earth,  
 Golconda's gems, and sad Potosi's mines;  
 Where dwell the gentlest children of the Sun?  
 What all that Africa's golden rivers roll,  
 Her odorous woods, and shining ivory stores?  
 Ill-fated race! the softening arts of peace,  
 Whate'er the humanizing Muses teach;  
 The godlike wisdom of the temper'd breast;  
 Progressive truth, the patient force of thought;  
 Investigation calm, whose silent powers  
 Command the world; the light that leads to Heav'n;  
 Kind equal rule, the government of laws,  
 And all-protecting freedom, which alone  
 Sustains the name and dignity of man:  
 These are not theirs. The parent Sun himself  
 Seems o'er this world of slaves to tyrannise;  
 And, with oppressive ray, the roscat bloom  
 Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,  
 And feature gross: or worse, to ruthless deeds,  
 Mad jealousy, blind rage, and fell revenge,  
 Their fervid spirit fires. Love dwells not there,  
 The soft regards, the tenderness of life,  
 The heart-shed tear, th' ineffable delight  
 Of sweet humanity: these court the beam  
 Of milder climes; in selfish fierce desire,  
 And the wild fury of voluptuous sense,  
 There lost. The very brute creation there  
 This rage partakes, and burns with horrid fire.

Lo! the green serpent, from his dark abode,  
 Which ev'n imagination fears to tread,  
 At noon forth issuing, gathers up his train  
 In orbs immense, then, darting out anew,  
 Seeks the refreshing fount; by which diffus'd,  
 He throws his folds: and while, with threatening  
 tongue,

And deathful jaws erect, the monster curls  
 His flaming crest, all other thirst appall'd,  
 Or shivering flies, or check'd at distance stands,  
 Nor dares approach. But still more direful be,  
 The small close-lurking minister of Fate,  
 Whose high-concocted venom through the veins  
 A rapid lightning darts, arresting swift  
 The vital current. Form'd to humble man,  
 This child of vengeful nature! There, sublim'd  
 To fearless lust of blood, the savage race  
 Roam, licens'd by the shading hour of guilt,  
 And foul misdeed, when the pure day has shut  
 His sacred eye. The tiger darting fierce  
 Impetuous on the prey his glance has doom'd:  
 The lively-shining leopard, speckled o'er  
 With many a spot, the beauty of the waste:  
 And, scoring all the taming arts of man,

keen hyena, fellest of the fell.  
 these, rushing from th' inhospitable woods  
 Mauritania, or the tufted isles,  
 at verdant rise amid the Libyan wild,  
 numerous glare around their shaggy king,  
 majestic, stalking o'er the printed sand;  
 and, with imperious and repeated roars,  
 command their fated food. The fearful flocks  
 crowd near the guardian swain; the nobler herds,  
 here round their lordly bull, in rural ease,  
 they ruminating lie, with horror hear  
 the coming rage. Th' awaken'd village starts;  
 and to her fluttering breast the mother strains  
 her thoughtless infant. From the pirate's den,  
 stern Morocco's tyrant-fang escap'd,  
 the wretch half-wishes for his bonds again:  
 while, uproar all, the wilderness resounds,  
 from Atlas eastward to the frighted Nile.  
 Unhappy he! who from the first of joys,  
 society, cut off, is left alone  
 amid this world of death. Day after day,  
 and on the jutting eminence he sits,  
 and views the main that ever toils below;  
 all fondly forming in the farthest verge,  
 where the round ether mixes with the wave,  
 tips, dim discover'd, dropping from the clouds;  
 evening, to the setting Sun he turns  
 mournful eye, and down his dying heart  
 looks helpless; while the wonted roar is up,  
 and his continual through the tedious night.  
 At here, ev'n here, into these black abodes  
 monsters unappall'd, from stooping Rome,  
 and guilty Cæsar, Liberty retir'd,  
 her Cato following through Numidian wilds:  
 disdainful of Campania's gentle plains,  
 and all the green delights Ausonia pours;  
 when for them she must lend the servile knee,  
 and fawning take the splendid robber's boon.  
 Nor stop the terrors of these regions here:  
 commission'd demons oft, angels of wrath,  
 loose the raging elements. Breath'd hot,  
 from all the boundless furnace of the sky,  
 and the wide glittering waste of burning sand,  
 suffocating wind the pilgrim smites  
 with instant death. Patient of thirst and toil,  
 in the desert! even the camel feels,  
 not through his wither'd heart, the fiery blast.  
 from the black-red ether, bursting broad,  
 flies the sudden whirlwind. Straight the sands,  
 immov'd around, in gathering eddies play:  
 nearer and nearer still they darkening come;  
 all, with the general all-involving storm  
 swept up, the whole continuous wilds arise;  
 and by their noon-day fount dejected thrown,  
 sunk at night in sad disastrous sleep,  
 beneath descending hills, the caravan  
 buried deep. In Cairo's crowded streets  
 impatient merchant, wondering, waits in vain,  
 and Mecca saddens at the long delay.  
 But chief at sea, whose every flexile wave  
 heaves the blast, th' aerial tumult swells.  
 the dread Ocean, undulating wide,  
 beneath the radiant line that girts the globe,  
 like circling Typhon\*, whirl'd from point to point,  
 exhausting all the rage of all the sky,  
 and dire Ecnephia\* reign. Amid the heavens,

\* Typhon and Ecnephia, names of particular storms or hurricanes, known only between the tropics.

Falsely serene, deep in a cloudy speck †  
 Compress'd, the mighty tempest brooding dwells:  
 Of no regard, save to the skilful eye,  
 Fiery and foul, the small prognostic hangs  
 Aloft, or on the promontory's brow  
 Musters its force. A faint deceitful calm,  
 A fluttering gale the demon sends before,  
 To tempt the spreading sail. Then down at once,  
 Precipitant, descends a mingled mass  
 Of roaring winds, and flame, and rushing floods.  
 In wild amazement fix'd the sailor stands.  
 Art is too slow: by rapid Fate oppress'd,  
 His broad-wing'd vessel drinks the whelming tide,  
 Hid in the bosom of the black abyss.  
 With such mad seas the daring Gama ‡ fought,  
 For many a day, and many a dreadful night,  
 Incessant, labouring round the stormy Cape;  
 By bold ambition led, and bolder thirst  
 Of gold. For then from ancient gloom emerg'd  
 The rising world of trade: the genius, then,  
 Of navigation, that, in hopeless sloth,  
 Had slumber'd on the vast Atlantic deep,  
 For idle ages, starting, heard at last  
 The Lusitanian prince §; who, Heaven-inspir'd,  
 To love of useful glory rous'd mankind,  
 And in unbounded commerce mix'd the world.

Increasing still the terrors of these storms,  
 His jaws horrific arm'd with threefold fate,  
 Here dwells the direful shark. Lur'd by the scent  
 Of steaming crowds, of rank disease, and death,  
 Behold! he rushing cuts the briny flood,  
 Swift as the gale can bear the ship along;  
 And, from the partners of that cruel trade,  
 Which spoils unhappy Guinea of her sons,  
 Demands his share of prey; demands themselves.  
 The stormy Fates descend: one death involves  
 Tyrants and slaves; when straight, their mangled  
 limbs

Crashing at once, he dyes the purple seas  
 With gore, and riots in the vengeful meal.

When o'er this world, by equinoctial rains  
 Flooded immense, looks out the joyless Sun,  
 And draws the copious steam: from swampy fens,  
 Where putrefaction into life ferments,  
 And breathes destructive myriads: or from woods,  
 Impenetrable shades, recesses foul,  
 In vapours rank and blue corruption wrapt,  
 Whose gloomy horrors yet no desperate foot  
 Has ever dar'd to pierce; then, wasteful, forth  
 Walks the dire power of pestilent Disease.  
 A thousand hideous fiends her course attend,  
 Sick Nature blasting, and to heartless woe,  
 And feeble desolation, casting down  
 The towering hopes and all the pride of man:  
 Such as, of late, at Carthage quenched  
 The British fire. You, gallant Vernon, saw  
 The miserable scene; you, pitying, saw  
 To infant weakness sunk the warrior's arm;  
 Saw the deep-racking pang, the ghastly form,  
 The lip pale quivering, and the beamless eye

† Called by sailors the ox-eye, being in appearance at first no bigger.

‡ Vasco de Gama, the first who sailed round Africa, by the Cape of Good Hope, to the East Indies.

§ Don Henry, third son to John the First, king of Portugal. His strong genius to the discovery of new countries was the chief source of all the modern improvements in navigation.

No more with ardour bright : you heard the groans  
Of agonizing ships from shore to shore ;  
Heard, nightly plung'd amid the sullen waves,  
The frequent corse ; while, on each other fix'd,  
In sad presage, the blank assistants seem'd,  
Silent, to ask, whom Fate would next demand.

What need I mention those inclement skies,  
Where, frequent o'er the sickening city, Plague,  
The fiercest child of Nemesis divine,  
Descends\* ? From Ethiopia's poison'd woods,  
From stifled Cairo's filth, and fetid fields  
With locust-armies putrefying heap'd,  
This great destroyer sprung. Her awful rage  
The brutes escape : man is her destin'd prey,  
Intemperate man ! and, o'er his guilty domes,  
She draws a close incumbent cloud of death ;  
Uninterrupted by the living winds,  
Forbid to blow a wholesome breeze ; and stain'd  
With many a mixture by the Sun, suffus'd,  
Of angry aspect. Princely wisdom, then,  
Dejects his watchful eye ; and from the hand  
Of feeble justice, ineffectual, drop  
The sword and balance : mute the voice of joy,  
And hush'd the clamour of the busy world.  
Empty the streets, with uncouth verdure clad ;  
Into the worst of deserts sudden turn'd  
The cheerful haunt of men, unless escap'd [reigns,  
From the doom'd house, where matchless horror  
Shut up by barbarous fear, the smitten wretch,  
With frenzy wild, breaks loose ; and, loud to Heaven  
Screaming, the dreadful policy arraigns,  
Inhuman, and unwise. The sullen door,  
Yet uninfected, on its cautious hinge  
Fearing to turn, abhors society :  
Dependants, friends, relations, Love himself,  
Savag'd by woe, forget the tender tie,  
The sweet engagement of the feeling heart.  
But vain their selfish care : the circling sky,  
The wide enlivening air, is full of fate ;  
And, struck by turns, in solitary pangs  
They fall, unblest, untended, and unmourn'd.  
Thus o'er the prostrate city black Despair  
Extends her raven wing ; while, to complete  
The scene of desolation, stretch'd around,  
The grim guards stand, denying all retreat,  
And give the flying wretch a better death.

Much yet remains unsung : the rage intense  
Of brazen-vaulted skies, of iron fields,  
Where drought and famine starve the blasted year :  
Fir'd by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,  
Th' infuriate hill that shoots the pillar'd flame ;  
And, rous'd within the subterranean world,  
Th' expanding earthquake, that resistless shakes  
Aspiring cities from their solid base,  
And buries mountains in the flaming gulph.  
But 'tis enough ; return, my vagrant Muse :  
A nearer scene of horror calls thee home.

Behold, slow-settling o'er the lurid grove  
Unusual darkness broods ; and growing gains  
The full possession of the sky, surcharg'd  
With wrathful vapour, from the secret beds,  
Where sleep the mineral generations, drawn.  
Thence nitre, sulphur, and the fiery spume  
Of fat bitumen, steaming on the day,  
With various-tinctur'd trains of latent flame,  
Pollute the sky, and in you baleful cloud,

\* These are the causes supposed to be the first origin of the plague, in Dr. Mead's elegant book on that subject.

A reddening gloom, a magazine of fate,  
Ferment ; till by the touch ethereal rous'd,  
The dash of clouds, or irritating war  
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,  
They furious spring. A boding silence reigns,  
Dread through the dun expanse ; save the dull sea  
That from the mountain, previous to the storm,  
Rolls o'er the muttering earth, disturbs the flood,  
And shakes the forest-leaf without a breath.  
Prone, to the lowest vale, th' aërial tribes  
Descend : the tempest-loving raven scarce  
Dares wing the dubious dusk. In rueful gaze  
The cattle stand, and on the scowling Heavens  
Cast a deploring eye, by man forsook,  
Who to the crowded cottage hies him fast,  
Or seeks the shelter of the downward cave.

'Tis listening fear and dumb amazement all :  
When to the startled eye the sudden glance  
Appears far south, eruptive through the cloud ;  
And following slower, in explosion vast,  
The thunder raises his tremendous voice.  
At first, heard solemn o'er the verge of Heaven,  
The tempest growls ; but as it nearer comes,  
And rolls its awful burden on the wind,  
The lightnings flash a larger curve, and more  
The noise astounds : till over head a sheet  
Of livid flame discloses wide ; then shuts,  
And opens wider ; shuts and opens still  
Expansive, wrapping ether in a blaze.  
Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar,  
Enlarging, deepening, mingling ; peal on peal  
Crush'd horrible, convulsing Heaven and Earth.

Down comes a deluge of sonorous hail,  
Or prone descending rain. Wide rent, the clouds  
Pour a whole flood ; and yet, its flame unquench'd,  
Th' unconquerable lightning struggles through,  
Ragged and fierce, or in red whirling balls,  
And fires the mountains with redoubled rage.  
Black from the stroke, above, the smouldering pine  
Stands a sad shatter'd trunk ; and, stretch'd below,  
A lifeless grouse the blasted cattle lie :  
Here the soft flocks, with that same harmless look  
They were alive, and ruminating still  
In Fancy's eye ; and there the frowning bull,  
An ox half-rai'd. Struck on the castled cliff,  
The venerable tower and spiry fane  
Resign their aged pride. The gloomy woods  
Start at the flash, and from their deep recess  
Wide-flaming out, their trembling inmates shake  
Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud  
The repercussive roar : with mighty crush,  
Into the flashing deep, from the rude rocks  
Of Penmanmaur heap'd hideous to the sky,  
Tumble the smitten cliffs ; and Snowden's peak,  
Dissolving, instant yields his wintery load.  
Far-seen, the heights of heathy Cheviot blaze,  
And Thulé bellows through her utmost isles.  
Guilt hears appall'd, with deeply troubled thought  
And yet not always on the guilty head  
Descends the fated flash. Young Celadon  
And his Amelia were a matchless pair ;  
With equal virtue form'd, and equal grace,  
The same, distinguish'd by their sex alone :  
Hers the mild lustre of the blooming morn,  
And his the radiance of the risen day.

They lov'd : but such their guileless passion was,  
As in the dawn of time inform'd the heart  
Of innocence and undissembling truth.  
'Twas friendship heighten'd by the mutual wish,  
Th' enchanting hope, and sympathetic glow,

beam'd from the mutual eye. Devoting all  
 To love, each was to each a dearer self ;  
 supremely happy in th' awaken'd power  
 Of giving joy. Alone, amid the shades,  
 Till in harmonious intercourse they liv'd  
 The rural day, and talk'd the flowing heart,  
 Or sigh'd and look'd unutterable things.  
 So pass'd their life, a clear united stream,  
 By care unruffled ; till, in evil hour,  
 The tempest caught them on the tender walk,  
 Feedless how far, and where its mazes stray'd,  
 While, with each other blest, creative love  
 Till bade eternal Eden smile around.  
 Besaging instant fate, her bosom heav'd  
 In wonted sighs, and stealing oft a look  
 Of the big gloom, on Celadon her eye  
 Fell tearful, wetting her disorder'd cheek.  
 A vain assuring love, and confidence  
 In Heaven, repress'd her fear ; it grew, and shook  
 Her frame near dissolution. He perceiv'd  
 His unequal conflict ; and as angels look  
 On dying saints, his eyes compassion shed,  
 With love illumin'd high. " Fear not," he said,  
 Sweet innocence ! thou stranger to offence,  
 And inward storm ! He, who yon skies involves  
 In frowns of darkness, ever smiles on thee  
 With kind regard. O'er thee the secret shaft  
 That wastes at midnight, or th' undreaded hour  
 Of noon, flies harmless : and that very voice  
 Which thunders terror through the guilty heart,  
 With tongues of seraphs whispers peace to thine.  
 Is safety to be near thee sure, and thus  
 To clasp perfection !" From his void embrace,  
 Mysterious Heaven ! that moment, to the ground,  
 Blacken'd corse, was struck the beauteous maid.  
 Not who can paint the lover, as he stood,  
 Pierc'd by severe amazement, hating life,  
 Speechless, and fix'd in all the death of woe ?  
 A faint resemblance ! on the marble tomb,  
 The well-dissembled mourner stooping stands,  
 Or ever silent, and for ever sad.  
 As from the face of Heaven the shatter'd clouds  
 Multitudinous rove, th' interminable sky  
 Blimer swells, and o'er the world expands  
 Purer azure. Through the lighten'd air  
 Higher lustre and a clearer calm,  
 Effusive, tremble ; while, as if in sign  
 Of danger past, a glittering robe of joy,  
 Toss'd off abundant by the yellow ray,  
 Invests the fields ; and Nature smiles reviv'd.  
 'Tis beauty all, and grateful song around,  
 In'd to the low of kine, and numerous bleat  
 Of flocks thick-nibbling through the clover'd vale.  
 And shall the hymn be marr'd by thankless man,  
 Not favour'd ; who with voice articulate  
 Could lead the chorus of this lower world ?  
 All he, so soon forgetful of the hand  
 That hush'd the thunder, and serenest the sky,  
 Struggling to feel that spark the tempest wak'd,  
 At sense of powers exceeding far his own,  
 Yet his feeble heart has lost its fears ?  
 Cheer'd by the milder beam, the sprightly youth  
 Eeds to the well-known pool, whose crystal depth  
 Sandy bottom shows. A while he stands  
 Gazing th' inverted landscape, half afraid  
 To meditate the blue profound below ;  
 Then plunges headlong down the circling flood.  
 Is ebon tresses and his rosy cheek  
 Instant emerge ; and through th' obedient wave,  
 Each short breathing by his lip repell'd,

With arms and legs according well, he makes,  
 As humour leads, an easy-winding path :  
 While, from his polish'd sides, a dewy light  
 Effuses on the pleas'd spectators round.  
 This is the purest exercise of health,  
 The kind refresher of the summer heats ;  
 Nor, when cold Winter keeps the brightening flood,  
 Would I, weak-shivering, linger on the brink.  
 Thus life redoubles, and is oft preserv'd,  
 By the bold swimmer, in the swift illapse  
 Of accident disastrous. Hence the limbs  
 Knit into force ; and the same Roman arm,  
 That rose victorious o'er the conquer'd Earth,  
 First learn'd, while tender, to subdue the wave.  
 Even from the body's purity, the mind  
 Receives a secret sympathetic aid.  
 Close in the covert of an hazel copse,  
 Where winded into pleasing solitudes  
 Runs out the rambling dale, young Damon sat  
 Pensive, and pierc'd with love's delightful pangs.  
 There to the stream that down the distant rocks  
 Hoarse-murmuring fell, and plaintive breeze that  
 play'd  
 Among the bending willows, falsely he  
 Of Musidora's cruelty complain'd.  
 She felt his flame ; but deep within her breast,  
 In bashful coyness, or in maiden pride,  
 The soft return conceal'd ; save when it stole  
 In side-long glances from her downcast eye,  
 Or from her swelling soul in stifled sighs.  
 Touch'd by the scene, no stranger to his vows,  
 He fram'd a melting lay, to try her heart ;  
 And, if an infant passion struggled there,  
 To call that passion forth. Thrice happy swain !  
 A lucky chance, that oft decides the fate  
 Of mighty monarchs, then decided thine.  
 For, lo ! conducted by the laughing Loves,  
 This cool retreat his Musidora sought :  
 Warm in her cheek the sultry season glow'd ;  
 And, rob'd in loose array, she came to bathe  
 Her fervent limbs in the refreshing stream.  
 What shall he do ? In sweet confusion lost,  
 And dubious flutterings, he awhile remain'd :  
 A pure ingenuous elegance of soul,  
 A delicate refinement, known to few,  
 Perplex'd his breast, and urg'd him to retire :  
 But love forbade. Ye prudes in virtue, say,  
 Say, ye severest, what would you have done ?  
 Meantime, this fairer nymph than ever blest  
 Arcadian stream, with timid eye around  
 The banks surveying, stripp'd her beauteous limbs,  
 To taste the lucid coolness of the flood.  
 Ah, then ! not Paris on the piny top  
 Of Ida panted stronger, when aside  
 The rival goddesses the veil divine  
 Cast unconfin'd, and gave him all their charms,  
 Than, Damon, thou ; as from the snowy leg,  
 And slender foot, th' inverted silk she drew ;  
 As the soft touch dissolv'd the virgin zone ;  
 And, through the parting robe, the alternate breast,  
 With youth wild-throbbing, on thy lawless gaze  
 In full luxuriance rose. But, desperate youth,  
 How durst thou risk the soul-distracting view ;  
 As from her naked limbs, of glowing white,  
 Harmonious swell'd by Nature's finest hand,  
 In folds loose-floating fell the fainter lawn ;  
 And fair-expos'd she stood, shrunk from herself,  
 With fancy blushing, at the doubtful breeze  
 Alarm'd, and starting like the fearful fawn ?

Then to the flood she rush'd ; the parted flood  
 Its lovely guest with closing waves receiv'd ;  
 And every beauty softening, every grace  
 Flushing anew, a mellow lustre shed :  
 As shines the lily through the crystal mild ;  
 Or as the rose amid the morning dew,  
 Fresh from Aurora's hand, more sweetly glows.  
 While thus she wanton'd, now beneath the wave  
 But ill-conceal'd ; and now with streaming locks,  
 That half-embrac'd her in a humid veil,  
 Rising again, the latent Damon drew  
 Such maddening draughts of beauty to the soul,  
 As for awhile o'erwhelm'd his raptur'd thought  
 With luxury too daring. Check'd, at last,  
 By love's respectful modesty, he deem'd  
 The theft profane, if aught profane to love  
 Can e'er be deem'd ; and, struggling from the shade,  
 With headlong hurry fled : but first these lines,  
 Trac'd by his ready pencil, on the bank [fair,  
 With trembling hand he threw. " Bathe on, my  
 Yet unheheld, save by the sacred eye  
 Of faithful love : I go to guard thy haunt,  
 To keep from thy recess each vagrant foot,  
 And each licentious eye." With wild surprise,  
 As if to marble struck, devoid of sense,  
 A stupid moment motionless she stood :  
 So stands the statue \* that enchants the world,  
 So bending tries to veil the matchless boast,  
 The mingled beauties of exulting Greece.  
 Recovering, swift she flew to find those robes  
 Which blissful Eden knew not ; and, array'd  
 In careless haste, th' alarming paper snatch'd.  
 But, when her Damon's well-known hand she saw,  
 Her terrors vanish'd, and a softer train  
 Of mixt emotions, hard to be describ'd,  
 Her sudden bosom seiz'd : shame void of guilt,  
 The charming blush of innocence, esteem  
 And admiration of her lover's flame,  
 By modesty exalted : even a sense  
 Of self-approving beauty stole across  
 Her busy thought. At length, a tender calm  
 Hush'd by degrees the tumult of her soul ;  
 And on the spreading beech, that o'er the stream  
 Incumbent hung, she with the sylvan pen  
 Of rural lovers this confession carv'd,  
 Which soon her Damon kiss'd with weeping joy :  
 " Dear youth ! sole judge of what these verses mean,  
 By fortune too much favour'd, but by love,  
 Alas ! not favour'd less, be still as now  
 Discreet : the time may come you need not fly."

The Sun has lost his rage : his downward orb  
 Shoots nothing now but animating warmth,  
 And vital lustre ; that with various ray [Heaven,  
 Lights up the clouds, those beauteous robes of  
 Incessant roll'd into romantic shapes,  
 The dream of waking fancy ! Broad below,  
 Cover'd with ripening fruits, and swelling fast  
 Into the perfect year, the pregnant Earth  
 And all her tribes rejoice. Now the soft hour  
 Of walking comes : for him who lonely loves  
 To seek the distant hills, and there converse  
 With Nature ; there to harmonize his heart,  
 And in pathetic song to breathe around  
 The harmony to others. Social friends,  
 Attun'd to happy unison of soul ;  
 To whose exalting eye a fairer world,  
 Of which the vulgar never had a glimpse, [fraught  
 Displays its charms ; whose minds are richly  
 With philosophic stores, superior light ;

\* The Venus of Medici.

And in whose breast, enthusiastic, burns  
 Virtue, the sons of interest deem romance ;  
 Now call'd abroad enjoy the falling day :  
 Now to the verdant Portico of woods,  
 To Nature's vast Lycéum, forth they walk ;  
 By that kind school where no proud master reigns,  
 The full free converse of the friendly heart,  
 Improving and improv'd. Now from the world,  
 Sacred to sweet retirement, lovers steal,  
 And pour their souls in transport which the Sire  
 Of love approving hears, and calls it good.  
 Which way, Amanda, shall we bend our course ?  
 The choice perplexes. Wherefore should we chuse ?  
 All is the same with thee. Say, shall we wind  
 Along the streams ? or walk the smiling mead ?  
 Or court the forest-glades ? or wander wild  
 Among the waving harvests ? or ascend,  
 While radiant Summer opens all its pride,  
 Thy hill, delightful Shene † ? Here let us sweep  
 The boundless landscape : now the raptur'd eye.  
 Exulting swift, to huge Augusta send,  
 Now to the sister-hills ‡ that skirt her plain,  
 To lofty Harrow now, and now to where  
 Majestic Windsor lifts his princely brow.  
 In lovely contrast to this glorious view  
 Calmly magnificent, then will we turn  
 To where the silver Thames first rural grows.  
 There let the feasted eye unwearied stray ;  
 Luxurious, there, rove through the pendant wood  
 That nodding hang o'er Harrington's retreat ;  
 And stooping thence to Ham's embowering walks,  
 Beneath whose shades, in spotless peace retir'd,  
 With her the pleasing partner of his heart,  
 The worthy Queensbury yet laments his Gay,  
 And polish'd Cornbury woos the willing Muse.  
 Slow let us trace the matchless vale of Thames :  
 Fair winding up to where the Muses haunt  
 In Twit'nam's bowers, and for their Pope import  
 The healing god § ; to royal Hampton's pile,  
 To Clermont's terrac'd height, and Esber's grove,  
 Where, in the sweetest solitude, embrac'd  
 By the soft windings of the silent Mole,  
 From courts and senates Pelham finds repose :  
 Inchanting vale ! beyond what e'er the Muse  
 Has of Achaia or Hesperia sung !  
 O vale of bliss ! O softly-swelling hills !  
 On which the Power of Cultivation lies,  
 And joys to see the wonders of his toil.

Heavens ! what a goodly prospect spreads around  
 Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and spires,  
 And glittering towns, and gilded streams, till all  
 The stretching landscape into smoke decays !  
 Happy Britannia ! where the queen of arts,  
 Inspiring vigour, liberty abroad  
 Walks, unconfin'd, ev'n to thy farthest cots,  
 And scatters plenty with unsparing hand.

Rich is thy soil, and merciful thy clime ;  
 Thy streams unfailing in the summer's drought ;  
 Unmatch'd thy guardian oaks ; thy valleys float  
 With golden waves : and on thy mountains flocks  
 Bleat numberless ; while, roving round their sides,  
 Bellow the blackening herds in lusty droves.  
 Beneath thy meadows glow, and rise unquell'd  
 Against the mower's scythe. On every hand  
 Thy villas shine. Thy country teems with wealth

† The old name of Richmond, signifying a  
 Saxon shining or splendour.

‡ Highgate and Hampstead.

§ In his last sickness.

And property assures it to the swain,  
Pleas'd, and unwearied, in his guarded toil.

Full are thy cities with the sons of art ;  
And trade and joy, in every busy street,  
Mingling are heard : ev'n Drudgery himself,  
As at the car he sweats, or dusty hews  
The palace-stone, looks gay. Thy crowded ports,  
Where rising masts an endless prospect yield,  
With labour burn, and echo to the shouts  
Of hurried sailor, as he hearty waves  
His last adieu, and, loosening every sheet,  
Reigns the spreading vessel to the wind.

Bold, firm, and graceful, are thy generous youth,  
By hardship sinew'd, and by danger fir'd,  
Scattering the nations where they go ; and first  
Or on the listed plain, or stormy seas.  
Mild are thy glories too, as o'er the plans  
Of thriving peace thy thoughtful sires preside ;  
In genius, and substantial learning, high ;  
For every virtue, every worth renown'd ;  
Sincere, plain-hearted, hospitable, kind ;  
Yet, like the mustering thunder, when provok'd,  
The dread of tyrants, and the sole resource  
Of those that under grim oppression groan.

Thy sons of glory many ! Alfred thine,  
In whom the splendour of heroic war,  
And more heroic peace, when govern'd well,  
Combine ; whose hallow'd names the virtuous saint,  
And his own Muses love ; the best of *kings* !  
With him thy Edwards and thy Henries shine,  
Names dear to fame ; the first who deep impress'd  
In haughty Gaul the terror of thy arms,  
That awes her genius still. In *statesmen* thou,  
And *patriots*, fertile. Thine a steady More,  
Who, with a generous, though mistaken zeal,  
Withstood a brutal tyrant's useful rage,  
Like Cato firm, like Aristides just,  
Like rigid Cincinnatus nobly poor,  
Dauntless soul erect, who smil'd on death.  
Rugal and wise, a Walsingham is thine ;  
Drake, who made thee mistress of the deep,  
And bore thy name in thunder round the world.  
Then flam'd thy spirit high : but who can speak  
Be numerous worthies of the maiden reign ?  
Raleigh mark their every glory mix'd ;  
Raleigh, the scourge of Spain ! whose breast with all  
Be sage, the patriot, and the hero, burn'd.  
For sunk his vigour, when a coward-reign  
Warrior fetter'd, and at last resign'd,  
To glut the vengeance of a vanquish'd foe.  
Then, active still and unrestrain'd, his mind  
Explor'd the vast extent of ages past,  
And with his prison-hours enrich'd the world ;  
Yet found no times, in all the long research,  
So glorious, or so base, as those he prov'd,  
In which he conquer'd, and in which he bled.  
Or can the Muse the gallant Sidney pass,  
Be plume of war ! with early laurels crown'd,  
Be lover's myrtle, and the poet's bay.

Hampden too is thine, illustrious land,  
Fierce, strenuous, firm, of unsubmitting soul,  
Who stemm'd the torrent of a downward age  
To slavery prone, and bade thee rise again,  
To all thy native pomp of freedom bold.  
Right at his call, thy age of *men* effulg'd,  
Or men on whom late time a kindling eye  
Hail turn, and tyrants tremble while they read.  
Bring every sweetest flower, and let me strew  
The grave where Russell lies ; whose temper'd blood,  
With calmest cheerfulness for thee resign'd,

Stain'd the sad annals of a giddy reign ;  
Aiming at lawless power, though meanly sunk  
In loose inglorious luxury. With him  
His friend, the British Cassius \*, fearless bled ;  
Of high-determin'd spirit, roughly brave,  
By ancient learning, to th' enlighten'd love  
Of ancient freedom warm'd. Fair thy renown  
In aweful *sages* and in noble *bards*,  
Soon as the light of dawning Science spread  
Her orient ray, and wak'd the Muses' song.  
Thine is a Bacon ; hapless in his choice,  
Unfit to stand the civil storm of state,  
And through the smooth barbarity of courts,  
With firm, but pliant virtue, forward still  
To urge his course ; him for the studious shade  
Kind Nature form'd, deep, comprehensive, clear,  
Exact, and elegant ; in one rich soul,  
Plato, the Stagyrte, and Tully join'd.  
The great deliverer he ! who from the gloom  
Of cloister'd monks, and jargon-teaching schools,  
Led forth the true Philosophy, there long  
Held in the magic chain of words and forms,  
And definitions void : he led her forth,  
Daughter of Heaven ! that, slow-ascending still,  
Investigating sure the chain of things,  
With radiant finger points to Heaven again.  
The generous Ashley † thine, the friend of man ;  
Who scan'd his nature with a brother's eye,  
His weakness prompt to shade to raise his aim,  
To touch the finer movements of the mind,  
And with the *moral beauty* charm the heart.  
Why need I name thy Boyle, whose pious search  
Amid the dark recesses of his works,  
The great Creator sought ? And why thy Locke,  
Who made the whole internal world his own ?  
Let Newton, *pure Intelligence*, whom God  
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works  
From laws sublimely simple, speak thy fame  
In all philosophy. For lofty sense,  
Creative fancy, and inspection keen  
Through the deep windings of the human heart,  
Is not wild Shakspeare thine and Nature's boast ?  
Is not each great, each amiable Muse  
Of classic ages in thy Milton met ?  
A genius universal as his theme ;  
Astonishing as Chaos, as the bloom  
Of blowing Eden fair, as Heaven sublime.  
Nor shall my verse that elder bard forget,  
The gentle Spenser, Fancy's pleasing son ;  
Who, like a copious river, pour'd his song  
O'er all the mazes of enchanted ground :  
Nor thee, his ancient master, laughing sage,  
Chaucer, whose native manners-painting verse,  
Well-moraliz'd, shines through the gothic cloud  
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown.

May my song soften, as thy daughters I,  
Britannia, hail ! for beauty is their own.  
The feeling heart, simplicity of life,  
And elegance, and taste : the faultless form,  
Shap'd by the hand of harmony ; the cheek,  
Where the live crimson, through the native white  
Soft-shooting, o'er the face diffuses bloom,  
And every nameless grace ; the parted lip,  
Like the red rose-bud moist with morning-dew,  
Breathing delight ; and, under flowing jet,  
Or sunny ringlets, or of circling brown,  
The neck slight-shaded, and the swelling breast ;

\* Algernon Sidney.

† Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftesbury.



The look resistless, piercing to the soul,  
And by the soul inform'd, when drest in love  
She sits high-smiling in the conscious eye.

Island of bliss ! amid the subject seas,  
That thunder round thy rocky coasts, set up,  
At once the wonder, terrour, and delight,  
Of distant nations ; whose remotest shores  
Can soon be shaken by thy naval arm ;  
Not to be shock'd thyself, but all assaults  
Baffling, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave.

O Thou ! by whose almighty nod the scale  
Of Empire rises, or alternate falls,  
Send forth the saving Virtues round the land,  
In bright patrol : white Peace, and social Love ;  
The tender-looking Charity, intent  
On gentle deeds, and shedding tears through smiles ;  
Undaunted Truth, and dignity of mind ;  
Courage compos'd, and keen ; sound Temperance,  
Healthful in heart and look ; clear Chastity,  
With blushes reddening as she moves along,  
Disorder'd at the deep regard she draws ;  
Rough Industry ; Activity untir'd,  
With copious life inform'd, and all awake :

While in the radiant front superior shines  
That first paternal virtue, *public zeal* ;  
Who throws o'er all an equal wide survey,  
And, ever musing on the common weal,  
Still labours glorious with some great design.

Low walks the Sun, and broadens by degrees,  
Just o'er the verge of day. The shifting clouds  
Assembled gay, a richly-gorgeous train,  
In all their pomp attend his setting throne.  
Air, Earth, and Ocean smile immense. And now,  
As if his weary chariot sought the bowers  
Of Amphitrite, and her tending nymphs,  
(So Grecian fable sung,) he dips his orb ;  
Now half-immers'd ; and now a golden curve  
Gives one bright glance, then total disappears.

For ever running an enchanted round,  
Passes the day, deceitful, vain, and void ;  
As fleets the vision o'er the formful brain,  
This moment hurrying wild the impassion'd soul,  
The next in nothing lost. 'Tis so to him,  
The dreamer of this Earth, an idle blank :  
A sight of horror to the cruel wretch,  
Who, all day long in sordid pleasure roll'd,  
Himself an useless load, has squander'd vile,  
Upon his scoundrel train, what might have cheer'd  
A drooping family of modest worth.  
But to the generous still-improving mind,  
That gives the hopeless heart to sing for joy,  
Diffusing kind beneficence around,  
Boastless, as now descends the silent dew ;  
To him the long review of order'd life  
Is inward rapture, only to be felt.

Confess'd from yonder slow-extinguish'd clouds,  
All ether softening, sober Evening takes  
Her wonted station in the middle air ;  
A thousand shadows at her beck. First this  
She sends on Earth ; then that of deeper dye  
Steals soft behind ; and then a deeper still,  
In circle following circle, gathers round,  
To close the face of things. A fresher gale  
Begins to wave the wood, and stir the stream,  
Sweeping with shadowy gust the fields of corn ;  
While the quail clamours for his running mate.  
Wide o'er the thistly lawn, as swells the breeze,  
A whitening shower of vegetable down  
Amusive floats. The kind impartial care  
Of Nature nought disdains : thoughtful to feed

Her lowest sons, and clothe the coming year,  
From field to field the feather'd seeds she wings.

His folded flock secure, the shepherd home  
Hies, merry-hearted ; and by turns relieves  
The ruddy milk-maid of her brimming pail ;  
The beauty whom perhaps his witless heart,  
Unknowing what the joy-mixt anguish means,  
Sincerely loves, by that best language shown  
Of cordial glances, and obliging deeds.

Onward they pass, o'er many a panting height  
And valley sunk, and unfrequented ; where  
At fall of eve the Fairy people throng,  
In various game, and revelry, to pass  
The summer night, as village-stories tell.  
But far about they wander from the grave  
Of him, whom his ungente fortune urg'd  
Against his own sad breast to lift the band  
Of impious violence. The lonely tower  
Is also shunn'd ; whose mournful chambers hold,  
So night-struck fancy dreams, the yelling ghost.

Among the crooked lanes, on every hedge,  
The glow-worm lights his gem ; and through the  
dark,

A moving radiance twinkles. Evening yields  
The world to Night ; not in her winter-robe  
Of massy Stygian woof, but loose array'd  
In mantle dun. A faint erroneous ray,  
Glanc'd from th' imperfect surfaces of things,  
Flings half an image on the straining eye :  
While wavering woods, and villages, and streams,  
And rocks, and mountain-tops, that long retain'd  
Th' ascending gleam, are all one swimming scene  
Uncertain if beheld. Sudden to Heaven  
Thence weary vision turns ; where, leading soft  
The silent hours of love, with purest ray  
Sweet Venus shines ; and from her genial rise,  
When day-light sickens till it springs afresh,  
Unrival'd reigns, the fairest lamp of night.  
As thus th' effulgence tremulous I drink,  
With cherish'd gaze, the lambent lightnings shoot  
Across the sky ; or horizontal dart  
In wondrous shapes : by fearful murmuring crowd  
Portentous deem'd. Amid the radiant orbs,  
That more than deck, that animate the sky,  
The life-infusing suns of other worlds ;  
Lo ! from the dread immensity of space  
Returning with accelerated course,  
The rushing comet to the Sun descends ;  
And as he sinks below the shading Earth,  
With awful train projected o'er the Heavens,  
The guilty nations tremble. But, above  
Those superstitious horrors that enslave  
The fond sequeious herd, to mystic faith  
And blind amazement prone, the enlighten'd few,  
Whose godlike minds philosophy exalts,  
The glorious stranger hail. They feel a joy  
Divinely great ; they in their powers exult,  
That wondrous force of thought, which mount  
spurns

This dusky spot, and measures all the sky ;  
While, from his far excursion through the wilds  
Of barren ether, faithful to his time,  
They see the blazing wonder rise anew,  
In seeming terrour clad, but kindly bent  
To work the will of all-sustaining Love :  
From his huge vapoury train perhaps to shake  
Reviving moisture on the numerous orbs,  
Through which his long ellipsis winds ; perhaps  
To lend new fuel to declining suns,  
To light up worlds, and feed th' eternal fire.

With thee, serene Philosophy, with thee,  
 And thy bright garland, let me crown my song !  
 Effusive source of evidence, and truth !  
 Lustre shedding o'er th' ennobled mind,  
 Stronger than summer-noon ; and pure as that,  
 Whose mild vibrations soothe the parted soul,  
 Lead to the dawning of celestial day. [thee,  
 Hence through her nourish'd powers, enlarg'd by  
 her springs aloft, with elevated pride,  
 Above the tangling mass of low desires,  
 That bind the fluttering crowd : and, angel-wing'd,  
 The heights of science and of virtue gains,  
 Where all is calm and clear ; with Nature round,  
 In the starry regions, or th' abyss,  
 To Reason's and to Fancy's eye display'd :  
 He first up-tracing, from the dreary void,  
 The chain of causes and effects to Him,  
 The world-producing Essence, who alone  
 Possesses being ; while the last receives  
 The whole magnificence of Heaven and Earth,  
 And every beauty, delicate or bold,  
 Obvious or more remote, with livelier sense,  
 Diffusive painted on the rapid mind.

Tutor'd by thee, hence Poetry exalts  
 Her voice to ages ; and informs the page  
 With music, image, sentiment, and thought,  
 Never to die ! the treasure of mankind !  
 Their highest honour, and their truest joy !

Without thee, what were unenlighten'd man ?  
 Savage roaming through the woods and wilds,  
 A quest of prey ; and with th' unfashion'd fur  
 Rough-clad ; devoid of every finer art,  
 And elegance of life. Nor happiness  
 Domestic, mix'd of tenderness and care,  
 For moral excellence, nor social bliss,  
 For guardian law were his ; nor various skill  
 To turn the furrow, or to guide the tool  
 Mechanic ; nor the heaven-conducted prow  
 Of navigation bold, that fearless braves  
 The burning Line, or dares the wintery Pole ;  
 Other severe of infinite delights !  
 Nothing, save rapine, indolence, and guile,  
 And woes on woes, a still-revolving train !  
 Those horrid circle had made human life  
 A ban non-existence worse : but, taught by thee,  
 We are the plans of policy and peace ;  
 To live like brothers, and conjunctive all  
 In bellish life. While thus laborious crowds  
 By the tough oar, Philosophy directs  
 The ruling helm ; or like the liberal breath  
 Of potent Heaven, invisible, the sail  
 Swells out, and bears th' inferior world along.  
 Nor to this evanescent speck of Earth  
 Poorly confin'd, the radiant tracts on high  
 Re her exalted range ; intent to gaze  
 Creation through ; and, from that full complex  
 Of never-ending wonders, to conceive  
 Of the Sole Being right, who spoke this word,  
 And Nature mov'd complete. With inward view,  
 Hence on th' ideal kingdom swift she turns  
 Her eye ; and instant, at her powerful glance,  
 Her obedient phantoms vanish or appear ;  
 Compound, divide, and into order shift,  
 Each to his rank, from plain perception up  
 To the fair forms of Fancy's fleeting train :  
 To reason then, deducing truth from truth ;  
 And notion quite abstract ; where first begins  
 The world of spirits, action all, and life  
 Infetter'd, and unmixt. But here the cloud,  
 O wills Eternal Providence, sits deep.

Enough for us to know that this dark state,  
 In wayward passions lost, and vain pursuits,  
 This infancy of Being, cannot prove  
 The final issue of the works of God,  
 By boundless love and perfect wisdom form'd,  
 And ever rising with the rising mind.

## AUTUMN. 1790.

## Argument.

The subject proposed. Addressed to Mr. Onslow.  
 A prospect of the fields ready for harvest. Re-  
 flections in praise of industry raised by that view.  
 Reaping. A tale relative to it. A harvest-storm.  
 Shooting and hunting, their barbarity. A lu-  
 dicrous account of fox-hunting. A view of an  
 orchard. Wall-fruit. A vineyard. A description  
 of fogs, frequent in the latter part of Autumn :  
 whence a digression, enquiring into the rise of  
 fountains and rivers. Birds of season considered,  
 that now shift their habitation. The prodigious  
 number of them that cover the northern and  
 western isles of Scotland. Hence a view of the  
 country. A prospect of the discoloured, fading  
 woods. After a gentle dusky day, moon-light.  
 Autumnal meteors. Morning : to which succeeds  
 a calm, pure, sun-shiny day, such as usually  
 shuts up the season. The harvest being gathered  
 in, the country dissolved in joy. The whole  
 concludes with a panegyric on a philosophical  
 country life.

Crown'd with the sickle and the wheaten sheaf,  
 While Autumn, nodding o'er the yellow plain,  
 Comes jovial on ; the Doric reed once more,  
 Well pleas'd, I tune. What'er the Wintery frost  
 Nitrous prepar'd ; the various-blossom'd Spring  
 Put in white promise forth ; and Summer suns  
 Concocted strong, rush boundless now to view,  
 Full, perfect all, and swell my glorious theme.

Onslow ! the Muse, ambitious of thy name,  
 To grace, inspire, and dignify her song,  
 Would from the public voice thy gentle ear  
 Awhile engage. Thy noble care she knows,  
 The patriot virtues that distend thy thought,  
 Spread on thy front, and in thy bosom glow ;  
 While listening senates hang upon thy tongue  
 Devolving through the maze of eloquence  
 A roll of periods sweeter than her song.  
 But she too pants for public virtue ; she,  
 Though weak of power, yet strong in ardent will,  
 Whene'er her country rushes on her heart,  
 Assumes a bolder note, and fondly tries  
 To mix the patriot's with the poet's flame.

When the bright Virgin gives the beauteous days,  
 And Libra weighs in equal scales the year ;  
 From Heaven's high cope the fierce effulgence  
 Shook

Of parting Summer, a sereener blue,  
 With golden light enliven'd, wide invests  
 The happy world. Attemper'd suns arise,  
 Sweet-beam'd, and shedding oft through lucid  
 Clouds

A pleasing calm ; while broad, and brown, below,  
 Extensive harvests hang the heavy head.  
 Rich, silent, deep, they stand ; for not a gale  
 Rolls its light billows o'er the bending plain :  
 A calm of plenty ! till the ruffled air

Falls from its poise, and gives the breeze to blow.  
Rent is the fleecy mantle of the sky ;  
The clouds fly different ; and the sudden Sun  
By fits effulgent gilds th' illumin'd field,  
And black by fits the shadows sweep along.  
A gaily-chequer'd heart-expanding view,  
Far as the circling eye can shoot around,  
Unbounded tossing in a flood of corn.

These are thy blessings, Industry ! rough power ;  
Whom labour still attends, and sweat, and pain :  
Yet the kind source of every gentle art,  
And all the soft civility of life :  
Raiser of human-kind ! by Nature cast,  
Naked, and helpless, out amid the woods  
And wilds, to rude inclement elements ;  
With various seeds of art deep in the mind  
Implanted, and profusely pour'd around  
Materials infinite ; but idle all.  
Still unexerted, in th' unconscious breast,  
Slept the lethargic powers ; corruption still,  
Voracious, swallow'd what the liberal hand  
Of bounty scatter'd o'er the savage year :  
And still the sad barbarian, roving, mix'd  
With beasts of prey ; or for his acorn-meal  
Fought the fierce tusky boar ; a shivering wretch !  
Aghast, and comfortless, when the bleak north,  
With Winter charg'd, let the mix'd tempest fly  
Hail, rain, and snow, and bitter-breathing frost :  
Then to the shelter of the hut he fled ;  
And the wild season, sordid, pin'd away.  
For home he had not ; home is the resort  
Of love, of joy, of peace and plenty, where,  
Supported and supporting, polish'd friends,  
And dear relations, mingle into bliss.  
But this the rugged savage never felt,  
Ev'n desolate in crowds ; and thus his days  
Roll'd heavy, dark, and unenjoy'd along :  
A waste of time : till Industry approach'd,  
And rous'd him from his miserable sloth :  
His faculties unfolded ; pointed out  
Where lavish Nature the directing hand  
Of Art demanded ; show'd him how to raise  
His feeble force by the mechanic powers,  
To dig the mineral from the vaulted Earth,  
On what to turn the piercing rage of fire,  
On what the torrent, and the gather'd blast ;  
Gave the tall ancient forest to his axe ;  
Taught him to chip the wood, and hew the stone,  
Till by degrees the finish'd fabric rose ;  
Tore from his limbs the blood-polluted fur,  
And wrapt them in the woolly vestment warm,  
Or bright in glossy silk, and flowing lawn ;  
With wholesome viands fill'd his table, pour'd  
The generous glass around, inspir'd to wake  
The life-refining soul of decent wit :  
Nor stopp'd at barren bare necessity ;  
But, still advancing bolder, led him on  
To pomp, to pleasure, elegance, and grace ;  
And, breathing high ambition through his soul,  
Set science, wisdom, glory, in his view,  
And bade him be the Lord of all below.

Then gathering men their natural powers combin'd,  
And form'd a public ; to the general good  
Submitting, aiming, and conducting all.  
For this the patriot-council met, the full,  
The free, and fairly represented whole ;  
For this they plann'd the holy guardian laws,  
Distinguish'd orders, animated arts,  
And, with joint force Oppression chaining, set  
Imperial Justice at the helm ; yet still

To them accountable ; nor slavish dream'd  
That toiling millions must resign their weal,  
And all the honey of their search, to such  
As for themselves alone themselves have rais'd.

Hence every form of cultivated life  
In order set, protected, and inspir'd,  
Into perfection wrought. Uniting all,  
Society grew numerous, high, polite,  
And happy. Nurse of art ! the city rear'd  
In beauteous pride her tower-encircled head ;  
And, stretching street on street, by thousands drew,  
From twining woody haunts, or the tough yew  
To bows strong-straining, her aspiring sons.

Then Commerce brought into the public walk  
The busy merchant ; the big warehouse built ;  
Rais'd the strong crane ; choak'd up the loaded  
street

With foreign plenty ; and thy stream, O Thames,  
Large, gentle, deep, majestic, king of floods !  
Chose for his grand resort. On either hand,  
Like a long wintery forest, groves of masts  
Shot up their spires ; the belling sheet between  
Possess'd the breezy void ; the sooty hulk  
Steer'd sluggish on ; the splendid barge along  
Row'd, regular, to harmony ; around,  
The boat, light skimming, stretch'd its oary wings ;  
While deep the various voice of fervent toil (ask  
From bank to bank increas'd ; whence ribb'd with  
To bear the British thunder, black, and bold,  
The roaring vessel rush'd into the main.

Then too the pillar'd dome, magnific, heav'd  
Its ample roof ; and Luxury within  
Pour'd out her glittering stores ; the canvass smooth,  
With glowing life protuberant, to the view  
Embodied rose ; the statue seem'd to breathe,  
And soften into flesh, beneath the touch  
Of forming art, imagination-flush'd.

All is the gift of Industry ; whate'er  
Exalts, embellishes, and renders life  
Delightful. Pensive Winter cheer'd by him  
Sits at the social fire, and happy hears  
Th' excluded tempest idly rave along ;  
His harden'd fingers deck the gaudy Spring ;  
Without him Summer were an arid waste ;  
Nor to th' Autumnal months could thus transmit  
Those full, mature, immeasurable stores,  
That, waving round, recall my wandering song.

Soon as the morning trembles o'er the sky,  
And, unperceiv'd, unfolds the spreading day ;  
Before the ripen'd field the reapers stand,  
In fair array ; each by the lass he loves,  
To bear the rougher part, and mitigate  
By nameless gentle offices her toil.  
At once they stoop and swell the lusty sheaves ;  
While through their cheerful band the rural talk,  
The rural scandal, and the rural jest,  
Fly harmless, to deceive the tedious time,  
And steal unfelt the sultry hours away.  
Behind the master walks, builds up the shocks ;  
And, conscious, glancing oft on every side  
His sated eye, feels his heart heave with joy.  
The gleaners spread around, and here and there,  
Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick.  
Be not too narrow, husbandmen ; but fling  
From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth,  
The liberal handful. Think, oh, grateful think !  
How good the God of Harvest is to you ;  
Who pours abundance o'er your flowing fields ;  
While these unhappy partners of your kind  
Wide-hover round you like the fowls of Heaven,

And ask their humble dole. The various turns  
Of fortune ponder; that your sons may want  
What now, with hard reluctance, faint, ye give.

The lovely young Lavinia once had friends;  
And Fortune smil'd, deceitful, on her birth.  
For, in her helpless years depriv'd of all,  
Of every stay, save Innocence and Heaven,  
She, with her widow'd mother, feeble, old,  
And poor, liv'd in a cottage, far retir'd  
Among the windings of a woody vale;  
By solitude and deep surrounding shades,  
But more by bashful modesty, conceal'd.  
Together thus they shunn'd the cruel scorn  
Which virtue, sunk to poverty, would meet  
From giddy passion and low-minded pride:  
Almost on Nature's common bounty fed;  
Like the gay birds that sung them to repose,  
Content, and careless of to-morrow's fare.  
Her form was fresher than the morning rose,  
When the dew wets its leaves; unstain'd and pure,  
As is the lily, or the mountain snow.

The modest virtues mingled in her eyes,  
Still on the ground dejected, darting all  
Their humid beams into the blooming flowers;  
Or when the mournful tale her mother told,  
Of what her faithless fortune promis'd once,  
Thrill'd in her thought, they, like the dewy star  
Of evening, shone in tears. A native grace  
Sat fair-proportion'd on her polish'd limbs,  
Veil'd in a simple robe, their best attire,  
Beyond the pomp of dress; for loveliness  
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,  
But is when unadorn'd adorn'd the most.

Thoughtless of beauty, she was Beauty's self,  
Recluse amid the close-embowering woods.  
As in the hollow breast of Appenine,  
Beneath the shelter of encircling hills  
A myrtle rises, far from human eye,  
And breathes its balmy fragrance o'er the wild;  
So flourish'd blooming, and unseen by all,  
The sweet Lavinia; till, at length, compell'd  
By strong Necessity's supreme command,  
With smiling patience in her looks, she went  
To glean Palemon's fields. The pride of swains  
Palemon was, the generous, and the rich;  
Who led the rural life in all its joy

And elegance, such as Arcadian song  
Transmits from ancient uncorrupted times;  
When tyrant custom had not shackled man,  
But free to follow nature was the mode.  
He then, his fancy with autumnal scenes  
Amusing, chanc'd beside his reaper-train  
To walk, when poor Lavinia drew his eye;  
Unconscious of her power, and turning quick  
With unaffected blushes from his gaze:  
He saw her charming, but he saw not half  
The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.  
That very moment love and chaste desire  
Sprung in his bosom, to himself unknown;  
For still the world prevail'd, and its dread laugh,  
Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn,  
Should his heart own a gleaner in the field:  
And thus in secret to his soul he sigh'd.

"What pity! that so delicate a form,  
By beauty kindled, where enlivening sense  
And more than vulgar goodness seem to dwell,  
Should be devoted to the rude embrace  
Of some indecent clown! She looks, methinks,  
Of old Acasto's line; and to my mind  
Recalls that patron of my happy life,

From whom my liberal fortune took its rise;  
Now to the dust gone down; his houses, lands,  
And once fair-spreading family, dissolv'd.  
'Tis said that in some lone obscure retreat,  
Urg'd by remembrance sad, and decent pride,  
Far from those scenes which knew their better days,  
His aged widow and his daughter live,  
Whom yet my fruitless search could never find.  
Romantic wish! would this the daughter were!"

When, strict enquiring, from herself he found  
She was the same, the daughter of his friend,  
Of bountiful Acasto; who can speak  
The mingled passions that surpris'd his heart,  
And through his nerves in shivering transport ran?  
Then blaz'd his smother'd flame, avow'd, and bold;  
And, as he view'd her, ardent, o'er and o'er,  
Love, gratitude, and pity, wept at once.  
Confus'd, and frighten'd at his sudden tears,  
Her rising beauties flush'd a higher bloom,  
As thus Palemon, passionate and just,  
Pour'd out the pious rapture of his soul.

"And art thou then Acasto's dear remains?  
She, whom my restless gratitude has sought  
So long in vain? O, Heavens! the very same,  
The soften'd image of my noble friend,  
Alive his every look, his every feature,  
More elegantly touch'd. Sweeter than Spring!  
Thou sole surviving blossom from the root  
That nourish'd up my fortune! say, ah where,  
In what sequester'd desert, hast thou drawn  
The kindest aspect of delighted Heaven?  
Into such beauty spread, and blown so fair;  
Though poverty's cold wind, and crushing rain,  
Beat keen, and heavy, on thy tender years?  
O let me now, into a richer soil, [showers,  
Transplant thee safe! where vernal suns, and  
Diffuse their warmest, largest influence;  
And of my garden be the pride and joy!  
Ill it befits thee, oh! it ill befits  
Acasto's daughter, his whose open stores,  
Though vast, were little to his ampler heart,  
The father of a country, thus to pick  
The very refuse of those harvest-fields,  
Which from his bounteous friendship I enjoy  
Then throw that shameful pittance from thy hand,  
But ill apply'd to such a rugged task;  
The fields, the master, all, my fair, are thine;  
If to the various blessings which thy house  
Has on me lavish'd, thou wilt add that bliss,  
That dearest bliss, the power of blessing thee!"

Here ceas'd the youth, yet still his speaking eye  
Express'd the sacred triumph of his soul,  
With conscious virtue, gratitude, and love,  
Above the vulgar joy divinely rais'd.  
Nor waited he reply. Won by the charm  
Of goodness irresistible, and all  
In sweet disorder lost, she blush'd consent.  
The news immediate to her mother brought,  
While, pierc'd with anxious thought, she pin'd away  
The lonely moments for Lavinia's fate;  
Amaz'd, and scarce believing what she heard,  
Joy seiz'd her wither'd veins, and one bright gleam  
Of setting life shone on her evening hours:  
Not less enraptur'd than the happy pair;  
Who flourish'd long in tender bliss, and rear'd  
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves,  
And good, the grace of all the country round.

Defeating oft the labours of the year,  
The sultry south collects a potent blast.  
At first, the groves are scarcely seen to stir

Their trembling tops, and a still murmur runs  
 Along the soft-inclining fields of corn.  
 But as th' ærial tempest fuller swells,  
 And in one mighty stream, invisible,  
 Immense, the whole excited atmosphere,  
 Impetuous rushes o'er the sounding world :  
 Strain'd to the root, the stooping forest pours  
 A rustling shower of yet untimely leaves,  
 High-beat, the circling mountains eddy in,  
 From the bare wild, the dissipated storm,  
 And send it in a torrent down the vale.  
 Expos'd, and naked, to its utmost rage,  
 Through all the sea of harvest rolling round,  
 The billowy plain floats wide ; nor can evade,  
 Though pliant to the blast, its seizing force ;  
 Or whirl'd in air, or into vacant chaff  
 Shook waste. And sometimes too a burst of rain,  
 Swept from the black horizon, broad, descends  
 In one continuous flood. Still over head  
 The mingling tempest weaves its gloom, and still  
 The deluge deepens ; till the fields around  
 Lie sunk and flatted, in the sordid wave.  
 Sudden, the ditches swell ; the meadows swim.  
 Red, from the hills, innumerable streams  
 Tumultuous roar ; and high above its banks  
 The river lift ; before whose rushing tide,  
 Herds, flocks, and harvest, cottages, and swains,  
 Roll mingled down ; all that the winds had spar'd  
 In one wild moment ruin'd ; the big hopes,  
 And well-earn'd treasures of the painful year.  
 Fled to some eminence, the husbandman  
 Helpless beholds the miserable wreck  
 Driving along : his drowning ox at once  
 Descending, with his labours scatter'd round,  
 He sees ; and instant o'er his shivering thought  
 Comes Winter unprovided, and a train  
 Of claimant children dear. Ye masters, then,  
 Be mindful of the rough laborious hand,  
 That sinks you soft in elegance and ease ;  
 Be mindful of those limbs in russet clad,  
 Whose toil to yours is warmth, and graceful pride :  
 And, oh ! be mindful of that sparing board,  
 Which covers yours with luxury profuse,  
 Makes your glass sparkle, and your sense rejoice !  
 Nor cruelly demand what the deep rains  
 And all-involving winds have swept away.

Here the rude clamour of the sportsman's joy,  
 The gun fast-thundering, and the winded horn,  
 Would tempt the Muse to sing the *rural game* :  
 How, in his mid-career, the spaniel struck,  
 Stiff, by the tainted gale, with open nose,  
 Out-stretch'd, and finely sensible, *draws* full,  
 Fearful, and cautious, on the latent prey ;  
 As in the sun the circling covey bask  
 Their varied plumes, and watchful every way,  
 Through the rough stubble turn the secret eye.  
 Caught in the meshy snare, in vain they beat  
 Their idle wings, entangled more and more :  
 Nor on the surges of the boundless air,  
 Though borne triumphant, are they safe ; the gun,  
 Glanc'd just, and sudden, from the fowler's eye,  
 O'ertakes their sounding pinions ; and again,  
 Immediate, brings them from the towering wing,  
 Dead to the ground : or drives them wide-dispers'd,  
 Wounded, and wheeling various, down the wind.

These are not subjects for the peaceful Muse,  
 Nor will she stain with such her spotless song ;  
 Then most delighted, when she social sees  
 The whole mix'd animal creation round  
 Alive, and happy. 'Tis not joy to her,

This falsely-cheerful barbarous game of death ;  
 This rage of pleasure, which the restless youth  
 Awakes, impatient, with the gleaming morn ;  
 When beasts of prey retire, that all night long,  
 Urg'd by necessity, had rang'd the dark,  
 As if their conscious ravage shunn'd the light,  
 Asham'd. Not so the steady tyrant man,  
 Who with the thoughtless insolence of power  
 Inflam'd, beyond the most infuriate wrath  
 Of the worst monster that e'er roam'd the waste,  
 For sport alone pursues the cruel chase,  
 Amid the beamings of the gentle days.  
 Upbraid, ye ravening tribes, our wanton rage,  
 For hunger kindles you, and lawless want ;  
 But lavish fed, in Nature's bounty roll'd,  
 To joy at anguish, and delight in blood,  
 Is what your horrid bosoms never knew.

Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare !  
 Scar'd from the corn, and now to some lone seat  
 Retir'd : the rushy fen ; the ragged furze,  
 Stretch'd o'er the stony heath ; the stubble chapt ;  
 The thistly lawn ; the thick-entangled broom ;  
 Of the same friendly hue, the wither'd fern ;  
 The fallow ground laid open to the Sun,  
 Concoctive ; and the nodding sandy bank,  
 Hung o'er the mazes of the mountain brook.  
 Vain is her best precaution ; though she sit  
 Conceal'd, with folded ears ; unsleeping eyes,  
 By Nature rais'd to take th' horizon in ;  
 And head couch'd close betwixt her hairy feet,  
 In act to spring away. The scented dew  
 Betrays her early labyrinth ; and deep,  
 In scatter'd sullen openings, far behind,  
 With every breeze she hears the coming storm.  
 But nearer, and more frequent, as it loads  
 The sighing gale, she springs amas'd, and all  
 The savage soul of game is up at once :  
 The pack full-opening, various ; the shrill horn  
 Resounded from the hills ; the neighing steed,  
 Wild for the chase : and the loud hunter's shout ;  
 O'er a weak, harmless, flying creature, all  
 Mix'd in mad tumult, and discordant joy.

The stag too, singled from the herd, where long  
 He rang'd the branching monarch of the shades,  
 Before the tempest drives. At first, in speed  
 He, sprightly, puts his faith ; and, rous'd by fear,  
 Gives all his swift ærial soul to flight ;  
 Against the breeze he darts, that way the more  
 To leave the lessening murderous cry behind :  
 Deception short ; though fleetier than the winds  
 Blown o'er the keen-air'd mountains by the north,  
 He bursts the thickets, glances through the glades,  
 And plunges deep into the wildest wood ;  
 If slow, yet sure, adhesive to the track  
 Hot-steaming, up behind him come again  
 Th' inhuman rout, and from the shady depth  
 Expel him, circling through his every shift.  
 He sweeps the forest oft ; and sobbing sees  
 The glades, mild opening to the golden day ;  
 Where, in kind contest, with his butting friends  
 He went to struggle, or his loves enjoy  
 Oft in the full-descending flood he tries  
 To lose the scent, and lave his burning sides :  
 Oft seeks the herd ; the watchful herd, alarm'd,  
 With selfish care avoid a brother's woe.  
 What shall he do ? His once so vivid nerves,  
 So full of buoyant spirit, now no more  
 Inspire the course ; but fainting breathless toil,  
 Sick, seizes on his heart : he stands at bay ;  
 And puts his last weak refuge in despair.

The big round tears run down his dappled face ;  
He groans in anguish ; while the growling pack,  
Blood-happy, hang at his fair jutting chest,  
And mark his beauteous chequer'd sides with gore.

Of this enough. But if the sylvan youth,  
Whose fervent blood boils into violence,  
Must have the chase ; behold, despising flight,  
The rous'd-up lion, resolute, and slow,  
Advancing full on the pretended spear,  
And coward-band, that circling wheel aloof.  
Slunk from the cavern, and the troubled wood,  
See the grim wolf ; on him his shaggy foe  
Vindictive fix, and let the ruffian die :

Or, growling horrid, as the brindled boar  
Grins fell destruction, to the monster's heart  
Let the dart lighten from the nervous arm.

These Britain knows not ; give, ye Britons, then  
Your sportive fury, pitiless, to pour  
Loose on the nightly robber of the fold :

Lim, from his craggy winding haunts unearth'd,  
Let all the thunder of the chase pursue.

Throw the broad ditch behind you ; o'er the hedge  
High bound, resistless ; nor the deep morass

Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness  
Pick your nice way ; into the perilous flood

Leap fearless, of the raging instinct full ;  
And as you ride the torrent, to the banks

Your triumph sound sonorous, running round,  
From rock to rock, in circling echoes tost ;

The scale the mountains to their woody tops ;  
Tush down the dangerous steep ; and o'er the lawn,

A fancy swallowing up the space between,  
Pour all your speed into the rapid game,

Or happy he ! who tops the wheeling chase ;  
As every maze evolv'd, and every guile

Disclos'd ; who knows the merits of the pack ;  
Who saw the villain seiz'd, and dying hard,

Without complaint, though by an hundred mouths  
Relentless torn : O glorious he, beyond

His daring peers ! when the retreating horn  
Calls them to ghostly halls of grey renown,

With woodland honours grac'd ; the fox's fur,  
Depending decent from the roof ; and spread

Around the drear walls, with antic figures fierce,  
He stag's large front : he then is loudest heard,

When the night staggers with severer toils,  
With feats Thessalian Centaurs never knew,

And their repeated wonders shake the dome.  
But first the fuel'd chimney blazes wide ;

Be tankards foam ; and the strong table groans  
Aneath the smoking surloin, stretch'd immense

From side to side ; in which, with desperate knife,  
They deep incision make, and talk the while

Of England's glory, ne'er to be defac'd  
While hence they borrow vigour : or amain

To the pasty plung'd, at intervals,  
Stomach keen can intervals allow,

Relating all the glories of the chase.  
When satiated Hunger bids his brother Thirst

Reduce the mighty bowl ; the mighty bowl,  
Well'd high with fiery juice, steams liberal round

Of potent gale, delicious as the breath  
Of Maia to the love-sick shepherds,

As violets diffus'd, while soft she hears  
Her panting shepherd stealing to her arms,

Or wanting is the brown October, drawn,  
Mature and perfect, from his dark retreat

Of thirty years ; and now his honest front  
Glowing in the light refulgent, not afraid

Of rain with the vineyard's best produce to vie.

To cheat the thirsty moments, Whist awhile  
Walks his dull round, beneath a cloud of smoke,  
Wreath'd fragrant from the pipe ; or the quick dice,  
In thunder leaping from the box, awake  
The sounding gammon : while romp-loving Miss  
Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust.

At last these puling idlenesses laid  
Aside, frequent and full, the dry divan  
Close in firm circle ; and set, ardent, in  
For serious drinking. Nor evasion sly,  
Nor sober shift, is to the puking wretch  
Indulg'd apart ; but earnest, brimming bowls  
Lave every soul, the table floating round,  
And pavement, faithless to the fuddled foot.  
Thus as they swim in mutual swill, the talk,  
Vociferous at once from twenty tongues,  
Reels fast from theme to theme ; from horses,  
hounds,

To church or mistress, politics or ghost,  
In endless mazes, intricate, perplex'd.  
Meantime, with sudden interruption, loud,  
Th' impatient catch bursts from the joyous heart ;  
That moment touch'd is every kindred soul ;  
And, opening in a full-mouth'd cry of joy,  
The laugh, the slap, the jocund curse, go round ;  
While, from their slumbers shook, the kennell'd  
hounds

Mix in the music of the day again.

As when the tempest, that has vex'd the deep  
The dark night long, with fainter murmurs falls ;  
So gradual sinks their mirth. Their feeble tongues,  
Unable to take up the cumbrous word,

Lie quite dissolv'd. Before their maudlin eyes,  
Seen dim, and blue, the double tapers dance,  
Like the Sun wading through the misty sky.

Then sliding soft, they drop. Confus'd above,  
Glasses and bottles, pipes and gazetteers,  
As if the table ev'n itself was drunk,

Lie a wet broken scene ; and wide, below,  
Is heap'd the social slaughter ; where astride  
The lubber power in filthy triumph sits,

Slumberous, inclining still from side to side,  
And steeps them drench'd in potent sleep till morn.  
Perhaps some doctor, of tremendous paunch,

Awful and deep, a black abyss of drink,  
Out-lives them all ; and from his bury'd flock  
Retiring, full of rumination sad,

Laments the weakness of these latter times.  
But if the rougher sex by this fierce sport

Is hurried wild, let not such horrid joy  
E'er stain the bosom of the British fair.

Far be the spirit of the chase from them !  
Uncomely courage, unbeseeming skill ;

To spring the fence, to rein the prancing steed ;  
The cap, the whip, the masculine attire ;  
In which they roughen to the sense, and all

The winning softness of their sex is lost.  
In them 'tis graceful to dissolve at woe ;

With every motion, every word, to wave  
Quick o'er the kindling cheek the ready blush ;  
And from the smallest violence to shrink

Unequal, then the loveliest in their fears ;  
And by this silent adulation, soft,

To their protection more engaging man.  
O may their eyes no miserable sight,

Save weeping lovers, see ! a nobler game,  
Through Love's enchanting wiles pursued, yet fled,  
In chase ambiguous. May their tender limbs

Float in the loose simplicity of dress !  
And, fashion'd all to harmony, alone

Know they to seize the captivated soul,  
 In rapture warbled from love-breathing lips;  
 To teach the lute to languish; with smooth step,  
 Disclosing motion in its every charm,  
 To swim along, and swell the mazy dance;  
 To train the foliage o'er the snowy lawn;  
 To guide the pencil, turn the tuneful page;  
 To lend new flavour to the fruitful year,  
 And heighten Nature's dainties: in their race  
 To rear their graces into second life;  
 To give society its highest taste;  
 Well-order'd home man's best delight to make;  
 And by submissive wisdom, modest skill,  
 With every gentle care-eluding art,  
 To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,  
 And sweeten all the toils of human life:  
 This be the female dignity and praise.

Ye swains, now hasten to the hazel bank;  
 Where, down yon dale, the wildly-winding brook  
 Falls hoarse from steep to steep. In close array,  
 Fit for the thickets and the tangling shrub,  
 Ye virgins come. For you their latest song  
 The woodlands raise; the clustering nuts for you  
 The lover finds amid the secret shade;  
 And, where they burnish on the topmost bough,  
 With active vigour crushes down the tree;  
 Or shakes them ripe from the resigning husk,  
 A glossy shower, and of an ardent brown,  
 As are the ringlets of Melinda's hair:  
 Melinda! form'd with every grace complete,  
 Yet these neglecting, above beauty wise,  
 And far transcending such a vulgar praise.

Hence from the busy joy-resounding fields,  
 In cheerful error, let us tread the maze  
 Of Autumn, unconfin'd; and taste, reviv'd,  
 The breath of orchard big with bending fruit.  
 Obedient to the breeze and beating ray,  
 From the deep-loaded bough a mellow shower  
 Incessant melts away. The juicy year  
 Lies, in a soft profusion, scatter'd round.  
 A various sweetness swells the gentle race;  
 By Nature's all-refining hand prepar'd;  
 Of temper'd sun, and water, earth, and air,  
 In ever-changing composition mixt.  
 Such, falling frequent through the chiller night,  
 The fragrant stores, the wide projected heaps  
 Of apples, which the lusty-handed Year,  
 Innumeros, o'er the blushing orchard shakes.  
 A various spirit, fresh, delicious, keen,  
 Dwells in their gelid pores; and, active, points  
 The piercing cyder for the thirsty tongue:  
 Thy native theme, and boon-inspirer too,  
 Phillips, Pomona's bard, the second thou  
 Who nobly durst, in rhyme-unfetter'd verse,  
 With British freedom sing the British song:  
 How, from Silurian vats, high-sparkling wines  
 Foam in transparent floods; some strong, to cheer  
 The wintry revels of the labouring hind;  
 And tasteful some, to cool the summer hours.

In this glad season, while his sweetest beams  
 The Sun sheds equal o'er the meek'en'd day;  
 Oh, lose me in the green delightful walks  
 Of, Doddington, thy seat, serene, and plain;  
 Where simple Nature reigns; and every view,  
 Diffusive, spreads the pure Dorsetian downs,  
 In boundless prospect: yonder shagg'd with wood,  
 Here rich with harvest, and there white with flocks!  
 Meantime the grandeur of thy lofty dome,  
 Far splendid, seizes on the ravish'd eye.  
 New beauties rise with each revolving day;

New columns swell; and still the fresh Spring sees  
 New plants to quicken, and new groves to green.  
 Full of thy genius all! the Muses' seat:  
 Where, in the secret bower, and winding walk,  
 For virtuous Young and thee they twine the bay.  
 Here wandering oft, fir'd with the restless thirst  
 Of thy applause, I solitary court  
 Th' inspiring breeze: and meditate the book  
 Of Nature ever open: aiming thence,  
 Warm from the heart, to learn the moral song.  
 Here, as I steal along the sunny wall,  
 Where Autumn basks, with fruit empurpled deep,  
 My pleasing theme continual prompts my thought.  
 Presents the downy peach; the shining plum;  
 The ruddy, fragrant nectarine; and dark,  
 Beneath his ample leaf, the luscious fig.  
 The vine, too, here her curling tendrils shoots;  
 Hangs out her clusters, glowing to the south;  
 And scarcely wishes for a warmer sky.

Turn now a moment Fancy's rapid flight  
 To vigorous soils, and climes of fair extent;  
 Where, by the potent Sun elated high,  
 The vineyard swells refulgent on the day;  
 Spreads o'er the vale; or up the mountain climbs  
 Profuse; and drinks amid the sunny rocks,  
 From cliff to cliff increas'd, the heighten'd blaze.  
 Low bend the weighty boughs. The clusters clear,  
 Half through the foliage seen, or ardent flame,  
 Or shine transparent; while perfection breathes  
 White o'er the turgent film the living dew.  
 As thus they brighten with exalted juice,  
 Touch'd into flavour by the mingling ray;  
 The rural youth and virgins o'er the field,  
 Each fond for each to cull th' autumnal prime,  
 Exulting rove, and speak the vintage night.  
 Then comes the crushing awain; the country float  
 And foams unbounded with the mashy flood;  
 That by degrees fermented and refin'd,  
 Round the rais'd nations pours the cup of joy:  
 The claret smooth, red as the lip we press,  
 In sparkling fancy, while we drain the bowl;  
 The mellow-tasted Burgundy; and quick,  
 As is the wit it gives, the gay Champagne.

Now, by the cool declining year condens'd,  
 Descend the copious exhalations, check'd  
 As up the middle sky unseen they stole,  
 And roll the doubling fogs around the hill  
 No more the mountain, horrid, vast, sublime,  
 Who pours a sweep of rivers from his sides,  
 And high between contending kingdoms rears  
 The rocky long division, fills the view  
 With great variety; but in a night  
 Of gathering vapour, from the baffled sense  
 Sinks dark and dreary. Thence expanding far,  
 The huge dusk, gradual, swallows up the plain:  
 Vanish the woods; the dim-seen river seems  
 Sullen, and slow, to roll the misty wave.  
 Ev'n in the height of noon oppress, the Sun  
 Sheds weak, and blunt, his wide-refracted ray;  
 Whence glaring oft, with many a broaden'd orb  
 He frights the nations. Indistinct on Earth,  
 Seen through the turbid air, beyond the life  
 Objects appear; and, wilder'd, o'er the waste  
 The shepherd stalks gigantic. Till at last  
 Wreath'd dun around, in deeper circles still  
 Successive closing, sits the general fog  
 Unbounded o'er the world; and, mingling thick  
 A formless grey confusion covers all.  
 As when of old (so sung the Hebrew bard)  
 Light, uncollected, through the Chaos urg'd

ts infant way ; nor Order yet had drawn  
 His lovely train from out the dubious gloom.  
 These roving mists, that constant now begin  
 To smoke along the hilly country, these,  
 With weighty rains, and melted Alpine snows,  
 The mountain-cisterns fill, those ample stores  
 Of water, scoop'd among the hollow rocks ; [play,  
 Whence gush the streams, the ceaseless fountains  
 And their unfilling wealth the rivers draw.  
 Some sages say, that, where the numerous wave  
 Or ever lashes the resounding shore,  
 Drill'd through the sandy stratum, every way,  
 The waters with the sandy stratum rise ;  
 Amid whose angles infinitely strain'd,  
 They joyful leave their jaggy salts behind,  
 And clear and sweeten, as they soak along.  
 Or stops the restless fluid, mounting still,  
 Though oft amidst th' irriguous vale it springs ;  
 But to the mountain courted by the sand,  
 That leads it darkling on in faithful maze,  
 Far from the parent main, it boils again  
 Fresh into day ; and all the glittering hill  
 Is bright with spouting rills. But hence this vain  
 Musive dream ! why should the waters love  
 To take so far a journey to the hills,  
 When the sweet valleys offer to their toil  
 A resting quiet, and a nearer bed ?  
 Or if, by blind ambition led astray,  
 They must aspire ; why should they sudden stop  
 Among the broken mountain's rushy dells,  
 And, ere they gain its highest peak, desert  
 Th' attractive sand that charm'd their course so long ?  
 Besides, the hard agglomerating salts,  
 The spoil of ages, would impervious choke  
 Their secret channels ; or, by slow degrees,  
 High as the hills protrude the swelling vales :  
 The Ocean too, suck'd through the porous globe,  
 Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed,  
 And brought Deucalion's watery times again.  
 Say then, where lurk the vast eternal springs,  
 That, like Creating Nature, lie conceal'd  
 From mortal eye, yet with their lavish stores  
 Refresh the globe, and all its joyous tribes ?  
 Thou pervading Genius, given to man,  
 Untrace the secrets of the dark abyss,  
 Lay the mountains bare ! and wide display  
 Their hidden structure to th' astonish'd view !  
 Tip from the branching Alps their piny load ;  
 A huge encumbrance of horrid woods  
 From Asian Taurus, from Imaus stretch'd  
 Thwart the roving Tartar's sullen bounds !  
 We opening Hemus to my searching eye,  
 And high Olympus pouring many a stream !  
 From the sounding summits of the north,  
 The Dofrine hills, through Scandinavia roll'd  
 The farthest Lapland and the Frozen Main ;  
 From lofty Caucasus, far-seen by those  
 Who in the Caspian and black Euxine toil ;  
 From cold Riphean rocks, which the wild Russ  
 Believes the *stony girdle* \* of the world ;  
 And all the dreadful mountains, wrapt in storm,  
 Whence wide Siberia draws her lonely floods ;  
 Sweep th' eternal snows ! Hung o'er the deep,  
 At ever works beneath his sounding base,  
 The Atlas, propping Heaven, as poets feign,  
 His subterranean wonders spread ! unveil

\* The Muscovites call the Riphean mountains  
 the *Stony Girdle*, that is, *the great stony girdle* ;  
 because they suppose them to encompass the whole  
 earth.

The miny caverns, blazing on the day,  
 Of Abyssinia's cloud-compelling cliffs,  
 And of the bending Mountains of the Moon ! †  
 O'ertopping all these giant sons of Earth,  
 Let the dire Andes, from the radiant line  
 Stretch'd to the stormy seas that thunder round  
 The southern Pole, their hideous deeps unfold !  
 Amazing scene ! Behold ! the glooms disclose,  
 I see the rivers in their infant beds !  
 Deep, deep I hear them, labouring to get free !  
 I see the leaning strata, artful rang'd ;  
 The gaping fissures to receive the rains,  
 The melting snows, and ever-dripping fogs.  
 Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,  
 The pebbly gravel next, the layers then  
 Of mingled moulds, of more retentive earths,  
 The gutter'd rocks, and mazy-running clefts ;  
 That, while the stealing moisture they transmit,  
 Retard its motion, and forbid its waste.  
 Beneath th' incessant weeping of these drains,  
 I see the rocky syphons stretch'd immense,  
 The mighty reservoirs, of harden'd chalk,  
 Or stiff compacted clay, capacious form'd.  
 O'erflowing thence, the congregated stores,  
 The crystal treasures of the liquid world,  
 Through the stirr'd sands a bubbling passage burst,  
 And swelling out, around the middle steep,  
 Or from the bottoms of the bosom'd hills,  
 In pure effusion flow. United, thus,  
 Th' exhaling Sun, the vapour-burden'd air,  
 The gelid mountains, that to rain condens'd  
 These vapours in continual current draw,  
 And send them, o'er the fair divided earth,  
 In bounteous rivers to the deep again,  
 A social commerce hold, and firm support  
 The full-adjusted harmony of things.

When Autumn scatters his departing gleams,  
 Warn'd of approaching Winter, gather'd, play  
 The swallow-people ; and toss'd wide around,  
 O'er the calm sky, in convulsion swift,  
 The feather'd eddy floats : rejoicing once,  
 Ere to their wintry slumbers they retire ;  
 In clusters clung, beneath the mouldering bank,  
 And where, unpierc'd by frost, the cavern sweats,  
 Or rather into warmer climes convey'd,  
 With other kindred birds of season, there  
 They twitter cheerful, till the vernal months  
 Invite them welcome back : for, thronging, now  
 Innumerable wings are in commotion all.

Where the Rhine loses his majestic force  
 In Belgian plains, won from the raging deep,  
 By diligence amazing, and the strong  
 Unconquerable hand of Liberty,  
 The stork-assembly meets ; for many a day,  
 Consulting deep, and various, ere they take  
 Their arduous voyage through the liquid sky.  
 And now their route design'd, their leaders chose,  
 Their tribes adjusted, clean'd their vigorous wings ;  
 And many a circle, many a short essay,  
 Wheel'd round and round, in congregation full.  
 The figur'd flight ascends ; and, riding high  
 Th' aerial billows, mixes with the clouds.

Or where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,  
 Boils round the naked melancholy isles  
 Of farthest Thulé, and th' Atlantic surge  
 Pours in among the stormy Hebrides ;  
 Who can recount what transigrations there

† A range of mountains in Africa, that surround  
 almost all Monomotapu.



Are annual made? what nations come and go?  
And how the living clouds on clouds arise?  
Infinite wings! till all the plume-dark air  
And rude resounding shore are one wild cry.

Here the plain harmless native his small flock,  
And herd diminutive of many hues,  
Tends on the little island's verdant swell,  
The shepherd's sea-girt reign; or, to the rocks  
Dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food;  
Or sweeps the fishy shore; or treasures up  
The plumage, rising full, to form the bed  
Of luxury. And here awhile the Muse,  
High hovering o'er the broad cerulean scene,  
Sees Caledonia, in romantic view:  
Her airy mountains, from the waving main,  
Invested with a keen diffusive sky,  
Breathing the soul acute; her forests huge,  
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand  
Planted of old; her azure lakes between,  
Pour'd out extensive, and of watery wealth  
Full; winding deep, and green, her fertile vales;  
With many a cool translucent brimming flood  
Wash'd lovely from the Tweed (*pure parent stream*,  
Whose pastoral banks first heard my Doric reed,  
With sylvan Jed, thy tributary brook)  
To where the north-inflated tempest foams  
O'er Orca's or Betubium's highest peak:  
Nurse of a people, in misfortune's school  
Train'd up to hardy deeds; soon visited  
By Learning, when before the Gothic rage  
She took her western flight. A manly race,  
Of unsubmitting spirit, wise, and brave;  
Who still through bleeding ages struggled hard,  
(As well unhappy Wallace can attest,  
Great patriot-hero! ill-requited chief!)  
To hold a generous undiminish'd state;  
Too much in vain! Hence of unequal bounds  
Impatient, and by tempting glory borne  
O'er every land, for every land their life  
Has flow'd profuse, their piercing genius plann'd  
And swell'd the pomp of peace their faithful toil,  
As from their own clear north, in radiant streams,  
Bright over Europe bursts the Boreal morn.

Oh, is there not some patriot, in whose power  
That best, that godlike luxury is plac'd,  
Of blessing thousands, thousands yet unborn,  
Through late posterity? some, large of soul,  
To cheer dejected industry? to give  
A double harvest to the pining swain?  
And teach the labouring hind the sweets of toil?  
How, by the finest art, the native robe  
To weave; how, white as Hyperborean snow,  
To form the lucid lawn; with venturous oar  
How to dash wide the billow; nor look on,  
Shamefully passive, while Batavian fleets  
Defraud us of the glittering finny swarms;  
That heave our friths, and crowd upon our shores;  
How all-enlivening trade to rouse, and wing  
The prosperous sail, from every growing port,  
Uninjur'd, round the sea-encircled globe;  
And thus, in soul united as in name,  
Bid Britain reign the mistress of the deep?

Yes, there are such. And full on thee, Argyll,  
Her hope, her stay, her darling, and her boast,  
From her first patriots and her heroes sprung,  
Thy fond imploring country turns her eye;  
In thee, with all a mother's triumph, sees  
Her every virtue, every grace combin'd,  
Her genius, wisdom, her engaging turn,  
Her pride of honour, and her courage try'd,

Calm, and intrepid, in the very throat  
Of sulphurous war, on Tenier's dreadful field.  
Nor less the palm of peace inwreathes thy brow:  
For, powerful as thy sword, from thy rich tongue  
Persuasion flows, and wins the high debate;  
While mix'd in thee combine the charm of youth,  
The force of manhood, and the depth of age.  
Thee, Forbes, too, whom every worth attends,  
As truth sincere, as weeping friendship kind,  
Thee, truly generous, and in silence great,  
Thy country feels through her reviving arts,  
Plann'd by thy wisdom, by thy soul inform'd;  
And seldom has she known a friend like thee.  
But see the fading many-colour'd woods,  
Shade deepening over shade, the country round  
Imbrown'd; a crowded umbrage, dusk, and dun,  
Of every hue, from wan-declining green  
To sooty dark. These now the lonesome Muse,  
Low-whispering, lead into their leaf-strown walk,  
And give the season in its latest view.

Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm  
Fleeces unbounded ether; whose least wave  
Stands tremulous, uncertain where to turn  
The gentle current: while illumin'd wide,  
The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the Sun,  
And through their lucid vale his soften'd force  
Shed o'er the peaceful world. Then is the time,  
For those whom Wisdom and whom Nature charm  
To steal themselves from the degenerate crowd,  
And soar above this little scene of things;  
To tread low-thoughted Vice beneath their feet;  
To soothe the throbbing passions into peace;  
And woo lone Quiet in her silent walks.

Thus solitary, and in pensive guise,  
Oft let me wander o'er the russet mead, [heard  
And through the sadden'd grove, where scarce is  
One dying strain, to cheer the woodman's toil.  
Haply some widow'd songster pours his plaint,  
Far, in faint warblings, through the tawny cope:  
While congregated thrushes, linnets, larks,  
And each wild throat, whose artless strains so late  
Swell'd all the music of the swarming shades,  
Robb'd of their tuneful souls, now shivering sit  
On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock;  
With not a brightness waving o'er their plumes,  
And nought save chattering discord in their note.  
O, let not, aim'd from some inhuman eye,  
The gun the music of the coming year  
Destroy; and harmless, unsuspecting harm,  
Lay the weak tribes a miserable prey,  
In mingled murder, fluttering on the ground!

/The pale descending year, yet pleasing still,  
A gentler mood inspires; for now the leaf  
Incessant rustles from the mournful grove,  
Oft startling such as, studious, walk below,  
And slowly circles through the waving air.  
But should a quicker breeze amid the boughs  
Sob, o'er the sky the leafy deluge streams;  
Till chok'd, and matted with the dreary shower,  
The forest-walks, at every rising gale,  
Roll wide the wither'd waste, and whistle bleak.  
Fled is the blasted verdure of the fields;  
And, shrunk into their beds, the flowery race  
Their sunny robes resign. Ev'n what remain'd  
Of stronger fruits falls from the naked tree;  
And woods, fields, gardens, orchards, all around  
The desolated prospect thrills the soul.

He comes! he comes! in every breeze the power  
Of philosophic Melancholy comes!  
His near approach the sudden-starting tear,

The glowing cheek, the mild dejected air,  
 The soften'd feature, and the beating heart,  
 Pierc'd deep with many a virtuous pang, declare.  
 O'er all the soul his sacred influence breathes !  
 Inflames imagination ; through the breast  
 Infuses every tenderness ; and far  
 Beyond dim Earth exalts the swelling thought.  
 Ten thousand thousand fleet ideas, such  
 As never mingled with the vulgar dream,  
 Crowd fast into the mind's creative eye.  
 As fast the correspondent passions rise,  
 As varied, and as high : devotion rais'd  
 To rapture, and divine astonishment ;  
 The love of Nature unconfin'd, and, chief,  
 Of human race ; the large ambitious wish,  
 To make them blest ; the sigh for suffering worth  
 Lost in obscurity ; the noble scorn  
 Of tyrant-pride ; the fearless great resolve ;  
 The wonder which the dying patriot draws,  
 Aspiring glory through remotest time ;  
 Th' awaken'd throb for virtue, and for fame ;  
 The sympathies of love, and friendship dear ;  
 With all the *social offspring of the heart*.

Oh, bear me then to vast embowering shade,  
 To twilight groves, and visionary vales ;  
 To weeping grottoes, and prophetic glooms ;  
 Where angel forms athwart the solemn dusk  
 Tremendous sweep, or seem to sweep along ;  
 And voices more than human, through the void  
 Deep-sounding, seize th' enthusiastic ear !

Or is this gloom too much ? Then lead, ye powers,  
 That o'er the garden and the rural seat  
 Preside, which shining through the cheerful land  
 In countless numbers blest Britannia sees ;  
 O, lead me to the wide-extended walks,  
 The fair majestic paradise of Stowe !  
 Not Persian Cyrus on Ionia's shore  
 Ever saw such sylvan scenes ; such various art  
 By genius fir'd, such ardent genius tam'd  
 By cool judicious art ; that, in the strife,  
 All-beauteous Nature fears to be outdone.  
 And there, O Pitt, thy country's early boast,  
 Here let me sit beneath the shelter'd slopes,  
 Near that temple † where, in future times,  
 Thou well shalt merit a distinguish'd name ;  
 And, with thy converse blest, catch the last smiles  
 Of Autumn beaming o'er the yellow woods.  
 While there with thee th' enchanted round I walk  
 The regulated wild, gay Fancy then  
 Will tread in thought the groves of Attic land ;  
 Will from thy standard taste refine her own,  
 Correct her pencil to the purest truth  
 Of Nature, or, the unimpassion'd shades  
 Forsaking, raise it to the human mind.  
 Or if hereafter she, with juster hand,  
 Shall draw the tragic scene, instruct her thou,  
 To mark the varied movements of the heart,  
 What every decent character requires,  
 And every passion speaks : O, through her strain  
 Breathe thy pathetic eloquence ! that moulds  
 Th' attentive senate, charms, persuades, exalts,  
 Of honest zeal the indignant lightning throws,  
 And shakes Corruption on her venal throne.  
 While thus we talk, and through Elysian vales  
 Delighted rove, perhaps a sigh escapes :  
 What pity, Cobham, thou thy verdant files  
 Of order'd trees shouldst here inglorious range,

\* The seat of the Lord Viscount Cobham.

† The temple of Virtue in Stowe-gardens.

Instead of squadrons flaming o'er the field,  
 And long-embattled hosts ! when the proud foe,  
 The faithless vain disturber of mankind,  
 Insulting Gaul, has rous'd the world to war ;  
 When keen, once more, within their bounds to press  
 Those polish'd robbers, those ambitious slaves,  
 The British youth would hail thy wise command,  
 Thy temper'd ardour, and thy veteran skill.

The western Sun withdraws the shorten'd day ;  
 And humid Evening, gliding o'er the sky,  
 In her chill progress, to the ground condens'd  
 The vapours throws. Where creeping waters ooze,  
 Where marshes stagnate, and where rivers wind,  
 Cluster the rolling fogs, and swim along  
 The dusky-mantled lawn. Meanwhile the Moon,  
 Full-orb'd, and breaking through the scatter'd  
 clouds,

Shows her broad visage in the crimson'd east.  
 Turn'd to the Sun direct, her spotted disk,  
 Where mountains rise, umbrageous dales descend,  
 And caverns deep, as optic tube describes,  
 A smaller Earth, gives us his blaze again,  
 Void of its flame, and sheds a softer day.  
 Now through the passing cloud she seems to stoop,  
 Now up the pure cerulean rides sublime.  
 Wide the pale deluge floats, and streaming mild  
 O'er the sky'd mountain to the shadowy vale,  
 While rocks and floods reflect the quivering gleam,  
 The whole air whitens with a boundless tide  
 Of silver radiance, trembling round the world.

But when half-blotted from the sky her light,  
 Fainting, permits the starry fires to burn  
 With keener lustre through the depth of Heaven ;  
 Or near extinct her deaden'd orb appears,  
 And scarce appears, of sickly beamless white ;  
 Oft in this season, silent from the north  
 A blaze of meteors shoots : ensweeping first  
 The lower skies, they all at once converge  
 High to the crown of Heaven, and all at once  
 Retlapsing quick, as quickly re-ascend,  
 And mix, and thwart, extinguish, and renew,  
 All ether coursing in a maze of light.

From look to look, contagious through the crowd,  
 The panic runs, and into wondrous shapes  
 Th' appearance throws : armies in meet array,  
 Throng'd with aerial spears and steeds of fire ;  
 Till the long lines of full-extended war  
 In bleeding fight commix'd, the sanguine flood  
 Rolls a broad slaughter o'er the plains of Heaven.  
 As thus they scan the visionary scene,  
 On all sides swells the superstitious din,  
 Incontinent ; and busy Phrenzy talks  
 Of blood and battle ; cities overturn'd,  
 And late at night in swallowing earthquake sunk,  
 Or hideous wrapt in fierce ascending flame ;  
 Of fallow famine, inundation, storm ;  
 Of pestilence, and every great distress ;  
 Empires subvers'd, when ruling Fate has struck  
 Th' unalterable hour : ev'n Nature's self  
 Is deem'd to totter on the brink of time.  
 Not so the man of philosophic eye,  
 And inspect sage ; the waving brightness he  
 Curious surveys, inquisitive to know  
 The causes, and materials, yet unfix'd,  
 Of this appearance beautiful and new.

Now black, and deep, the night begins to fall,  
 A shade immense. Sunk in the quenching gloom,  
 Magnificent and vast, are Heaven and Earth.  
 Order confounded lies ; all beauty void ;  
 Distinction lost ; and gay variety

One universal blot : such the fair power  
Of light, to kindle and create the whole.  
Drear is the state of the benighted wretch,  
Who then, bewilder'd, wanders through the dark,  
Full of pale fancies, and chimeras huge ;  
Nor visited by one directive ray,  
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.  
Perhaps, impatient as he stumbles on,  
Struck from the root of slimy rushes, blue,  
The wild-fire scatters round, or gather'd trails  
A length of flame deceitful o'er the moss :  
Whither decoy'd by the fantastic blaze,  
Now lost, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt,  
Rider and horse, amid the miry gulph :  
While still, from day to day, his pining wife  
And plaintive children his return await,  
In wild conjecture lost. At other times,  
Sent by the *better genius* of the night,  
Innoxious, gleaming on the horse's mane,  
The meteor sits ; and shows the narrow path,  
That wandering leads through pits of death, or else  
Instructs him how to take the dangerous ford.

The lengthen'd night elaps'd, the Morning shines  
Serene, in all her dewy beauty bright,  
Unfolding fair the last autumnal day.  
And now the mounting Sun dispels the fog ;  
The rigid hoar-frost melts before his beam ;  
And hung on every spray, on every blade  
Of grass, the myriad dew-drops twinkle round.

Ah, see, where robb'd, and murder'd, in that pit  
Lies the still heaving hive ! at evening snatch'd,  
Beneath the cloud of guilt-concealing night,  
And fix'd o'er sulphur : while, not dreaming ill,  
The happy people, in their waxen cells,  
Sat tending public cares, and planning schemes  
Of temperance, for Winter poor ; rejoic'd  
To mark, full flowing round, their copious stores.  
Sudden the dark oppressive steam ascends ;  
And, us'd to milder scents, the tender race,  
By thousands, tumble from their honey'd domes,  
Convolv'd, and agonizing in the dust.  
And was it then for this you roam'd the Spring,  
Intent from flower to flower ? for this you toil'd  
Ceaseless the burning Summer-heats away ?  
For this in Autumn search'd the blooming waste,  
Nor lost one sunny gleam ? for this sad fate ?  
O, man ! tyrannic lord ! how long, how long,  
Shall prostrate Nature groan beneath your rage,  
Awaiting renovation ? When oblig'd,  
Must you destroy ? Of their ambrosial food  
Can you not borrow ; and, in just return,  
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds ?  
Or, as the sharp year pinches, with their own  
Again regale them on some smiling day ?  
See where the stony bottom of their town  
Looks desolate, and wild ; with here and there  
A helpless number, who the ruin'd state  
Survive, lamenting weak, cast out to death.  
Thus a proud city, populous and rich,  
Full of the works of peace, and high in joy,  
At theatre or feast, or sunk in sleep,  
(As late, Palermo, was thy fate ! ) is seiz'd  
By some dread earthquake, and convulsive hurl'd  
Sheer from the black foundation, stench-involv'd,  
Into a gulph of blue sulphureous flame.

Hence every harsher sight ! for now the day,  
O'er Heaven and Earth diffus'd, grows warm, and  
high,  
Infinite splendour ! wide investing all.  
How still the breeze ! save what the filmy threads

Of dew evaporate brushes from the plain.  
How clear the cloudless sky ! how deeply ting'd  
With a peculiar blue ! th' ethereal arch  
How swell'd immense ! amid whose azure thrond  
The radiant Sun how gay ! how calm below  
The gilded Earth ! the harvest-treasures all  
Now gather'd in, beyond the rage of storms,  
Sure to the swain ; the circling fence shut up ;  
And instant Winter's utmost rage defy'd.  
While, loose to festive joy, the country round  
Laughs with the loud sincerity of mirth,  
Shook to the wind their cares. The toil-strung youth,  
By the quick sense of music taught alone,  
Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance.  
Her every charm abroad, the village-toast,  
Young, buxom, warm, in native beauty rich,  
Darts not unmeaning looks ; and, where her eye  
Points an approving smile, with double force  
The cudgel rattles, and the wrestler twines.  
Age, too, shines out ; and, garrulous, recounts  
The feats of youth. Thus they rejoice ; nor think  
That, with to-morrow's Sun, their annual toil  
Begins again the never-ceasing round.

Oh, knew he but his happiness, of men  
The happiest he ! who, far from public rage  
Deep in the vale, with a *choice few* retir'd,  
Drinks the pure pleasures of the rural life. [gay.  
What though the dome be wanting, whose prod  
Each morning, vomits out the sneaking crowd  
Of flatterers false, and in their turn abus'd ?  
Vile intercourse ! What though the glittering robe,  
Of every hue reflected light can give,  
Or floating loose, or stiff with mazy gold,  
The pride and gaze of fools ! oppress him not ?  
What though, from utmost land and sea purvey'd,  
For him each rarer tributary life  
Bleeds not, and his insatiate table heaps  
With luxury and death ? What though his bowl  
Flames not with costly juice : nor sunk in beds,  
Oft of gay care, he tosses out the night,  
Or melts the thoughtless hours in idle state ?  
What though he knows not those fantastic joys,  
That still amuse the wanton, still deceive ;  
A face of pleasure, but a heart of pain ;  
Their hollow moments undelighted all ?  
Sure peace is his ; a solid life, estrang'd  
To disappointment, and fallacious hope :  
Rich in content, in Nature's bounty rich,  
In herbs and fruits ; whatever greens the Spring,  
When Heaven descends in showers ; or bends the  
bough

When Summer reddens, and when Autumn beams ;  
Or in the wintry glebe whatever lies  
Conceal'd, and fattens with the richest sap :  
These are not wanting ; nor the milky drove,  
Luxuriant, spread o'er all the lowing vale ;  
Nor bleating mountains ; nor the chide of streams,  
And hum of bees, inviting sleep sincere  
Into the guiltless breast, beneath the shade,  
Or thrown at large amid the fragrant bay ;  
Nor aught besides of prospect, grove, or song,  
Dim grottoes, gleaming lakes, and fountains clear.  
Here, too, dwells simple truth ; plain innocence ;  
Unsuited beauty ; sound unbroken youth,  
Patient of labour, with a little pleas'd ;  
Health ever blooming ; unambitious toil ;  
Calm contemplation, and poetic ease.

Let others brave the flood in quest of gain,  
And beat, for joyless months, the gloomy wave.  
Let such as deem it glory to destroy,

rush into blood, the sack of cities seek ;  
 Impierc'd, exulting in the widow's wail,  
 The virgin's shriek, and infant's trembling cry.  
 Let some, far distant from their native soil,  
 Urg'd or by want or harden'd avarice,  
 Find other lands beneath another Sun.  
 Let *this* through cities work his eager way,  
 By regal outrage and establish'd guile,  
 The social sense extinct ; and *that* ferment  
 Had into tumult the seditious herd,  
 Or melt them down to slavery. Let these  
 Insure the wretched in the toils of law,  
 Promoting discord, and perplexing right,  
 In iron race ! and *those* of fairer front,  
 But equal inhumanity, in courts,  
 Delusive pomp, and dark cabals delight ;  
 Breathe the deep bow, diffuse the lying smile,  
 And tread the weary labyrinth of state.  
 While he, from all the stormy passions free  
 That restless men involve, hears, and but hears,  
 At distance safe, the human tempest roar,  
 Wrapt close in conscious peace. The fall of kings,  
 The rage of nations, and the crush of states,  
 Love not the man, who, from the world escap'd,  
 In still retreats, and flowery solitudes,  
 To Nature's voice attends, from month to month,  
 And day to day, through the revolving year ;  
 Admiring sees her in her every shape ;  
 Feels all her sweet emotions at his heart ;  
 Takes what she liberal gives, nor thinks of more.  
 He, when young Spring protrudes the bursting  
     gems,  
 Marks the first bud, and sucks the healthful gale  
 Into his freshen'd soul ; her genial hours  
 He full enjoys ; and not a beauty blows,  
 And not an opening blossom breathes in vain.  
 In Summer he, beneath the living shade,  
 As much as o'er frigid Tempé wont to wave,  
 Or Hemus cool, reads what the Muse, of these,  
 Perhaps, has in immortal numbers sung ;  
 Or what she dictates writes : and oft, an eye  
 Not round, rejoices in the vigorous year.  
 When Autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,  
 And tempts the sickled swain into the field,  
 Seiz'd by the general joy, his heart distends  
 With gentle throws ; and through the tepid gleams  
 Deep musing, then he *best* exerts his song.  
 When Winter, wild to him, is full of bliss.  
 The mighty tempest, and the hoary waste,  
 Abrupt, and deep, stretch'd o'er the buried earth,  
 Wake to solemn thought. At night the skies,  
 Disclos'd, and kindled, by refining frost,  
 Pours every lustre on th' exalted eye.  
 A friend, a book, the stealing hours secure,  
 And mark them down for wisdom. With swift wing,  
 O'er land and sea imagination roams ;  
 Or truth, divinely breaking on his mind,  
 Plates his being, and unfolds his powers ;  
 Or in his breast heroic virtue burns.  
 The touch of kindred too and love he feels ;  
 The modest eye, whose beams on his alone  
 Ecstatic shine ; the little strong embrace  
 Of prattling children, twin'd around his neck,  
 And emulous to please him, calling forth  
 The fond paternal soul. Nor purpose gay,  
 Amusement, dance, or song, he sternly scorns ;  
 Or happiness and true philosophy  
 Are of the social still, and smiling kind.  
 This is the life which those who fret in guilt,  
 And guilty cities, never knew ; the life,

Led by primeval ages, uncorrupt,  
 When angels dwelt, and God himself, with man !  
 Oh, Nature ! all-sufficient ! over all !  
 Enrich me with the knowledge of thy works !  
 Snatch me to Heaven ; thy rolling wonder there,  
 World beyond world, in infinite extent,  
 Profusely scatter'd o'er the blue immense,  
 Show me ; their motions, periods, and their laws,  
 Give me to scan ; through the disclosing deep  
 Light my blind way ; the mineral *strotas* there ;  
 Thrust, blooming, thence the vegetable world ;  
 O'er that the rising system, more complex,  
 Of animals ; and higher still, the mind,  
 The varied scene of quick-compounded thought,  
 And where the mixing passions endless shift ;  
 These ever open to my ravis'd eye ;  
 A search, the flight of time can ne'er exhaust !  
 But if to that unequal ; if the blood,  
 In sluggish streams about my heart, forbid  
 That *best* ambition ; under closing shades,  
 Inglorious, lay me by the lowly brook,  
 And whisper to my dreams. From thee begin,  
 Dwell all on thee, with thee conclude my song ;  
 And let me never, never stray from thee !

WINTER. 1726.

*Argument.*

The subject proposed. Address to the Earl of  
 Wilmington. First approach of Winter. Ac-  
 cording to the natural course of the Season,  
 various storms described. Rain. Wind. Snow.  
 The driving of the snows : a man perishing  
 among them ; whence reflections on the wants  
 and miseries of human life. The wolves de-  
 scending from the Alps and Appenines. A  
 winter evening described : as spent by philo-  
 sophers ; by the country people ; in the city.  
 Frost. A view of Winter within the polar circle.  
 A thaw. The whole concluding with moral re-  
 flections on a future state.

SEE, Winter comes, to rule the varied year,  
 Sullen and sad, with all his rising train, [thence !  
 Vapours, and clouds, and storms. Be these my  
 These ! that exalt the soul to solemn thought,  
 And heavenly musing. Welcome, kindred glooms !  
 Congenial horrors, hail ! with frequent foot,  
 Pleas'd have I, in my cheerful morn of life  
 When nurs'd by careless solitude I liv'd,  
 And sung of Nature with unceasing joy,  
 Pleas'd have I wander'd through your rough domain ;  
 Trod the pure virgin-snows, myself as pure ;  
 Heard the winds roar, and the big torrent burst ;  
 Or seen the deep fermenting tempest brew'd  
 In the grim evening sky. Thus pass'd the time,  
 Till through the lucid chambers of the south  
 Look'd out the joyous Spring, look'd out, and smil'd.

To thee, the patron of *her first* essay,  
 The Muse, O Wilmington ! renews her song.  
 Since has she rounded the revolving year :  
 Skimm'd the gay Spring ; on eagle-pinions borne,  
 Attempted through the Summer-blaze to rise ;  
 Then swept o'er Autumn with the shadowy gale ;  
 And now among the Wintery clouds again,  
 Roll'd in the doubling storm, she tries to soar ;  
 To swell her note with all the rushing winds ;  
 To suit her sounding cadence to the floods ;

As is her theme, her numbers wildly great :  
 Thrice happy ! could she fill thy judging ear  
 With bold description, and with manly thought.  
 Nor art thou skill'd in awful schemes alone,  
 And how to make a mighty people thrive :  
 But equal goodness, sound integrity,  
 A firm, unshaken, uncorrupted soul  
 Amid a sliding age, and burning strong,  
 Not vainly blazing for thy country's weal,  
 A steady spirit regularly free ;  
 These, each exalting each, the statesman light  
 Into the patriot ; these, the public hope  
 And eye to thee converting, bid the Muse  
 Record what envy dares not flattery call.

Now when the cheerless empire of the sky  
 To Capricorn the Centaur Archer yields,  
 And fierce Aquarius stains th' inverted year ;  
 Hung o'er the farthest verge of Heaven, the Sun  
 Scarce spreads through ether the dejected day.  
 Faint are his gleams, and ineffectual shoot  
 His struggling rays, in horizontal lines,  
 Through the thick air ; as, cloth'd in cloudy storm,  
 Weak, wan, and broad, he skirts the southern sky ;  
 And, soon descending, to the long dark night,  
 Wide-shading all, the prostrate world resigns.  
 Nor is the night unwish'd ; while vital heat,  
 Light, life, and joy, the dubious day forsake.  
 Meantime, in sable cincture, shadows vast,  
 Deep-ting'd and damp, and congregated clouds,  
 And all the vapoury turbulence of Heaven,  
 Involve the face of things. Thus Winter falls  
 A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world,  
 Through Nature shedding influence malign,  
 And rouses up the seeds of dark disease.  
 The soul of man dies in him, loathing life,  
 And black with more than melancholy views.  
 The cattle droop ; and o'er the furrow'd land,  
 Fresh from the plough, the dun discolour'd flocks,  
 Untended spreading, crop the wholesome root.  
 Along the woods, along the moorish fens,  
 Sighs the sad Genius of the coming storm ;  
 And up among the loose disjointed cliffs,  
 And fractur'd mountains wild, the brawling brook  
 And cave, presageful, send a hollow moan,  
 Resounding long in listening Fancy's ear.

Then comes the father of the tempest forth,  
 Wrapt in black glooms. First joyless rains obscure  
 Drive through the mingling skies with vapour foul ;  
 Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods,  
 That grumbling wave below. Th' unsightly plain  
 Lies a brown deluge, as the low-bent clouds  
 Pour flood on flood, yet unexhausted still  
 Combine, and deepening into night, shut up  
 The day's fair face. The wanderers of Heaven,  
 Each to his home, retire ; save those that love  
 To take their pastime in the troubled air,  
 Or skimming flutter round the dimply pool.  
 The cattle from th' untasted fields return,  
 And ask, with meaning low, their wonted stalls,  
 Or ruminant in the contiguous shade.  
 Thither the household feathery people crowd,  
 The crested cock, with all his female train,  
 Pensive, and dripping ; while the cottage hind  
 Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and taleful there  
 Recounts his simple frolic : much he talks,  
 And much he laughs, nor recks the storm that blows  
 Without, and rattles on his humble roof.

Wide o'er the brim, with many a torrent swell'd,  
 And the mix'd ruin of its banks o'erspread,  
 At last the rous'd-up river pours along :

Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes,  
 From the rude mountain, and the mossy wild,  
 Tumbling through rocks abrupt, and sounding far ;  
 Then o'er the sanded valley floating spreads,  
 Calm, sluggish, silent ; till again, constrain'd  
 Between two meeting hills, it bursts away,  
 Where rocks and woods o'erhang the turbid stream ;  
 There, gathering triple force, rapid and deep,  
 It boils, and wheels, and foams, and thunders  
 through.

Nature ! great parent ! whose unceasing hand  
 Rolls round the seasons of the changeful year,  
 How mighty, how majestic, are thy works !  
 With what a pleasing dread they swell the soul !  
 That sees astonish'd ! and astonish'd sings !  
 Ye too, ye winds ! that now begin to blow,  
 With boisterous sweep, I raise my voice to you.  
 Where are your stores, ye powerful beings ! say,  
 Where your aerial magazines reserv'd,  
 To swell the brooding terrors of the storm ?  
 In what far distant region of the sky,  
 Hush'd in deep silence, sleep ye when 'tis calm ?

When from the pallid sky the Sun descends,  
 With many a spot, that o'er his glaring orb  
 Uncertain wanders, stain'd ; red fiery streaks  
 Begin to flush around. The reeling clouds  
 Stagger with dizzy poise, as doubting yet  
 Which master to obey : while rising slow,  
 Blank, in the leaden-colour'd east, the Moon  
 Wears a wan circle round her blunted horns.  
 Seen through the turbid fluctuating air,  
 The stars obtuse emit a shiver'd ray ;  
 Or frequent seen to shoot athwart the gloom,  
 And long behind them trail the whitening blaze.  
 Snatch'd in short eddies, plays the wither'd leaf ;  
 And on the flood the dancing feather floats.  
 With broaden'd nostrils to the sky up-turn'd,  
 The conscious heifer snuffs the stormy gale.  
 Ev'n as the matron, at her nightly task,  
 With pensive labour draws the flaxen thread,  
 The wasted taper and the crackling flame  
 Foretell the blast. But chief the plummy race,  
 The tenants of the sky, its changes speak.  
 Retiring from the downs, where all day long  
 They pick'd their scanty fare, a blackening train  
 Of clamorous rooks thick urge their weary flight.  
 And seek the closing shelter of the grove ;  
 Assiduous, in his bower, the wailing owl  
 Plies his sad song. The cormorant on high  
 Wheels from the deep, and screams along the land.  
 Loud shrieks the soaring bern ; and with wild wing  
 The circling sea-fowl cleave the flaky clouds.  
 Ocean, unequal press'd, with broken tide  
 And blind commotion heaves ; while from the shore  
 Eat into caverns by the restless wave,  
 And forest-rustling mountains, comes a voice,  
 That solemn sounding bids the world prepare.  
 Then issues forth the storm with sudden burst,  
 And hurls the whole precipitated air,  
 Down, in a torrent. On the passive main  
 Descends th' ethereal force, and with strong gust  
 Turns from its bottom the discolour'd deep.  
 Through the black night that sits immense around,  
 Lash'd into foam, the fierce conflicting brine  
 Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.  
 Meantime the mountain-billows to the clouds  
 In dreadful tumult swell'd, surge above surge,  
 Burst into chaos with tremendous roar,  
 And anchor'd navies from their stations drive,  
 Wild as the winds across the howling waste

Of mighty waters : now th' inflated wave  
 Straining they scale, and now impetuous shoot  
 Into the secret chambers of the deep,  
 The wintry Baltic thundering o'er their head.  
 Emerging thence again, before the breath  
 Of full-exerted Heaven they wing their course,  
 And dart on distant coasts ; if some sharp rock,  
 Or shoal insidious break not their career,  
 And in loose fragments fling them floating round.  
 Nor less at land the loosen'd tempest reigns.  
 The mountain thunders ; and its sturdy sons  
 Leap to the bottom of the rocks they shade.  
 One on the midnight steep, and all aghast,  
 The dark way-faring stranger breathless toils,  
 And, often falling, climbs against the blast.  
 Now waves the rooted forest, vex'd, and sheds  
 What of its tarnish'd honours yet remain ;  
 Hush'd down, and scatter'd, by the tearing wind's  
 Siduous fury, its gigantic limbs.  
 Thus struggling through the dissipated grove,  
 He whirling tempest raves along the plain ;  
 And on the cottage thatch'd, or lordly roof,  
 Loosen-fastening, shakes them to the solid base.  
 Deep frighted flies ; and round the rocking dome,  
 Or entrance eager, howls the savage blast.  
 Then too, they say, through all the burden'd air,  
 Long groans are heard, shrill sounds, and distant  
 Sighs,  
 That utter'd by the demon of the night,  
 Warn the devoted wretch of woe and death.  
 Huge uproar lords it wide. The clouds, commixt  
 With stars swift gliding, sweep along the sky.  
 All Nature reels : till Nature's King, who oft  
 Made tempestuous darkness dwells alone,  
 And on the wings of the careering wind  
 Walks dreadfully serene, commands a calm ;  
 Then strait, air, sea, and earth, are hush'd at once.  
 As yet 'tis midnight deep. The weary clouds  
 Now-meeting, mingle into solid gloom.  
 Now, while the drowsy world lies lost in sleep,  
 Let me associate with the serious Night,  
 And Contemplation, her sedate compeer ;  
 Let me shake off th' intrusive cares of day,  
 And lay the meddling senses all aside.  
 Where now, ye lying vanities of life !  
 Ever-tempting, ever-cheating train !  
 Where are you now ? and what is your amount ?  
 Satisfaction, disappointment, and remorse.  
 O sickening thought ! and yet deluded man,  
 Scene of crude disjointed visions past,  
 And broken slumbers, rises still resolv'd,  
 His new-flush'd hopes, to run the giddy round.  
 Father of light and life ! thou good Supreme !  
 Teach me what is good ! teach me Thyself !  
 Free me from folly, vanity, and vice,  
 From every low pursuit ! and feed my soul  
 With knowledge, conscious peace, and virtue pure ;  
 With red, substantial, never-fading bliss !  
 The keener tempests rise : and, fuming dun  
 From all the livid east, or piercing north,  
 Thick clouds ascend ; in whose capacious womb  
 vapoury deluge lies, to snow congeal'd.  
 And every they roll their fleecy world along ;  
 And the sky saddens with the gather'd storm.  
 Rough the hush'd air the whitening shower  
 Descends,  
 First thin wavering ; till at last the flakes  
 Grow broad, and wide, and fast, dimming the day  
 With a continual flow. The cherish'd fields  
 Lie on their winter-robe of purest white.

'Tis brightness all ; save where the new snow melts  
 Along the mazy current. Low the woods  
 Bow their hoar head ; and, ere the languid Sun  
 Faint from the west emits his evening ray,  
 Earth's universal face, deep hid, and chill,  
 Is one wide dazzling waste, that buries wide  
 The works of man. Drooping, the labourer-ox  
 Stands cover'd o'er with snow, and then demands  
 The fruit of all his toil. The fowls of Heaven,  
 Tam'd by the cruel season, crowd around  
 The winnowing store, and claim the little boon  
 Which Providence assigns them. One alone,  
 The red-breast, sacred to the household gods,  
 Wisely regardful of th' embroiling sky,  
 In joyless fields, and thorny thickets, leaves  
 His shivering mates, and pays to trusted man  
 His annual visit. Half-afraid, he first  
 Against the window beats ; then, brisk, alights  
 On the warm hearth ; then, hopping o'er the floor,  
 Eyes all the smiling family a-sance,  
 And pecks, and starts, and wonders where he is :  
 Till more familiar grown, the table-crums  
 Attract his slender feet. The foodless wilds  
 Pour forth their brown inhabitants. The hare,  
 Though timorous of heart, and hard beset  
 By death in various forms, dark snares, and dogs,  
 And more un pitying men, the garden seeks,  
 Urg'd on by fearless want. The bleating kind  
 Eye the bleak Heaven, and next the glistening  
 Earth,

With looks of dumb despair ; then, sad-dispers'd,  
 Dig for the wither'd herb through heaps of snow.

Now, shepherds, to your helpless charge be kind :  
 Baffle the raging year, and fill their penns  
 With food at will ; lodge them below the storm,  
 And watch them strict : for from the bellowing East,  
 In this dire season, oft the whirlwind's wing  
 Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains  
 At one wide waft, and o'er the hapless flocks,  
 Hid in the hollow of two neighbouring hills,  
 The billowy tempest whirls ; till, upward urg'd,  
 The valley to a shining mountain swells,  
 Tip'd with a wreath high-curling in the sky.

As thus the snows arise ; and foul, and fierce,  
 All Winter drives along the darken'd air ;  
 In his own loose-revolving fields, the swain  
 Disaster'd stands ; sees other hills ascend,  
 Of unknown joyless brow ; and other scenes,  
 Of horrid prospect, shag the trackless plain :  
 Nor finds the river, nor the forest, hid  
 Beneath the formless wild ; but wanders on  
 From hill to dale, still more and more astray ;  
 Impatient flouncing through the drifted heaps,  
 Stung with the thoughts of home ; the thoughts of  
 home

Rush on his nerves, and call their vigour forth  
 In many a vain attempt. How sinks his soul !  
 What black despair, what horror, fills his heart !  
 When for the dusky spot, which fancy feign'd  
 His tufted cottage rising through the snow,  
 He meets the roughness of the middle waste,  
 Far from the track, and blest abode of man ;  
 While round him night restless closes fast,  
 And every tempest, howling o'er his head,  
 Renders the savage wilderness more wild.  
 Then through the busy shapes into his mind,  
 Of cover'd pits, unfathomably deep,  
 A dire descent ! beyond the power of frost ;  
 Of faithless bogs ; of precipices huge, [known,  
 Smooth'd up with snow ; and, what is land, un-

What water of the still unfrozen spring,  
In the loose marsh or solitary lake,  
Where the fresh fountain from the bottom boils.  
These check his fearful steps ; and down he sinks  
Beneath the shelter of the shapeless drift,  
Thinking o'er all the bitterness of death,  
Mix'd with the tender anguish Nature shoots  
Through the wrung bosom of the dying man,  
His wife, his children, and his friends unseen.  
In vain for him th' officious wife prepares  
The fire fair-blazing, and the vestment warm ;  
In vain his little children, peeping out  
Into the mingling storm, demand their sire,  
With tears of artless innocence. Alas !  
Nor wife, nor children, more shall he behold,  
Nor friends, nor sacred home. On every nerve  
The deadly Winter seizes ; shuts up sense ;  
And, o'er his inmost vitals creeping cold,  
Lays him along the snows, a stiffen'd corse,  
Stretch'd out, and bleaching in the northern blast.

+ Ah ! little think the gay licentious proud,  
Whom pleasure, power, and affluence surround ;  
They, who their thoughtless hours in giddy mirth,  
And wanton, often cruel, riot waste ;  
Ah ! little think they, while they dance along,  
How many feel, this very moment, death  
And all the sad variety of pain.  
How many sink in the devouring flood,  
Or more devouring flame. How many bleed,  
By shameful variance betwixt man and man.  
How many pine in want, and dungeon glooms ;  
Shut from the common air, and common use  
Of their own limbs. How many drink the cup  
Of baleful grief, or eat the bitter bread  
Of misery. Sore pierc'd by wintery winds,  
How many shrink into the sordid hut  
Of cheerless poverty. How many shake  
With all the fiercer tortures of the mind,  
Unbounded passion, madness, guilt, remorse ;  
Whence tumbled headlong from the height of life,  
They furnish matter for the tragic Muse.  
Ev'n in the vale, where Wisdom loves to dwell  
With Friendship, Peace, and Contemplation join'd,  
How many, rack'd with honest passions, droop  
In deep retir'd distress. How many stand  
Around the death-bed of their dearest friends,  
And point the parting anguish. Thought fond man  
Of these, and all the thousand nameless ills,  
That one incessant struggle render life,  
One scene of toil, of suffering, and of fate,  
Vice in his high career would stand appall'd,  
And heedless rambling Impulse learn to think ;  
The conscious heart of Charity would warm,  
And her wide wish Benevolence dilate ;  
The social tear would rise, the social sigh ;  
And into clear perfection, gradual bliss,  
Refining still, the social passions work.

And here can I forget the generous band \* ,  
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive search'd  
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail ?  
Unpitied, and unheard, where misery moans ;  
Where sickness pines ; where thirst and hunger burn,  
And poor misfortune feels the lash of vice.  
While in the land of liberty, the land  
Whose every street and public meeting glow  
With open freedom, little tyrants rag'd ;  
Snatch'd the lean morsel from the starving mouth ;  
Tore from cold wintery limbs the tatter'd weed ;

\* The Jail Committee, in the year 1729.

Ev'n robb'd them of the last of comforts, sleep :  
The free-born Briton to the dungeon chain'd,  
Or, as the lust of cruelty prevail'd,  
At pleasure mark'd him with inglorious stripes :  
And crush'd out lives, by secret barbarous ways,  
That for their country would have toil'd, or bled  
O, great design ! if executed well,  
With patient care, and wisdom-temper'd zeal.  
Ye sons of mercy ! yet resume the search ;  
Drag forth the legal monsters into light,  
Wrench from their hands oppression's iron rod,  
And bid the cruel feel the pains they give.  
Much still untouch'd remains ; in this rank age,  
Much is the patriot's weeding hand requir'd.  
The toils of law, (what dark insidious men  
Have cumbersome added to perplex the truth,  
And lengthen simple justice into trade,)  
How glorious were the day that saw these broke.  
And every man within the reach of right !

+ By wintery famine rous'd, from all the tract  
Of horrid mountains, which the shining Alps,  
And wavy Appenine, and Pyrenees,  
Branch out stupendous into distant lands ;  
Cruel as Death, and hungry as the Grave !  
Burning for blood ! bony, and gaunt, and grim !  
Assembling wolves in raging troops descend ;  
And, pouring o'er the country, bear along,  
Keen as the north wind sweeps the glossy snow.  
All is their prize. They fasten on the steed,  
Press him to earth, and pierce his mighty heart.  
Nor can the bull his awful front defend,  
Or shake the murdering savages away.  
Rapacious, at the mother's throat they fly,  
And tear the screaming infant from her breast.  
The godlike face of man avails him nought.  
Ev'n Beauty, force divine ! at whose bright glance  
The generous lion stands in soften'd gaze,  
Here bleeds, a hapless undistinguish'd prey.  
But if, appriz'd of the severe attack,  
The country be shut up, lur'd by the scent,  
On church-yards drear (inhuman to relate !)  
The disappointed prowlers fall, and dig  
The shrouded body from the grave ; o'er which,  
Mix'd with foul shades, and frighted ghosts, they  
howl.

Among those hilly regions, where embrac'd  
In peaceful vales the happy Grisons dwell,  
Oft, rushing sudden from the loaded cliffs,  
Mountains of snow their gathering terrors roll  
From steep to steep, loud-thundering down they  
come,  
A wintery waste in dire commotion all ;  
And herds, and flocks, and travellers, and swains,  
And sometimes whole brigades of marching troops,  
Or hamlets sleeping in the dead of night,  
Are deep beneath the smothering ruin whelm'd.

+ Now all amid the rigours of the year,  
In the wild depth of Winter, while without  
The ceaseless winds blow ice, be my retreat,  
Between the groaning forest and the shore  
Beat by the boundless multitude of waves,  
A rural, shelter'd, solitary scene ;  
Where ruddy fire and beaming tapers join,  
To cheer the gloom. There studious let me sit,  
And hold high converse with the mighty dead ;  
Sages of ancient time, as gods rever'd,  
As gods beneficent, who blest mankind  
With arts, with arms, and humaniz'd a world.  
Rous'd at th' inspiring thought, I throw aside  
The long-liv'd volume ; and, deep musing, hail

The sacred shades, that slowly rising pass  
 Before my wondering eyes. First Socrates,  
 Who, firmly good in a corrupted state,  
 Against the rage of tyrants single stood,  
 Invincible! calm reason's holy law,  
 That voice of God within th' attentive mind,  
 Obeying, fearless, or in life, or death:  
 Great moral teacher! wisest of mankind!  
 Then the next, who built his common-weal  
 In equity's wide base; by tender laws  
 Lively people curbing, yet undamp'd,  
 Reserving still that quick peculiar fire,  
 Hence in the laurell'd field of finer arts,  
 And of bold freedom, they unequal'd shone,  
 The pride of smiling Greece, and human-kind.  
 Eurycurus then, who bow'd beneath the force  
 Of strictest discipline, severely wise,  
 In human passions. Following him I see,  
 At Thermopylae he glorious fell,  
 A firm devoted chief\* who prov'd by deeds  
 The hardest lesson which the other taught.  
 Then Aristides lifts his honest front;  
 ardless of heart, to whom th' unflattering voice  
 Freedom gave the noblest name of just;  
 Pure majestic poverty rever'd;  
 So, ev'n his glory to his country's weal  
 Submitting, swell'd a haughty rival's † fame.  
 Ur'd by his care, of softer ray appears  
 In human soul'd; whose genius, rising strong,  
 Took off the load of young debauch; abroad  
 A scourge of Persian pride, at home the friend  
 Of every worth and every splendid art;  
 Just and simple in the pomp of wealth.  
 Then the last worthies of declining Greece,  
 Who call'd to glory, in unequal times,  
 To live, appear. The fair Corinthian boast,  
 Alcemon, happy temper! mild and firm,  
 Who wept the brother while the tyrant bled.  
 Then, equal to the best, the Theban pair ‡,  
 Whose virtues, in heroic concord join'd,  
 For country rais'd to freedom, empire, fame.  
 Then too, with whom Athenian honour sunk,  
 Left a mass of sordid lees behind:  
 Pericles the good; in public life severe,  
 In virtue still inexorably firm;  
 Then, beneath his low illustrious roof,  
 In peace and happy wisdom smooth'd his brow,  
 Friendship softer was, nor love more kind.  
 Then he, the last of old Lycurgus' sons,  
 A generous victim to that vain attempt,  
 To save a rotten state, Agis, who saw  
 Sparta's self to servile avarice sunk.  
 Then two Achaean heroes close the train:  
 Nestor, who awhile relum'd the soul  
 In idly lingering liberty in Greece:  
 Then he, her darling, as her latest hope,  
 The valiant Philopomen; who to arms  
 Left the luxurious pomp he could not cure;  
 Living in his farm a simple swain;  
 Bold and skilful, thundering in the field.  
 In rougher front, a mighty people come!  
 A host of heroes! in those virtuous times,  
 Who knew no stain, save that with partial flame  
 Their dearest country they too fondly lov'd:  
 Then the founder first, the light of Rome,  
 Who soften'd her rapacious sons:

• Leonidas.

† Themistocles.

‡ Pelopidas and Epaminondas.

Servius the king, who laid the solid base  
 On which o'er Earth the vast republic spread.  
 Then the great consuls venerable rise.  
 The public father §, who the private quell'd,  
 As on the dread tribunal sternly sad.  
 He, whom his thankless country could not lose,  
 Camillus, only vengeful to his foes.  
 Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold;  
 And Cincinnatus, awful from the plough.  
 Thy willing victim ||, Carthage, bursting loose  
 From all that pleading Nature could oppose,  
 From a whole city's tears, by rigid faith  
 Imperious call'd, and honour's dire command.  
 Scipio, the gentle chief, humanely brave,  
 Who soon the race of spotless glory ran,  
 And warm in youth, to the poetic shade  
 With Friendship and Philosophy retir'd.  
 Tully, whose powerful eloquence awhile  
 Restrain'd the rapid fate of rushing Rome.  
 Unconquer'd Cato, virtuous in extreme.  
 And thou, unhappy Brutus, kind of heart,  
 Whose steady arm, by awful virtue urg'd,  
 Lifted the Roman steel against thy friend.  
 Thousands besides the tribute of a verse  
 Demand; but who can count the stars of Heaven?  
 Who sing their influence on this lower world?

Behold, who yonder comes! in sober state,  
 Fair, mild, and strong, as is a vernal sun:  
 'Tis Phœbus' self, or else the Mantuan Swain!  
 Great Homer too appears, of daring wing,  
 Parent of song! and equal by his side,  
 The British Muse; join'd hand in hand they walk,  
 Darkling, full up the middle steep to Fame.  
 Nor absent are those shades, whose skilful touch  
 Pathetic drew th' impassion'd heart, and charm'd  
 Transported Athens with the moral scene:  
 Nor those who, tuneful, wak'd th' enchanting lyre.

First of your kind! society divine;  
 Still visit thus my nights, for you reserv'd,  
 And mount my soaring soul to thoughts like yours.  
 Silence, thou lonely power! the door be thine:  
 See on the hallow'd hour that none intrude,  
 Save a few chosen friends, who sometimes deign  
 To bless my humble roof, with sense refin'd,  
 Learning digested well, exalted faith,  
 Unstudy'd wit, and humour ever gay.  
 Or from the Muses' hill will Pope descend,  
 To raise the sacred hour, to bid it smile,  
 And with the social spirit warm the heart?  
 For though not sweeter his own Homer sings,  
 Yet is his life the more endearing song.

Where art thou, Hammond? thou the darling  
 Of pride,  
 The friend and lover of the tuneful throng!  
 Ah, why, dear youth, in all the blooming prime  
 Of vernal genius, where disclosing fast  
 Each active worth, each manly virtue lay,  
 Why wert thou ravish'd from our hope so soon?  
 What now avails that noble thirst of fame,  
 Which stung thy fervent breast? that treasur'd store  
 Of knowledge early gain'd? that eager zeal  
 To serve thy country, glowing in the band  
 Of youthful patriots, who sustain her name?  
 What now, alas! that life-diffusing charm  
 Of sprightly wit? that rapture for the Muse,  
 That heart of friendship, and that soul of joy,  
 Which bade with softest light thy virtues smile?

§ Marcus Junius Brutus.

|| Regulus.



Ah ! only show'd, to check our fond pursuits,  
And teach our humbled hopes that life is vain !

Thus in some deep retirement would I pass  
The Winter-glooms, with friends of pliant soul,  
Or blithe, or solemn, as the theme inspir'd : [frame  
With them would search, if Nature's boundless  
Was call'd, late-rising from the void of night,  
Or sprung *eternal* from th' Eternal Mind ;  
Its life, its laws, its progress, and its end.  
Hence larger prospects of the beauteous whole  
Would, gradual, open on our opening minds ;  
And each diffusive harmony unite

In full perfection to th' astonish'd eye.  
Then would we try to scan the *moral world*,  
Which, though to us it seems embroil'd, moves on  
In higher order ; fitted, and impell'd,  
By Wisdom's finest hand, and issuing all  
In *general good*. The sage historic Muse  
Should next conduct us through the deeps of time :  
Show us how empire grew, declin'd, and fell,  
In scatter'd states ; what makes the nations smile,  
Improves their soil, and gives them double suns ;  
And why they pine beneath the brightest skies,  
In Nature's richest lap. As thus we talk'd,  
Our hearts would burn within us, would inhale  
The portion of divinity, that ray  
Of purest Heaven, which lights the public soul  
Of patriots, and of heroes. But if doom'd,  
In powerless humble fortune, to repress  
These ardent risings of the kindling soul ;  
Then, ev'n superior to ambition, we  
Would learn the private virtues how to glide  
Through shades and plains, along the smoothest  
stream

Of rural life ; or snatch'd away by hope,  
Through the dim spaces of futurity,  
With earnest eye anticipate those scenes  
Of happiness, and wonder ; where the mind,  
In endless growth and infinite ascent,  
Rises from state to state, and world to world.  
But when with these the serious thought is foil'd,  
We, shifting for relief, would play the shapes  
Of frolic Fancy ; and incessant form  
Those rapid pictures, that assembled train  
Of fleet ideas, never join'd before,  
Whence lively Wit excites to gay surprise ;  
Or folly-painting Humour, grave himself,  
Calls Laughter forth, deep-shaking every nerve.

Meantime the village rouses up the fire ;  
While well attested, and as well believ'd,  
Heard solemn, goes the goblin-story round ;  
Till superstitious horror creeps o'er all.  
Or, frequent in the sounding hall, they wake  
The rural gambol. Rustic mirth goes round ;  
The simple joke that takes the shepherd's heart,  
Easily pleas'd ; the long loud laugh, sincere ;  
The kiss, snatch'd hasty from the side-long maid,  
On purpose guardless, or pretending sleep :  
The leap, the slap, the haul ; and, shook to notes  
Of native music, the respondent dance.  
Thus jocund fleets with them the winter-night.

The city swarms intense. The public haunt,  
Full of each theme, and warm with mixt discourse,  
Hums indistinct. The sons of riot flow  
Down the loose stream of false enchanted joy,  
To swift destruction. On the rankled soul  
The gaming fury falls ; and in one gulph  
Of total ruin, honour, virtue, peace,  
Friends, families, and fortune, headlong sink.  
Up-springs the dance along the lighted dome,

Mix'd and evolv'd, a thousand sprightly ways.  
The glittering court effuses every pomp ;  
The circle deepens : beam'd from gaudy robes,  
Tapers, and sparkling gems, and radiant eyes,  
A soft effulgence o'er the palace waves :  
While, a gay insect in his summer-shine,  
The fop, light-fluttering, spreads his mealy wings

Dread o'er the scene, the ghost of Hamlet stalks  
Othello rages ; poor Monimia mourns ;  
And Belvidera pours her soul in love.  
Terror alarms the breast ; the comely tear  
Steals o'er the cheek : or else the comic Muse  
Holds to the world a picture of itself,  
And raises sly the fair impartial laugh.  
Sometimes she lifts her strain, and paints the scenes  
Of beauteous life ; what'er can deck mankind,  
Or charm the heart, in generous Bevil's show'd.

O, thou, whose wisdom, solid yet refin'd,  
Whose patriot-virtues, and consummate skill  
To touch the finer springs that move the world,  
Join'd to what'er the Graces can bestow,  
And all Apollo's animating fire,  
Give thee, with pleasing dignity, to shine  
At once the guardian, ornament, and joy,  
Of polish'd life ; permit the rural Muse,  
O Chesterfield, to grace with thee her song !  
Ere to the shades again she humbly flies,  
Indulge her fond ambition, in thy train  
(For every Muse has in thy train a place)  
To mark thy various full-accomplish'd mind :  
To mark that spirit, which, with British scorn,  
Rejects th' allurements of corrupted power ;  
That elegant politeness, which excels,  
Ev'n in the judgment of presumptuous France,  
The boasted manners of her shining court ;  
That wit, the vivid energy of sense,  
The truth of Nature, which, with Attic point,  
And kind well-temper'd satire, smoothly keen,  
Steals through the soul, and without pain corrects  
Or, rising thence with yet a brighter flame,  
O, let me hail thee on some glorious day,  
When to the listening senate, ardent, crowd  
Britannia's sons to hear her pleaded cause.  
Then drest by thee, more amiably fair,  
Truth the soft robe of mild persuasion wears :  
Thou to assenting reason giv'st again  
Her own enlighten'd thoughts ; call'd from  
Th' obedient passions on thy voice attend ;  
And ev'n reluctant party feels awhile  
Thy gracious power : as through the varied mass  
Of eloquence, now smooth, now quick, now slow  
Profound and clear, you roll the copious flood.  
x To thy lov'd haunt return, my happy Muse :  
For now, behold, the joyous Winter-days,  
Frosty, succeed ; and through the blue serene,  
For sight too fine, th' ethereal nitre flies ;  
Killing infectious damps, and the spent air  
Storing afresh with elemental life.  
Close crowds the shining atmosphere ; and bind  
Our strengthen'd bodies in its cold embrace,  
Constringent ; feeds, and animates our blood ;  
Refines our spirits, through the new-strung net  
In swifter sallies darting to the brain ;  
Where sits the soul, intense, collected, cool,  
Bright as the skies, and as the season keen.  
All Nature feels the renovating force  
Of Winter, only to the thoughtless eye

\* A character in the *Conscious Lovers*, writ  
by Sir Richard Steele.

In ruin seen. The frost-concocted glebe  
 Draws in abundant vegetable soul,  
 And gathers vigour for the coming year.  
 A stronger glow sits on the lively cheek  
 Of ruddy fire: and luculent along  
 The purer rivers flow; their sullen deeps,  
 Transparent, open to the shepherd's gaze,  
 And murmur hoarser at the fixing frost. [stores  
 What art thou, frost? and whence are thy keen  
 Deriv'd, thou secret all-invading power,  
 Whom ev'n th' illusive fluid cannot fly?  
 Is not thy potent energy, unseen,  
 Myriads of little salts, or hook'd, or shap'd  
 Like double wedges, and diffus'd immense  
 Through water, earth, and ether? Hence at eve,  
 Beam'd eager from the red horizon round,  
 With the fierce rage of Winter deep suffus'd,  
 In icy gale, oft shifting, o'er the pool  
 Breathes a blue film, and in its mid career  
 Arrests the bickering stream. The loosen'd ice,  
 Let down the flood, and half dissolv'd by day,  
 Lustles no more; but to the sedgy bank  
 'st grows, or gathers round the pointed stone,  
 A crystal pavement, by the breath of Heaven  
 Cemented firm; till, seiz'd from shore to shore,  
 He whole imprison'd river growls below.  
 Loud rings the frozen earth, and hard reflects  
 A double noise; while, at his evening watch,  
 The village dog deters the nightly thief;  
 He heifer lows; the distant water-fall  
 Wells in the breeze; and, with the hasty tread  
 Of traveller, the hollow-sounding plain  
 Hakes from afar. The full ethereal round,  
 Infinite worlds disclosing to the view,  
 Shines out intensely keen; and, all one cope  
 Of starry glitter, glows from pole to pole.  
 From pole to pole the rigid influence falls,  
 Through the still night, incessant, heavy, strong,  
 And seizes Nature fast. It freezes on;  
 Till Morn, late-rising o'er the drooping world,  
 Lifts her pale eye unjoyous. Then appears  
 The various labour of the silent Night:  
 From the dripping cave, and dumb cascade,  
 Whose idle torrents only seem to roar,  
 The pendant icicle; the frost-work fair,  
 Where transient hues and fancy'd figures rise;  
 The spouted o'er the hill, the frozen brook,  
 The livid tract, cold-gleaming on the morn;  
 The forest bent beneath the plummy wave;  
 And by the frost refin'd the whiter snow,  
 Crusted hard, and sounding to the tread  
 Of early shepherd, as he pensive seeks  
 His pining flock, or from the mountain-top,  
 Leas'd with the slippery surface, swift descends.  
 On blithesome frolics bent, the youthful swains,  
 While every work of man is laid at rest,  
 And o'er the river crowd, in various sport  
 And revelry dissolv'd; where mixing glad,  
 Lappet of all the train! the raptur'd boy  
 Sees the whirling top. Or, where the Rhine  
 Ranch'd out in many a long canal extends,  
 From every province swarming, void of care,  
 Scavia rushes forth; and as they sweep,  
 In sounding skates, a thousand different ways,  
 A circling poise, swift as the winds, along,  
 He then gay land is madden'd all to joy.  
 For less the northern courts, wide o'er the snow,  
 Pour a new pomp. Eager, on rapid sleds,  
 Their vigorous youth in bold contention wheel  
 The long resounding course. Meantime, to raise

The manly strife, with highly blooming charms,  
 Flush'd by the season, Scandinavia's dames,  
 Or Russia's buxom daughters, glow around.  
 Pure, quick, and sportful, is the wholesome day;  
 But soon elaps'd. The horizontal Sun,  
 Broad o'er the south, hangs at his utmost noon:  
 And, ineffectual, strikes the gelid cliff:  
 His azure gloss the mountain still maintains,  
 Nor feels the feeble touch. Perhaps the vale  
 Relents awhile to the reflected ray;  
 Or from the forest falls the cluster'd snow,  
 Myriads of gems, that in the waving gleam  
 Gay-twinkle as they scatter. Thick around  
 Thunders the sport of those, who with the gun,  
 And dog impatient bounding at the shot,  
 Worse than the season, desolate the fields:  
 And, adding to the ruins of the year,  
 Distress the footed or the feather'd game.  
 But what is this? Our infant Winter sinks,  
 Divested of his grandeur, should our eye  
 Astonish'd shoot into the frigid zone;  
 Where, for relentless months, continual Night  
 Holds o'er the glittering waste her starry reign.  
 There, through the prison of unbounded wilds,  
 Barr'd by the hand of Nature from escape,  
 Wide roams the Russian exile. Nought around  
 Strikes his sad eye, but deserts lost in snow;  
 And heavy-loaded groves; and solid floods,  
 That stretch athwart the solitary vast,  
 Their icy horrors to the frozen main;  
 And cheerless towns far distant, never bless'd,  
 Save when its annual course the caravan  
 Bends to the golden coast of rich Cathay\*,  
 With news of human-kind. Yet there life glows:  
 Yet cherish'd there, beneath the shining waste,  
 The furry nations harbour: tipt with jet,  
 Fair ermines, sportless as the snows they press;  
 Sables, of glossy black; and dark-embrown'd,  
 Or beauteous freakt with many a mingled hue,  
 Thousands besides, the costly pride of courts.  
 There, warm together press'd, the trooping deer  
 Sleep on the new-fall'n snows; and, scarce his head  
 Rais'd o'er the heapy wreath, the branching elk  
 Lies slumbering sullen in the white abyss.  
 The ruthless hunter wants nor dogs nor toils,  
 Nor with the dread of sounding bows he drives  
 The fearful flying race: with ponderous clubs,  
 As weak against the mountain-heaps they push  
 Their beating breast in vain, and piteous bray,  
 He lays them quivering on the ensanguin'd snows,  
 And with loud shouts rejoicing bears them home.  
 There, through the piny forest half-absorpt,  
 Rough tenant of these shades, the shapeless bear,  
 With dangling ice all horrid, stalks forlorn;  
 Slow-plac'd, and sourer as the storms increase,  
 He makes his bed beneath th' inclement drift,  
 And, with stern patience, scorning weak complaint,  
 Hardens his heart against assailing want.  
 Wide o'er the spacious regions of the north,  
 That sees Boötes urge his tardy wain,  
 A boisterous race, by frosty Caurus† pierc'd,  
 Who little pleasure know, and fear no pain,  
 Prolific swarm. They once relum'd the flame  
 Of lost mankind in polish'd slavery sunk,  
 Drove martial horde on horde‡, with dreadful sweep  
 Resistless rushing o'er th' enfeebled south,

\* The old name for China.

† The north-west wind.

‡ The wandering Scythian clans.

And gave the vanquish'd world another form.  
 Not such the sons of Lapland : wisely they  
 Despise th' insensate barbarous trade of war ;  
 They ask no more than simple Nature gives ;  
 They love their mountains, and enjoy their storms.  
 No false desires, no pride-created wants,  
 Disturb the peaceful current of their time,  
 And through the restless ever-tortur'd maze  
 Of pleasure, or ambition, bid it rage.  
 Their rein-deer form their riches. These their tents,  
 Their robes, their beds, and all their homely wealth  
 Supply, their wholesome fare, and cheerful cups.  
 Obedient at their call, the docile tribe  
 Yield to the sled their necks, and whirl them swift  
 O'er hill and dale, heap'd into one expanse  
 Of marbled snow, as far as eye can sweep,  
 With a blue crust of ice unbounded glaz'd.  
 By dancing meteors then, that ceaseless shake  
 A waving blaze refracted o'er the heavens,  
 And vivid moons, and stars that keener play  
 With double lustre from the glossy waste,  
 Ev'n in the depth of polar night, they find  
 A wondrous day : enough to light the chase,  
 Or guide their daring steps to Finland fairs.  
 Wish'd Spring returns ; and from the hazy south,  
 While dim Aurora slowly moves before,  
 The welcome Sun, just verging up at first,  
 By small degrees extends the swelling curve !  
 Till seen at large for gay rejoicing months,  
 Still round and round his spiral course he winds,  
 And as he nearly dips his flaming orb,  
 Wheels up again, and re-ascends the sky.  
 In that glad season from the lakes and floods,  
 Where pure Niemi's \* fairy mountains rise,  
 And fring'd with roses Tenglio † rolls his stream,  
 They draw the copious fry. With these, at eve,  
 They cheerful loaded to their tents repair ;  
 Where, all day long in useful care employ'd,  
 Their kind unblemish'd wives the fire prepare.  
 Thrice happy race ! by poverty secur'd  
 From legal plunder and rapacious power :  
 In whom fell interest never yet has sown  
 The seeds of vice : whose spotless swains ne'er knew  
 Injurious deed, nor, blasted by the breath  
 Of faithless love, their blooming daughters woe.  
 Still pressing on, beyond Tornea's lake,  
 And Hecla flaming through a waste of snow,  
 And farthest Greenland, to the Pole itself,  
 Where, failing gradual, life at length goes out,  
 The Muse expands her solitary flight ;  
 And, hovering o'er the wild stupendous scene,  
 Beholds new seas beneath another sky. ‡  
 Thron'd in his palace of cerulean ice,

\* M. de Maupertuis, in his book on the Figure of the Earth, after having described the beautiful lake and mountain of Niemi in Lapland, says, — " From this height we had opportunity several times to see those vapours rise from the lake, which the people of the country call Haltios, and which they deem to be the guardian spirits of the mountains. We had been frighted with stories of bears that haunted this place, but saw none. It seemed rather a place of resort for Fairies and Genii, than bears."

† The same author observes ; — " I was surprised to see upon the banks of this river (the Tenglio) roses of as lively a red as any that are in our gardens."

‡ The other hemisphere.

Here Winter holds his unrejoicing court ;  
 And through his airy hall the loud misrule  
 Of driving tempest is for ever heard :  
 Here the grim tyrant meditates his wrath ;  
 Here arms his winds with all-subduing frost ;  
 Moulds his fierce hail, and treasures up his snows,  
 With which he now oppresses half the globe.

Thence winding eastward to the Tartar's coast,  
 She sweeps the howling margin of the main ;  
 Where undissolving, from the first of time,  
 Snows swell on snows amazing to the sky ;  
 And icy mountains, high on mountains pil'd,  
 Seem to the shivering sailor from afar,  
 Shapeless and white, an atmosphere of clouds  
 Projected huge, and horrid, o'er the surge,  
 Alps frown on Alps, or rushing hideous down,  
 As if old Chaos was again return'd,  
 Wide-rend the deep, and shake the solid Pole.  
 Ocean itself no longer can resist  
 The binding fury ; but, in all its rage  
 Of tempest, taken by the boundless frost,  
 Is many a fathom to the bottom chain'd,  
 And bid to roar no more : a bleak expanse,  
 Shagg'd o'er with wavy rocks, cheerless, and void  
 Of every life, that from the dreary months  
 Flies conscious southward. Miserable they,  
 Who, here entangled in the gathering ice,  
 Take their last look of the descending Sun ;  
 While, full of death, and fierce with tenfold frost,  
 The long long night, incumbent o'er their heads,  
 Falls horrible. Such was the Briton's § fate,  
 As with first prow (what have not Britons dar'd !)  
 He for the passage sought, attempted since  
 So much in vain, and seeming to be shut  
 By jealous Nature with eternal bars.  
 In these fell regions, in Arzina caught,  
 And to the stony deep his idle ship  
 Immediate seal'd, he with his hapless crew,  
 Each full-exerted at his several task,  
 Froze into statues ; to the cordage glued  
 The sailor, and the pilot to the helm. [stress]

Hard by these shores, where scarce his freezing  
 Rolls the wild Oby, live the last of men ;  
 And half-enliven'd by the distant Sun,  
 That rears and ripens man, as well as plants,  
 Here human nature wears its rudest form.  
 Deep from the piercing season sunk in caves,  
 Here by dull fires, and with unjoyous cheer,  
 They waste the tedious gloom. Immers'd in fur-  
 Doze the gross race. Nor sprightly jest, nor song.  
 Nor tenderness they know ; nor aught of life,  
 Beyond the kindred bears that stalk without.  
 Till Morn at length, her roses drooping all,  
 Sheds a long twilight brightening o'er their fields,  
 And calls the quiver'd savage to the chase.

What cannot active government perform,  
 New-moulding man ? Wide-stretching from these  
 shores,

A people savage from remotest time,  
 A huge neglected empire, one vast mind,  
 By Heaven inspir'd, from Gothic darkness call'd.  
 Immortal Peter ! first of monarchs ! He  
 His stubborn country tam'd, her rocks, her fens,  
 Her floods, her seas, her ill-submitting sons ;  
 And while the fierce barbarian he subdued,  
 To more exalted soul he rais'd the man.  
 Ye shades of ancient heroes ye who toil'd

§ Sir Hugh Willoughby, sent by Queen Elizabeth  
 to discover the north-east passage.

Through long successive ages to build up  
 A labouring plan of state, behold at once  
 The wonder done ! behold the matchless prince !  
 Who left his native throne, where reign'd till then  
 A mighty shadow of unreal power ;  
 Who greatly spurn'd the slothful pomp of courts ;  
 And, roaming every land, in every port  
 His sceptre laid aside, with glorious hand  
 Unwearied plying the mechanic tool,  
 Gather'd the seeds of trade, of useful arts,  
 Of civil wisdom, and of martial skill.  
 Charg'd with the stores of Europe, home he goes ;  
 Then cities rise amid th' illumin'd waste :  
 Y'er joyless deserts smiles the rural reign ;  
 Far distant flood to flood is social join'd ;  
 Th' astonish'd Euxine hears the Baltic roar ;  
 Proud navies ride on seas that never foam'd  
 With daring keel before ; and armies stretch  
 Each way their dazzling files, repressing here  
 The frantic Alexander of the north,  
 And aving there stern Othman's shrinking sons.  
 Both flies the land, and Ignorance, and Vice,  
 If old dishonour proud : it glows around,  
 Caught by the royal hand that rous'd the whole,  
 One scene of arts, of arms, of rising trade :  
 For what his wisdom plann'd, and power enforc'd,  
 How potent still, his great *example* show'd.  
 Muttering, the winds at eve, with blunted point,  
 Blow hollow-blustering from the south. Subdued,  
 The frost resolves into a trickling thaw.  
 Spotted the mountains shine ; loose sleet descends,  
 And floods the country round. The rivers swell,  
 If bonds impatient. Sudden from the hills,  
 Y'er rocks and woods, in broad brown cataracts,  
 A thousand snow-fed torrents shoot at once ;  
 And, where they rush, the wide-resounding plain  
 Is left one slimy waste. / Those sullen seas,  
 That wash'd th' ungenial Pole, will rest no more  
 Beneath the shackles of the mighty north ;  
 But, rousing all their waves, resistless heave.  
 And hark : the lengthening roar continuous runs  
 Thwart the rifted deep : at once it bursts,  
 And piles a thousand mountains to the clouds.  
 It fares the bark with trembling wretches charg'd,  
 That, tost amid the floating fragments, moors  
 Beneath the shelter of an icy isle,  
 While night o'erwhelms the sea, and horror looks  
 More horrible. / Can human force endure  
 Th' assembled mischiefs that besiege them round ?  
 Heart-gnawing hunger, fainting weariness,  
 The roar of winds and waves, the crush of ice,  
 Now ceasing, now renew'd with louder rage,  
 And in dire echoes bellowing round the main.  
 More to embroil the deep, Leviathan  
 And his unwieldy train, in dreadful sport, [gloom,  
 Tempest the loosen'd brine, while through the  
 Far from the bleak inhospitable shore,  
 Sounding the winds, is heard the hungry howl  
 Of famish'd monsters, there awaiting wrecks.  
 Yet Providence, that *ever-waking* eye,  
 Looks down with pity on the feeble toil  
 Of mortals lost to hope, and lights them safe,  
 Through all this dreary labyrinth of fate. [glooms,  
 'Tis done ! dread Winter spreads his latest  
 And reigns tremendous o'er the conquer'd year.  
 How dead the vegetable kingdom lies !  
 How dumb the tuneful ! Horror wide extends  
 His desolate domain. Behold, fond man !  
 See here thy pictur'd life ; pass some few years,

Thy flowering Spring, thy Summer's ardent  
 strength,  
 Thy sober Autumn fading into age,  
 And pale concluding Winter comes at last,  
 And shuts the scene. Ah ! whither now are fled  
 Those dreams of greatness ? those unsolid hopes  
 Of happiness ? those longings after fame ?  
 Those restless cares ? those busy bustling days ?  
 Those gay-scent, festive nights ? those veering  
 thoughts,  
 Lost between good and ill, that shar'd thy life ?  
 All now are vanish'd ! Virtue sole survives,  
 Immortal, never-failing friend of man,  
 His guide to happiness on high. And see !  
 'Tis come, the glorious morn ! the second birth  
 Of Heaven and Earth ! awakening Nature hears  
 The *new-creating word*, and starts to life,  
 In every heighten'd form, from pain and death  
 For ever free. *The great eternal scheme*,  
 Involving all, and in a *perfect whole*  
 Uniting, as the prospect wider spreads,  
 To reason's eye refin'd clears up apace.  
 Ye vainly wise ! ye blind presumptuous ! now,  
 Confounded in the dust, adore that Power,  
 And Wisdom oft arraign'd : see now the cause,  
 Why unassuming Worth in secret liv'd,  
 And dy'd neglected : why the good man's share  
 In life was gall and bitterness of soul :  
 Why the lone widow and her orphans pin'd  
 In starving solitude ; while Luxury,  
 In palaces, lay straining her low thought,  
 To form unreal wants : why heaven-born Truth,  
 And Moderation fair, wore the red marks  
 Of Superstition's scourge : why licens'd Pain,  
 That cruel spoiler, that embosom'd foe,  
 Imbitter'd all our bliss. Ye good distrest !  
 Ye noble few ! who here unbending stand  
 Beneath life's pressure, yet bear up awhile,  
 And what your bounded view, which only saw  
 A little part, deem'd evil, is no more :  
 The storms of Wintery Time will quickly pass,  
 And one unbounded Spring encircle all.

## A HYMN.

THESE, as they change, Almighty Father, these  
 Are but the *varied* God. The rolling year  
 Is full of thee. Forth in the pleasing Spring  
 Thy beauty walks, thy tenderness and love.  
 Wide flush the fields ; the softening air is balm ;  
 Echo the mountains round ; the forest smiles ;  
 And every sense, and every heart, is joy.  
 Then comes thy glory in the Summer-months,  
 With light and heat refulgent. Then thy Sun  
 Shoots full perfection through the swelling year :  
 And oft thy voice in dreadful thunder speaks ;  
 And oft at dawn, deep noon, or falling eve,  
 By brooks and groves, in hollow-whispering gales.  
 Thy bounty shines in Autumn unconfin'd,  
 And spreads a common feast for all that lives.  
 In Winter awful thou ! with clouds and storms  
 Around thee thrown, tempest o'er tempest roll'd,  
 Majestic darkness ! on the whirlwind's wing,  
 Riding sublime, thou bidst the world adore,  
 And humblest nature with thy northern blast.  
 Mysterious round ! what skill, what force divine,  
 Deep felt, in these appear ! a simple train,  
 Yet so delightful mix'd, with such kind art,

Such beauty and beneficence combin'd ;  
 Shade, unperceiv'd, so softening into shade ;  
 And all so forming an harmonious whole ;  
 That, as they still succeed, they ravish still.  
 But wandering oft, with brute unconscious gaze,  
 Man marks not thee, marks not the mighty hand,  
 That, ever busy, wheels the silent spheres ;  
 Works in the secret deep ; shoots, steaming, thence  
 The fair profusion that o'erspreads the Spring :  
 Flings from the Sun direct the flaming day ;  
 Feeds every creature ; hurls the tempests forth ;  
 And, as on Earth this grateful change revolves,  
 With transport touches all the springs of life.

Nature, attend ! join every living soul,  
 Beneath the spacious temple of the sky,  
 In adoration join ; and, ardent, raise  
 One general song ! To him, ye vocal gales,  
 Breathe soft, whose Spirit in your freshness breathes :  
 Oh, talk of him in solitary glooms ;  
 Where, o'er the rock, the scarcely waving pine  
 Fills the brown shade with a religious awe.  
 And ye, whose bolder note is heard afar,  
 Who shake th' astonish'd world, lift high to Heaven  
 Th' impetuous song, and say from whom you rage.  
 His praise, ye brooks, attune, ye trembling rills ;  
 And let me catch it as I muse along.  
 Ye headlong torrents, rapid and profound ;  
 Ye softer floods, that lead the humid maze  
 Along the vale ; and thou, majestic main,  
 A secret world of wonders in thyself,  
 Sound his stupendous praise ; whose greater voice  
 Or bids you roar, or bids your roarings fall.  
 Soft roll your incense, herbs, and fruits, and  
 flowers,

In mingled clouds to him ; whose Sun exalts,  
 Whose breath perfumes you, and whose pencil  
 paints.

Ye forests bend, ye harvests wave, to him ;  
 Breathe your still song into the reaper's heart,  
 As home he goes beneath the joyous Moon.  
 Ye that keep watch in Heaven, as Earth asleep  
 Unconscious lies, effuse your mildest beams,  
 Ye constellations, while your angels strike,  
 Amid the spangled sky, the silver lyre.  
 Great source of day ! best image here below  
 Of thy Creator, ever pouring wide,  
 From world to world, the vital ocean round,  
 On Nature write with every beam his praise.  
 The thunder rolls : be hush'd the prostrate world ;  
 While cloud to cloud returns the solemn hymn.  
 Bleat out afresh, ye hills : ye mossy rocks,  
 Retain the sound : the broad responsive low,  
 Ye valleys, raise ; for the Great Shepherd reigns ;  
 And his *unsuffering* kingdom yet will come.  
 Ye woodlands all, awake : a boundless song  
 Burst from the groves ! and when the restless day,  
 Expiring, lays the warbling world asleep,  
 Sweetest of birds ! sweet Philomela, charm  
 The listening shades, and teach the night his praise.  
 Ye chief, for whom the whole creation smiles,  
 At once the head, the heart, and tongue of all,  
 Crown the great hymn ! in swarming cities vast,  
 Assembled men, to the deep organ join  
 The long-resounding voice, oft breaking clear,  
 At solemn pauses, through the swelling base ;  
 And, as each mingling flame increases each,  
 In one united ardour rise to Heaven.  
 Or if you rather chuse the rural shade,  
 And find a fame in every secret grove ;  
 There let the shepherd's flute, the virgin's lay,

The prompting seraph, and the poet's lyre,  
 Still sing the God of Seasons, as they roll.  
 For me, when I forget the darling theme,  
 Whether the blossom blows, the Summer-ray  
 Russets the plain, *inspiring* Autumn gleams ;  
 Or Winter rises in the blackening east ;  
 Be my tongue mute, my fancy paint no more,  
 And, dead to joy, forget my heart to beat.

Should Fate command me to the farthest verge  
 Of the green earth, to distant barbarous climes,  
 Rivers unknown to song ; where first the Sun  
 Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam  
 Flames on th' Atlantic isles ; 'tis nought to me ;  
 Since God is ever present, ever felt,  
 In the void waste, as in the city full ;  
 And where he vital breathes, there must be joy.  
 When ev'n at last the solemn hour shall come,  
 And wing my mystic flight to future worlds,  
 I cheerful will obey : there, with new powers,  
 Will rising wonders sing : I cannot go  
 Where Universal Love not smiles around,  
 Sustaining all yon orbs, and all their suns ;  
 From *seeming* evil still educating good,  
 And *better* thence again, and *better* still,  
 In infinite progression. But I lose  
 Myself in him, in Light ineffable ;  
 Come then, expressive Silence, muse his praise.

## THE CASTLE OF INDOLENCE.

AN ALLEGORICAL POEM.

### Advertisement.

This poem being writ in the manner of Spenser, the obsolete words, and a simplicity of diction in some of the lines, which borders on the ludicrous, were necessary, to make the imitation more perfect. And the style of that admirable poet, as well as the measure in which he wrote, are, as it were, appropriated by custom to allegorical poems writ in our language ; just as in French the style of Marot, who lived under Francis I., has been used in tales, and familiar epistles, by the politest writers of the age of Louis XIV.

### EXPLANATION OF THE OBSOLETE WORDS USED IN THIS POEM.

ARCHIMAGE — the chief	Defly — <i>skilfully</i> .
or greatest of magicians	Deappointed — <i>painted</i> .
or enchanters.	Drowsy-head — <i>drowsi-</i>
Apaid — <i>paid</i> .	ness.
Appal — <i>affright</i> .	Eath — <i>easy</i> .
Atween — <i>between</i> .	Eftsoons — <i>immediately</i> ,
Ay — <i>always</i> .	often afterwards.
Bale — <i>sorrow, trouble,</i>	Eke — <i>also</i> .
<i>misfortune</i> .	Fays — <i>fairies</i> .
Benempt — <i>named</i> .	Gear or geer — <i>furniture,</i>
Blazon — <i>painting, dis-</i>	equipment, dress.
<i>playing</i> .	Glaive — <i>sword</i> . (Fr.)
Breme — <i>cold, raw</i> .	Glee — <i>joy, pleasure</i> .
Carol — <i>to sing songs of</i>	Han — <i>have</i> .
<i>joy</i> .	Hight — <i>named, called ;</i>
Caucus — <i>the north-east</i>	and sometimes it is
<i>wind</i> .	used for it called. See
Certes — <i>certainly</i> .	stanza vii.
Dan — <i>a word prefixed to</i>	Idless — <i>idleness</i> .
<i>names</i> .	

Imp — child, or offspring ; Prick'd thro' the forest —  
 from the Saxon impan, rode through the forest.  
 to graft or plant. Sear — dry, burnt up.  
 Kest — for cast. Sheen — bright, shining.  
 Led — for led. Sicker — sure, surely.  
 Lea — a piece of land, or Smackt — savoured.  
 meadow. Soot — sweet, or sweetly.  
 Libbard — leopard. Sooth — true, or truth.  
 Lig — to lie. Stound — misfortune, pang.  
 Losel — a loose idle fellow. Sweltry — sultry, con-  
 suming with heat.  
 Louting — bowing, bend- Swink — to labour.  
 ing. Thrall — slave.  
 Lithe — loose, lax. Transmew'd — transformed  
 fell — mingle. Vild — vile.  
 Doe — more. Unkempt (Lat. incom-  
 pustus) — unadorned.  
 Moil — to labour. Ween — to think, be of  
 mote — might. opinion.  
 Mochel or mochel — Weet — to know; to weet;  
 much, great. to wit.  
 Mithless — nevertheless. Whilom — ere-while, for-  
 merly.  
 Ne — nor. Wight — man.  
 Needments — necessities. Wis, for wist — to know,  
 Jouralling — a child that think, understand.  
 is nursed. Wonne (a noun) — dwell-  
 Noyance — harm. ing.  
 Frankt — coloured, adorn- Wroke — wreakt.  
 ed gayly.  
 Terdie (Fr. par Dieu) — an old oath.

I. B. The letter Y is frequently placed in the beginning of a word by Spenser, to lengthen it a syllable, and *en* at the end of a word, for the same reason, as *withouten*, *casten*, &c.

Yborn — born. Yfere — together.  
 Yblent, or blent — blend- Ymolten — melted.  
 ed, mingled. Yode (preter tense of  
 yede) — went.  
 Yclad — clad.  
 Ycleped — called, named.

## CANTO I.

The Castle height of Indolence,  
 And its false luxury;  
 Where for a little time, alas!  
 We liv'd right jollily.

O MORTAL man, who livest here by toil,  
 Do not complain of this thy hard estate;  
 That like an emmet thou must ever moil,  
 Is a sad sentence of an ancient date;  
 And, certes, there is for it reason great;  
 For, tho' sometimes it makes thee weep and wail,  
 And curse thy star, and early drudge and late,  
 Withouten that would come an heavier bale,  
 Loose life, unruly passions and diseases pale.

In lowly dale, fast by a river's side,  
 With woody hill o'er hill encompass'd round,  
 A most enchanting wizard did abide,  
 Than whom a fiend more fell is no where found.  
 It was, I ween, a lovely spot of ground;  
 And there a season between June and May,  
 Half prinkt with spring, with summer half em-  
 brown'd,  
 A listless climate made, where, sooth to say,  
 No living wight could work, ne cared ev'n for play.

Was nought around but images of rest:  
 Sleep-soothing groves, and quiet lawns between;  
 And flowery beds that alumberous influence keet,  
 From poppies breath'd; and beds of pleasant  
 green,  
 Where never yet was creeping creature seen.  
 Meantime unnumber'd glittering streamlets play'd,  
 And hurled every where their waters sheen;  
 That, as they bicker'd through the sunny shade,  
 Though restless still themselves, a lulling murmur  
 made.

Join'd to the prattle of the purling rills,  
 Were heard the lowing herds along the vale,  
 And flocks loud-bleating from the distant hills,  
 And vacant shepherds piping in the dale:  
 And now and then sweet Philomel would wail,  
 Or stock-doves plain amid the forest deep,  
 That drowsy rustled to the sighing gale;  
 And still a coil the grasshopper did keep;  
 Yet all these sounds yblent inclined all to sleep.

Full in the passage of the vale, above,  
 A sable, silent, solemn forest stood; [move,  
 Where nought but shadowy forms was seen to  
 As Idless fancy'd in her dreaming mood:  
 And up the hills, on either side, a wood  
 Of blackening pines, ay waving to and fro,  
 Sent forth a sleepy horror through the blood;  
 And where this valley winded out, below,  
 The murmuring main was heard, and scarcely heard,  
 to flow.

A pleasing land of drowsy-head it was,  
 Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye;  
 And of gay castles in the clouds that pass,  
 For ever flushing round a summer-sky:  
 There eke the soft delights, that witchingly  
 Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast,  
 And the calm pleasures always hover'd nigh;  
 But whate'er smack'd of noyance, or unrest,  
 Was far far off expell'd from this delicious nest.

The landskip such, inspiring perfect ease,  
 Where Indolence (for so the wizard high) —  
 Close-hid his castle mid embowering trees,  
 That half shut out the beams of Phoebus bright,  
 And made a kind of checker'd day and night;  
 Meanwhile, unceasing at the massy gate,  
 Beneath a spacious palm, the wicked wight  
 Was plac'd; and to his lute, of cruel fate, [estate.  
 And labour harsh, complain'd, lamenting man's

Thither continual pilgrims crowded still,  
 From all the roads of Earth that pass there by:  
 For, as they chaunc'd to breathe on neighbouring  
 hill,  
 The freshness of this valley smote their eye,  
 And drew them ever and anon more nigh;  
 Till clustering round th' enchanter false they  
 hung,  
 Ymolten with his syren melody;  
 While o'er th' enfeebling lute his hand he flung,  
 And to the trembling chords these tempting verses  
 sung:

"Behold! ye pilgrims of this Earth, behold!  
 See all but man with unearn'd pleasure gay:  
 See her bright robes the butterfly unfold,  
 Broke from her wintry tomb in prime of May!

What youthful bride can equal her array?  
 Who can with her for easy pleasure vie?  
 From mead to mead with gentle wing to stray,  
 From flower to flower on balmy gales to fly,  
 Is all she has to do beneath the radiant sky.

"Behold the merry minstrels of the morn,  
 The swarming songsters of the careless grove,  
 Ten thousand throats! that from the flowering  
 thorn

Hymn their good God, and carol sweet of love,  
 Such grateful kindly raptures them emove:  
 They neither plow, nor sow; ne, fit for flail,  
 E'er to the barn the nodden sheaves they drove;  
 Yet theirs each harvest dancing in the gale,  
 Whatever crowns the hill, or smiles along the vale.

"Outcast of Nature, man! the wretched thrall  
 Of bitter dropping sweat, of sweltry pain,  
 Of cares that eat away thy heart with gall,  
 And of the vices, an inhuman train,  
 That all proceed from savage thirst of gain:  
 For when hard-hearted Interest first began  
 To poison Earth, Astræa left the plain;  
 Guile, violence, and murder, seiz'd on man,  
 And, for soft milky streams, with blood the rivers  
 ran.

"Come, ye, who still the cumbersome load of life  
 Push hard up hill; but as the farthest steep  
 You trust to gain, and put an end to strife,  
 Down thunders back the stone with mighty sweep,  
 And hurls your labours to the valley deep,  
 For ever vain: come, and, withouten fee,  
 I in oblivion will your sorrows steep,  
 Your cares, your toils, will steep you in a sea  
 Of full delight: O come, ye weary wights, to me!

"With me, you need not rise at early dawn  
 To pass the joyless day in various sounds:  
 Or, louting low, on upstart Fortune fawn,  
 And sell fair honour for some paltry pounds;  
 Or through the city take your dirty rounds,  
 To cheat, and dun, and lye, and visit pay,  
 Now flattering base, now giving secret wounds:  
 Or prowl in courts of law for human prey,  
 In venal senate thievè, or rob on broad highway.

"No cocks, with me, to rustic labour call,  
 From village on to village sounding clear:  
 To tardy swain no shrill-voic'd matrons squall;  
 No dogs, no babes, no wives, to stun your ear;  
 No hammers thump; no horrid blacksmith sear,  
 Ne noisy tradesmen your sweet slumbers start,  
 With sounds that are a misery to hear:  
 But all is calm, as would delight the heart  
 Of Sybarite of old, all nature, and all art.

"Here nought but candour reigns, indulgent ease,  
 Good-natur'd lounging, sauntering up and down:  
 They who are pleas'd themselves must always  
 please;  
 On others' ways they never squint a frown,  
 Nor heed what haps in hamlet or in town:  
 Thus, from the source of tender indolence,  
 With milky blood the heart is overflown,  
 Is sooth'd and sweeten'd by the social sense;  
 For Interest, Envy, Pride, and Strife, are banish'd  
 hence.

"What, what is virtue, but repose of mind,  
 A pure ethereal calm, that knows no storm;  
 Above the reach of wild ambition's wind,  
 Above the passions that this world deform,  
 And torture man, a proud malignant worm?  
 But here, instead, soft gales of passion play,  
 And gently stir the heart, thereby to form  
 A quicker sense of joy; as breezes stray  
 Across th' enliven'd skies, and make them still more

"The best of men have ever lov'd repose:  
 They hate to mingle in the filthy fray;  
 Where the soul sours, and gradual rancour grows,  
 Embitter'd more from peevish day to day.  
 Ev'n those whom Fame has lent her fairest ray,  
 The most renown'd of worthy wights of yore,  
 From a base world at last have stol'n away:  
 So Scipio, to the soft Cumæan shore  
 Retiring, tasted joy he never knew before.

"But if a little exercise you chuse,  
 Some zest for ease, 'tis not forbidden here.  
 Amid the groves you may indulge the Muse,  
 Or tend the blooms, and deck the vernal year;  
 Or softly stealing, with your watery gear,  
 Along the brook, the crimson spotted fry  
 You may delude: the whilst, amus'd, you hear  
 Now the hoarse stream, and now the Zephyr's  
 sigh,  
 Attuned to the birds, and woodland melody.

"O grievous folly! to heap up estate,  
 Losing the days you see beneath the Sun;  
 When, sudden, comes blind unrelenting Fate,  
 And gives th' untasted portion you have won,  
 With ruthless toil, and many a wretch undone,  
 To those who mock you gone to Pluto's reign,  
 There with sad ghosts to pine, and shadows dun:  
 But sure it is of vanities most vain,  
 To toil for what you here untailing may obtain."

He ceas'd. But still their trembling ears retain'd  
 The deep vibrations of his witching song;  
 That, by a kind of magic power, constrain'd  
 To enter in, pell-mell, the listening throng.  
 Heaps pour'd on heaps, and yet they slept along.  
 In silent ease: as when beneath the beam  
 Of summer-moons, the distant woods among,  
 Or by some flood all silver'd with the gleam,  
 The soft-embodied Fays through airy portal stream:

By the smooth demon so it order'd was,  
 And here his baneful bounty first began: [pass,  
 Though some there were who would not further  
 And his alluring baits suspected han,  
 The wise distrust the too fair-spoken man.  
 Yet through the gate they cast a wishful eye:  
 Not to move on, perdie, is all they can;  
 For, do their very best, they cannot fly,  
 But often each way look, and often sorely sigh.

When this the watchful wicked wizard saw,  
 With sudden spring he leap'd upon them straight;  
 And, soon as touch'd by his unballow'd paw,  
 They found themselves within the cursed gate;  
 Full hard to be repass'd, like that of Fate.  
 Not stronger were of old the giant crew,  
 Who sought to pull high Jove from regal state:  
 Though feeble wretch he seem'd, of sallow hue,  
 Certos, who bides his grasp, will that encounter rue.

For whomso'er the villain takes in hand,  
Their joints unknit, their sinews melt apace ;  
As lithe they grow as any willow-wand,  
And of their vanish'd force remains no trace :  
So when a maiden fair, of modest grace,  
In all her buxom blooming May of charms,  
Is seized in some losel's hot embrace,  
She waxeth very weakly as she warms,  
And sighing yields her up to love's delicious harms.

Wak'd by the crowd, slow from his bench arose  
A comely full-spread porter, swoln with sleep :  
His calm, broad, thoughtless aspect, breath'd  
 repose ;

And in sweet torp'our he was plunged deep,  
He could himself from ceaseless yawning keep ;  
While o'er his eyes the drowsy liquor ran,  
Thro' which his half-wak'd soul would faintly peep.  
Then, taking his black staff, he call'd his man,  
And rous'd himself as much as rouse himself he can.

The lad leap'd lightly at his master's call.  
He was, to weet, a little roguish page,  
Ave sleep and play who minded nought at all,  
Like most the untaught striplings of his age.  
This boy he kept each band so disengage,  
Barters and buckles, task for him unfit,  
But ill-becoming his grave personage,  
And which his portly paunch would not permit,  
His same limber page to all performed it.

Meantime the master-porter wide display'd  
Great store of caps, of slippers, and of gowns ;  
Wherewith he those that enter'd in, array'd  
At ease, as the breeze that plays along the downs,  
And waves the summer-woods when evening  
frowns.

A fair undress, best dress ! it checks no vein,  
But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns,  
And heightens ease with grace. This done, right  
fair,  
The porter sat him down, and turn'd to sleep again.

Thus easy rob'd, they to the fountain sped,  
That in the middle of the court up-threw  
A stream, high-spouting from its liquid bed,  
And falling back again in drizzly dew : [drew,  
Here each deep draughts, as deep he thirsted,  
It was a fountain of Nepenthe rare : [grew,  
Whence, as Dan Homer sings, huge pleasure  
And sweet oblivion of vile earthly care ;  
Gladsome waking thoughts, and joyous dreams  
more fair.

His rite perform'd, all inly pleas'd and still,  
Withouten tramp, was proclamation made.  
Ye sons of Indolence, do what you will ;  
And wander where you list, thro' hall or glade !  
No man's pleasure for another staid ;  
Yet each as likes him best his hours employ,  
And curs'd be he who minds his neighbour's trade !  
Here dwells kind Ease and unrep'ring Joy :  
Little merits bliss who others can annoy."

A straight of these endless numbers, swarming  
round,  
As thick as idle motes in sunny ray,  
Not one oftsoons in view was to be found,  
But every man stroll'd off his own glad way,  
Wide o'er this ample court's black area,

With all the lodges that thereto pertain'd,  
No living creature could be seen to stray ;  
While solitude and perfect silence reign'd :  
So that to think you dreamt you almost was con-  
strain'd.

As when a shepherd of the Hebrid isles,  
Plac'd far amid the melancholy main,  
(Whether it be lone fancy him beguiles ;  
Or that aerial beings sometimes deign  
To stand embodied, to our senses plain,)  
Sees on the naked hill, or valley low,  
The whilst in ocean Phœbe dips his wain,  
A vast assembly moving to and fro :  
Then all at once in air dissolves the wondrous  
show.

Ye gods of quiet, and of sleep profound !  
Whose soft dominion o'er this castle sways,  
And all the widely-silent places round,  
Forgive me, if my trembling pen displays  
What never yet was sung in mortal lays.  
But how shall I attempt such arduous string,  
I, who have spent my nights, and nightly days,  
In this soul-deadening place, loose-loitering ?  
Ah ! how shall I for this uprear my moulted wing ?

Come on, my Muse, nor stoop to low despair,  
Thou imp of Jove, touch'd by celestial fire !  
Thou yet shalt sing of war, and actions fair,  
Which the bold sons of Britain will inspire ;  
Of ancient bards thou yet shalt sweep the lyre ;  
Thou yet shalt tread in tragic pall the stage,  
Paint love's enchanting woes, the hero's ire,  
The sage's calm, the patriot's noble rage,  
Dashing corruption down through every worthless  
age.

The doors, that knew no shrill alarming bell,  
No curs'd knocker ply'd by villain's hand,  
Self-open'd into halls, where, who can tell  
What elegance and grandeur wide expand  
The pride of Turkey and of Persia land ?  
Soft quilts on quilts, on carpets carpets spread,  
And couches stretch'd around in seemly band ;  
And endless pillows rise to prop the head ;  
So that each spacious room was one full-swell-  
ing bed.

And every where huge cover'd tables stood,  
With wines high-flavour'd and rich viands  
crown'd ;  
Whatever sprightly juice or tasteful food  
On the green bosom of this Earth are found,  
And all old Ocean genders in his round :  
Some hand unseen these silently display'd,  
Ev'n undemand'd by a sign or sound ;  
You need but wish, and, instantly obey'd,  
Fair-rang'd the dishes rose, and thick the glasses  
play'd.

Here freedom reign'd, without the least alloy ;  
Nor gossip's tale, nor ancient maiden's gail,  
Nor saintly spleen, durst murmur at our joy,  
And with envenom'd tongue our pleasures pall.  
For why ? there was but one great rule for all ;  
To wit, that each should work his own desire,  
And eat, drink, study, sleep, as it may fall,  
Or melt the time in love, or wake the lyre,  
And carol what, unbid, the Muses might inspire.



The rooms with costly tapestry were hung,  
 Where was inwoven many a gentle tale;  
 Such as of old the rural poets sung,  
 Or of Arcadian or Sicilian vale:  
 Reclining lovers, in the lonely dale,  
 Pour'd forth at large the sweetly-tortur'd heart;  
 Or, sighing tender passion, swell'd the gale,  
 And taught charm'd echo to resound their smart;  
 While flocks, woods, streams, around, repose and  
 peace impart.

Those pleas'd the most, where, by a cunning  
 hand,  
 Depainted was the patriarchal age;  
 What time Dan Abraham left the Chaldee land,  
 And pastur'd on from verdant stage to stage,  
 Where fields and fountains fresh could best en-  
 gage.  
 Toil was not then. Of nothing took they heed,  
 But with wild beasts the sylvan war to wage,  
 And o'er vast plains their herds and flocks to feed:  
 Blest sons of Nature they! true golden age indeed!

Sometimes the pencil, in cool airy halls,  
 Bade the gay bloom of vernal landscapes rise, &  
 Or Autumn's varied shades imbrown the walls:  
 Now the black tempest strikes th' astonish'd eyes,  
 Now down the steep the flashing torrent flies;  
 The trembling Sun now plays o'er Ocean blue,  
 And now rude mountains frown amid the skies;  
 Whate'er Lorraine light-touch'd with softening  
 hue,  
 Or savage Rosa dash'd, or learned Poussin drew.

Each sound, too, here, to languishment inclin'd,  
 Lull'd the weak bosom, and induced ease,  
 Aërial music in the warbling wind,  
 At distance rising off by small degrees,  
 Nearer and nearer came, till o'er the trees  
 It hung, and breath'd such soul-dissolving airs,  
 As did, alas! with soft perdition please:  
 Entangled deep in its enchanting snares,  
 The listening heart forgot all duties and all cares.

A certain music, never known before,  
 Here lull'd the pensive melancholy mind;  
 Full easily obtain'd. Behoves no more,  
 But sidelong, to the gently-waving wind,  
 To lay the well-tun'd instrument reclin'd;  
 From which, with airy flying fingers light,  
 Beyond each mortal touch the most refin'd,  
 The god of winds drew sounds of deep delight:  
 Whence, with just cause, the harp of Æolus it hight.

Ah me! what hand can touch the string so fine?  
 Who up the lofty diapason roll  
 Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine,  
 Then let them down again into the soul?  
 Now rising love they fann'd; now pleasing dole  
 They breath'd, in tender musings, through the  
 heart;  
 And now a graver sacred strain they stole,  
 As when seraphic hands an hymn impart,  
 Wild-warbling Nature all above the reach of Art!

Such the gay splendour, the luxurious state,  
 Of caliphs old, who on the Tigris' shore,  
 In mighty Bagdat, populous and great,  
 Held their bright court, where was of ladies store;  
 And verse, love, music, still the garland wore:

When sleep was coy, the bard in waiting there,  
 Cheer'd the lone midnight with the Muse's love:  
 Composing music bade his dreams be fair,  
 And music lent new gladness to the morning air.

Near the pavilions where we slept, still ran  
 Soft-tinkling streams, and dashing waters fell,  
 And sobbing breezes sigh'd, and oft began  
 (So work'd the wizard) wintery storms to swell,  
 As Heaven and Earth they would together melt:  
 At doors and windows, threatening, seem'd to  
 call  
 The demons of the tempest, growling fell,  
 Yet the least entrance found they none at all;  
 Whence sweeter grew our sleep, secure in many  
 hall.

And hither Morpheus sent his kindest dreams,  
 Raising a world of gayer tinct and grace;  
 O'er which were shadowy cast Elysian gleams,  
 That play'd, in waving lights, from place to  
 place,  
 And shed a roseate smile on Nature's face.  
 Not Titian's pencil e'er could so array,  
 So fierce with clouds the pure ethereal space;  
 Ne could it e'er such melting forms display,  
 As loose on flowery beds all languishingly lay.

No, fair illusions! artful phantoms, no!  
 My Muse will not attempt your fairy-land:  
 She has no colours that like you can glow:  
 To catch your vivid scenes too gross her hand.  
 But sure it is, was ne'er a subtler band  
 Than these same guileful angel-seeming sprites,  
 Who thus in dreams, voluptuous, soft, and bland,  
 Pour'd all th' Arabian Heaven upon her nights.  
 And bless'd them oft besides with more refin'd  
 delights.

They were in sooth a most enchanting train,  
 Ev'n feigning virtue; skilful to unite  
 With evil, good, and strew with pleasure, pain.  
 But for those fiends, whom blood and broils delight;  
 Who hurl the wretch, as if to Hell outright,  
 Down, down black gulphs, where sullen waters  
 sleep,  
 Or hold him clambering all the fearful night  
 On beetling cliffs, or pent in ruins deep;  
 They, till due time should serve, were hid far  
 hence to keep.

Ye guardian spirits, to whom man is dear,  
 From these foul demons shield the midnight  
 gloom:  
 Angels of fancy and of love, be near,  
 And o'er the blank of sleep diffuse a bloom:  
 Evoke the sacred shades of Greece and Rome,  
 And let them virtue with a look impart:  
 But chief, awhile, O! lend us from the tomb  
 These long-lost friends for whom in love we  
 smart,  
 And fill with pious awe and joy-mixt woe the  
 heart.

Or are you sportive — Bid the morn of youth  
 Rise to new light, and beam afresh the days  
 Of innocence, simplicity, and truth;  
 To cares estrang'd, and manhood's thorny ways.  
 What transport, to retrace our boyish plays,

Our easy bliss, when each thing joy supply'd ;  
The woods, the mountains, and the warbling  
maze  
Of the wild brooks !—But fondly wandering wide,  
r Muse, resume the task that yet doth thee abide.

One great amusement of our household was,  
In a huge crystal magic globe to spy,  
Still as you turn'd it, all things that do pass  
Upon this ant-hill Earth ; where constantly  
Of idly-busy men the restless fry  
Run bustling to and fro with foolish haste,  
In search of pleasure vain that from them fly,  
Or which obtain'd, the caitiffs dare not taste :  
hen nothing is enjoy'd, can there be greater  
waste ?

" Of vanity the mirrour " this was call'd.  
Here you a muckworm of the town might see,  
At his dull desk, amid his legers stall'd,  
Eat up with carking care and penurie :  
Most like to carcase parch'd on gallow-tree.  
" A penny saved is a penny got ; "  
Firm to this scoundrel maxim keepeth he,  
Ne of its rigour will he bate a jot,  
ill it has quench'd his fire, and banished his pot.

Straight from the filth of this low grub, behold !  
Comes fluttering forth a gaudy spendthrift heir,  
All glossy gay, enamell'd all with gold,  
The silly tenant of the summer-air,  
In folly lost, of nothing takes he care ;  
Pimps, lawyers, stewards, harlots, flatterers vile,  
And thieving tradesmen him among them share :  
His father's ghost from limbo-lake, the while,  
ees this, which more damnation doth upon him pile.

This globe pourtray'd the race of learned men,  
Still at their books, and turning o'er the page  
Backwards and forwards : oft they snatch the pen,  
As if inspir'd, and in a Thespian rage ;  
Then write, and blot, as would your ruth engage.  
Why, authors, all this scrawl and scribbling sore ?  
To lose the present, gain the future age,  
Praised to be when you can hear no more,  
nd much enrich'd with fame, when useless worldly  
store.

Then would a splendid city rise to view,  
With carts, and cars, and coaches, roaring all :  
Wide pour'd abroad behold the giddy crew ;  
See how they dash along from wall to wall !  
At every door, hark how they thundering call !  
Good Lord ! what can this giddy rout excite ?  
Why, on each other with fell tooth to fall ;  
A neighbour's fortune, fame, or peace to blight,  
nd make new tiresome parties for the coming  
night.

The puzzling sons of party next appear'd,  
In dark cabals and nightly juntas met ; [rear'd  
And now they whisper'd close, now shrugging  
Th' important shoulder ; then, as if to get  
New light, their twinkling eyes were inward set.  
No sooner Lucifer recalls affairs,  
Than forth they various rush in mighty fret ;  
When, lo ! push'd up to power, and crown'd  
their cares, [stairs.  
comes another sett, and kicketh them down

But what most show'd the vanity of life,  
Was to behold the nations all on fire,  
In cruel broils engag'd, and deadly strife :  
Most Christian kings, inflam'd by black desire,  
With honourable ruffians in their hire,  
Cause war to rage, and blood around to pour :  
Of this sad work when each begins to tire,  
They sit them down just where they were before,  
Till for new scenes of woe peace shall their force  
restore.

To number up the thousands dwelling here,  
An useless were, and eke an endless task ;  
From kings, and those who at the helm appear,  
( To gypsies brown in summer-glades who bask. )  
Yes, many a man, perdie, I could unmask,  
Whose desk and table make a solemn show,  
With tape-ty'd trash, and suits of fools that ask  
For place or pension laid in decent row ;  
But these I passen by, with nameless numbers moe.

Of all the gentle tenants of the place,  
There was a man of special grave remark :  
A certain tender gloom o'erspread his face,  
Pensive, not sad, in thought involv'd, not dark ;  
As soot this man could sing as morning-lark,  
And teach the noblest morals of the heart :  
But these his talents were yburied stark ;  
Of the fine stores he nothing would impart,  
Which or boon Nature gave, or Nature-painting  
Art.

To noontide shades incontinent he ran,  
Where purls the brook with sleep-inviting sound ;  
Or when Dan Sol to slope his wheels began, —  
Amid the broom he bask'd him on the ground,  
Where the wild thyme and camomil are found :  
There would he linger, till the latest ray  
Of light sat trembling on the welkin's bound ;  
Then homeward through the twilight shadows  
stray,  
Sauntering and slow. So had he passed many a day !

Yet not in thoughtless slumber were they past :  
For oft the heavenly fire, that lay conceal'd  
Beneath the sleeping embers, mounted fast,  
And all its native light anew reveal'd :  
Oft as he travers'd the cerulean field,  
And markt the clouds that drove before the wind,  
Ten thousand glorious systems would he build,  
Ten thousand great ideas fill'd his mind ;  
But with the clouds they fled, and left no trace  
behind.

With him was sometimes join'd, in silent walk,  
( Profoundly silent, for they never spoke, )  
One shyer still, who quite detested talk :  
Oft, stung by spleen, at once away he broke,  
To groves of pine, and broad o'ershadowing oak ;  
There, inly thrill'd, he wander'd all alone,  
And on himself his pensive fury wroke,  
Ne ever utter'd word, save when first shone  
The glittering star of eve — " Thank Heaven ! the  
day is done. "

Here lurk'd a wretch, who had not crept abroad  
For forty years, ne face of mortal seen ;  
In chamber brooding like a loathly toad :  
And sure his linen was not very clean.

Through secret loop-holes, that had practis'd been  
Near to his bed, his dinner vile he took ;  
Unkempt, and rough, of squalid face and mien,  
Our castle's shame ! whence, from his filthy nook,  
We drove the villain out for fitter lair to look.

One day there chaunc'd into these halls to rove  
A joyous youth, who took you at first sight ;  
Him the wild wave of pleasure hither drove,  
Before the sprightly tempest-tossing light :  
Certes, he was a most engaging wight,  
Of social glee, and wit humane, though keen,  
Turning the night to day, and day to night :  
For him the merry bells had rung, I ween,  
If in this nook of quiet bells had ever been.

But not ev'n pleasure to excess is good :  
What most elates then sinks the soul as low :  
When spring-tide joy pours in with copious flood,  
The higher still th' exulting billows flow,  
The farther back again they flagging go,  
And leave us grovelling on the dreary shore :  
Taught by this son of joy, we found it so :  
Who, whilst he staid, kept in a gay uproar  
Our madden'd castle all, th' abode of sleep no more.

As when in prime of June a burnish'd fly,  
Sprung from the meads, o'er which he sweeps  
along,  
Cheer'd by the breathing bloom and vital sky,  
Tunes up amid these airy halls his song,  
Soothing at first the gay reposing throng :  
And oft he sips their bowl : or, nearly drown'd,  
He, thence recovering, drives their beds among,  
And scares their tender sleep, with trump profound ;  
Then out again he flies, to wing his mazy round.

Another guest there was, of sense refin'd,  
Who felt each worth, for every worth he had ;  
Serene, yet warm, humane, yet firm his mind,  
As little touch'd as any man's with bad :  
Him through their inmost walks the Muses lad,  
To him the sacred love of Nature lent,  
And sometimes would he make our valley glad ;  
When as we found he would not here be pent,  
To him the better sort this friendly message sent.

" Come, dwell with us ! true son of virtue, come !  
But if, alas ! we cannot thee persuade,  
To lie content beneath our peaceful dome,  
Ne ever more to quit our quiet glade ;  
Yet when at last thy toils but ill apaid  
Shall dead thy fire, and damp its heavenly spark,  
Thou wilt be glad to seek the rural shade,  
There to indulge the Muse, and Nature mark :  
We then a lodge for thee will rear in Hagley-Park."

Here whilom ligg'd th' Esopus \* of the age ;  
But call'd by Fame, in soul ypricked deep,  
A noble pride restor'd him to the stage,  
And rous'd him like a giant from his sleep.  
Ev'n from his slumbers we advantage reap :  
With double force th' enliven'd scene he wakes,  
Yet quits not Nature's bounds. He knows to keep  
Each due decorum : now the heart he shakes,  
And now with well-urg'd sense th' enlighten'd judgment takes.

\* Mr. Quin.

A bard here dwelt, more fat than hard besems ;  
† Who, void of envy, guile, and lust of gain,  
On virtue still, and Nature's pleasing themes,  
Pour'd forth his unpremeditated strain :  
The world forsaking with a calm disdain,  
Here laugh'd he careless in his easy seat ;  
Here quaff'd he encircled with the joyous train,  
Oft moralizing sage ; his ditty sweet  
He loathed much to write, ne cared to repeat.

Full oft by holy feet our ground was trod,  
Of clerks good plenty here you mote espy.  
A little, round, fat, oily man of God,  
Was one I chiefly mark'd among the fry :  
He had a roguish twinkle in his eye,  
And shone all glittering with ungodly dew,  
If a tight damsel chaunc'd to trippen by ;  
Which, when observ'd, he shrunk into his mew,  
And straight would recollect his piety anew.

Nor be forgot a tribe, who minded nought  
(Old inmates of the place) but state-affairs :  
They look'd, perdie, as if they deeply thought ;  
And on their brow sat every nation's cares.  
The world by them is parcell'd out in shares.  
When in the hall of smoke they congress hold,  
And the sage berry sun-burnt Mocha bears  
Has clear'd their inward eye : then, smoke-enroll'd,  
Their oracles break forth mysterious, as of old.

Here languid Beauty kept her pale-fac'd court :  
Bevies of dainty dames, of high degree,  
From every quarter hither made resort ;  
Where, from gross mortal care and business free,  
They lay, pour'd out in ease and luxury.  
Or should they a vain show of work assume,  
Alas ! and well-a-day ! what can it be ?  
To knot, to twist, to range the vernal bloom :  
But far is cast the distaff, spinning-wheel, and loom.

Their only labour was to kill the time ; )  
And labour dire it is, and weary woe.)  
They sit, they loll, turn o'er some idle rhyme ;  
Then, rising sudden, to the glass they go,  
Or saunter forth, with tottering step and slow :  
This soon too rude an exercise they find ;  
Straight on the couch their limbs again they throw,  
Where hours on hours they sighing lie reclin'd,  
And court the vapoury god soft-breathing in the wind.

Now must I mark the villainy we found,  
But, ah ! too late, as shall erefoons be shown.  
A place here was, deep, dreary, under ground ;  
Where still our inmates, when unplesing grown,  
Diseas'd and loathsome, privily were thrown.  
Far from the light of Heaven, they languish'd there,  
Unpity'd uttering many a bitter groan ;  
For of these wretches taken was no care :  
Fierce fiends, and hags of Hell, their only nurses were.

† This character of Mr. Thomson was written by Lord Lyttelton.

Alas! the change! from scenes of joy and rest,  
To this dark den, where Sickness toss'd alway.  
Here Lethargy, with deadly sleep oppress,  
Stretch'd on his back, a mighty lubbard, lay;  
Heaving his sides, and snored night and day;  
To stir him from his trauunce it was not eath,  
And his half-open'd eyne he shut straightway:  
He led, I wot, the softest way to death,  
And taught withouten pain and strife to yield the  
breath.

Of limbs enormous, but withal unsound,  
Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the Hydropsy:  
Unwieldy man; with belly monstrous round,  
For ever fed with watery supply;  
For still he drank, and yet he still was dry.  
And moping here did Hypochondria sit,  
Mother of Spleen, in robes of various dye,  
Who verx'd was full oft with ugly fit; [a wit.  
And some her frantic deem'd, and some her deem'd]

A lady proud she was, of ancient blood,  
Yet oft her fear her pride made crouchen low:  
She felt, or fancy'd in her fluttering mood,  
All the diseases which the spittles know,  
And sought all physic which the shops bestow.  
And still new leeches and new drugs would try,  
Her humour ever wavering to and fro;  
For sometimes she would laugh, and some-  
times cry,  
Then sudden waxed wroth, and all she knew not  
why.

Fast by her side a listless maiden pin'd,  
With aching head, and squeamish heart-burnings;  
Pale, bloated, cold, she seem'd to hate mankind,  
Yet lov'd in secret all forbidden things.  
And here the Tertian shakes his chilling wings;  
The sleepless Gout here counts the crowing cocks,  
A wolf now gnaws him, now a serpent stings;  
Whilst Apoplexy crammd Intemperance knocks  
down to the ground at once, as butcher felleth ox.

## CANTO II.

The knight of arts and industry,  
And his achievements fair;  
That by his castle's overthrow,  
Secur'd, and crowned were.

ESCAP'D the castle of the sire of sin,  
Ah! where shall I so sweet a dwelling find?  
For all around, without, and all within,  
Nothing save what delightful was and kind,  
Of goodness savouring and a tender mind,  
E'er rose to view. But now another strain,  
Of doleful note, alas! remains behind:  
Now must sing of pleasure turn'd to pain,  
And of the false enchanter, Indolence, complain.

Is there no patron to protect the Muse,  
And fence for her Parnassus' barren soil?  
To every labour its reward accrues,  
And they are sure of bread who sink and moil;  
But a fell tribe th' Aonian hive despoil,  
As ruthless wasps oft rob the painful bee:  
Thus while the laws not guard that noblest toil,  
We for the other Muses meed decree,  
They praised are alone, and starve right merrily.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:  
You cannot rob me of free Nature's grace;  
You cannot shut the windows of the sky, [face;  
Through which Aurora shows her brightening  
You cannot bar my constant feet to trace  
The woods and lawns, by living stream, at eve:  
Let health my nerves and finer fibres brace,  
And I their toys to the great children leave:  
Of fancy, reason, virtue, nought can me bereave.

Come then, my Muse, and raise a bolder song;  
Come, lig no more upon the bed of sloth,  
Dragging the lazy languid line along,  
Fond to begin, but still to finish loth,  
Thy half-writ scrolls all eaten by the moth:  
Arise, and sing that generous imp of Fame,  
Who with the sons of softness nobly wroth,  
To sweep away this human lumber came,  
Or in a chosen few to rouse the slumbering flame.

In Fairy-land there liv'd a knight of old,  
Of feature stern, Selvaggio well yclep'd,  
A rough unpolish'd man, robust and bold,  
But wondrous poor: he neither sow'd nor reap'd,  
Ne stores in summer for cold winter heap'd;  
In hunting all his days away he wore;  
Now scorch'd by June, now in November steep'd,  
Now pinch'd by biting January sore,  
He still in woods pursued the libbard and the boar.

As he one morning, long before the dawn,  
Prick'd through the forest to dislodge his prey,  
Deep in the winding bosom of a lawn,  
With wood wild-fring'd, he mark'd a taper's ray,  
That from the beating rain, and wintery fray,  
Did to a lonely cot his steps decoy;  
There, up to earn the needments of the day,  
He found dame Poverty, nor fair nor coy:  
Her he compress'd, and fill'd her with a lusty boy.

Amid the green-wood shade this boy was bred,  
And grew at last a knight of muchel fame,  
Of active mind and vigorous lustyhed,  
The Knight of Arts and Industry by name.  
Earth was his bed, the boughs his roof did frame;  
He knew no beverage but the flowing stream;  
His tasteful well-earn'd food the sylvan game,  
Or the brown fruit with which the woodlands teem:  
The same to him glad summer, or the winter breme.

So pass'd his youthly morning, void of care,  
Wild as the colts that thro' the commons run:  
For him no tender parents troubled were,  
He of the forest seem'd to be the son,  
And certes had been utterly undone;  
But that Minerva pity of him took,  
With all the gods that love the rural wonne,  
That teach to tame the soil and rule the crook;  
Ne did the sacred Nine disdain a gentle look.

Of fertile genius him they nurtur'd well,  
In every science, and in every art,  
By which mankind the thoughtless brutes excel,  
That can or use, or joy, or grace impart,  
Disclosing all the powers of head and heart:  
Ne were the goodly exercises spar'd,  
That brace the nerves, or make the limbs alert,  
And mix elastic force with firmness hard:  
Was never knight on ground mote be with him  
compar'd.

Sometimes, with early morn, he mounted gay  
 The hunter-steed, exulting o'er the dale,  
 And drew the roseat breath of orient day;  
 Sometimes, retiring to the secret vale,  
 Yclad in steel, and bright with burnish'd mail,  
 He strain'd the bow, or toss'd the sounding spear,  
 Or darting on the goal outstripp'd the gale,  
 Or wheel'd the chariot in its mid career, [peer.  
 Or strenuous wrestled hard with many a tough com-

At other times he pry'd through Nature's store,  
 Whate'er she in th' ethereal round contains,  
 Whate'er she hides beneath her verdant floor,  
 The vegetable and the mineral reigns: [mains,  
 Or else he scann'd the globe, those small do-  
 Where restless mortals such a turmoil keep,  
 Its seas, its floods, its mountains, and its plains;  
 But more he search'd the mind, and rous'd from sleep

Those moral seeds whence we heroic actions reap.

Nor would he scorn to stoop from high pursuits  
 Of heavenly Truth, and practise what she taught.  
 Vain is the tree of knowledge without fruits.  
 Sometimes in hand the spade or plough he caught,  
 Forth-calling all with which boon Earth is fraught;  
 Sometimes he ply'd the strong mechanic tool,  
 Or rear'd the fabric from the finest draught;  
 And oft he put himself to Neptune's school,  
 Fighting with winds and waves on the vext ocean pool.

To solace then these rougher toils, he try'd  
 To touch the kindling canvass into life;  
 With Nature his creating pencil vy'd,  
 With Nature joyous at the mimic strife:  
 Or, to such shapes as grac'd Pygmalion's wife,  
 He hew'd the marble; or, with varied fire,  
 He rous'd the trumpet and the martial fife,  
 Or bade the lute sweet tenderness inspire, [lyre.  
 Or verses fram'd that well might wake Apollo's

Accomplish'd thus he from the woods issued,  
 Full of great aims, and bent on bold emprise;  
 The work, which long he in his breast had brew'd,  
 Now to perform he ardent did devise;  
 To wit, a barbarous world to civilize.  
 Earth was till then a boundless forest wild;  
 Nought to be seen but savage wood, and skies;  
 No cities nourish'd arts, no culture smil'd,  
 No government, no laws, no gentle manners mild.

A rugged wight, the worst of brutes, was man;  
 On his own wretched kind he, ruthless, prey'd:  
 The strongest still the weakest over-ran;  
 In every country mighty robbers sway'd,  
 And guile and ruffian force were all their trade.  
 Life was a scene of rapine, want, and woe;  
 Which this brave knight, in noble anger, made  
 To swear, he would the rascal rout o'erthrow,  
 For, by the powers divine, it should no more be so!

It would exceed the purport of my song,  
 To say how this best Sun from orient climes  
 Came beaming life and beauty all along,  
 Before him chasing indolence and crimes.  
 Still as he pass'd, the nations he sublimed,  
 And calls forth arts and virtues with his ray:  
 Then Egypt, Greece, and Rome, their golden  
 times,

Successive had; but now in ruins grey  
 They lie, to slavish sloth and tyranny a prey.

To crown his toils, sir Industry then spread  
 The swelling sail, and made for Britain's coast.  
 A sylvan life till then the natives led,  
 In the brown shades and green-wood forest lost,  
 All careless rambling where it lik'd them most:  
 Their wealth the wild-deer bouncing through the  
 glade;

They lodg'd at large, and liv'd at Nature's cost;  
 Save spear, and bow, withouten other aid;  
 Yet not the Roman steel their naked breast dis-  
 may'd.

He lik'd the soil, he lik'd the clement skies,  
 He lik'd the verdant hills and flowery plains.  
 "Be this my great, my chosen isle," he cries,  
 "This, whilst my labours Liberty sustains,  
 This queen of Ocean all assault disdains."  
 Nor lik'd he less the genius of the land,  
 To freedom apt and persevering pains,  
 Mild to obey, and generous to command,  
 Temper'd by forming Heaven with kindest, frugal  
 hand.

Here, by degrees, his master-work arose,  
 Whatever arts and industry can frame:  
 Whatever finish'd Agriculture knows,  
 Fair queen of arts! from Heaven itself who came  
 When Eden flourished in unspotted fame:  
 And still with her sweet Innocence we find,  
 And tender Peace, and joys without a name,  
 That, while they ravish, tranquillise the mind:  
 Nature and Art, at once, delight and use com-  
 bin'd.

The towns he quicken'd by mechanic arts,  
 And bade the fervent city glow with toil;  
 Bade social Commerce raise renowned marts,  
 Join land to land, and marry soil to soil,  
 Unite the Poles, and, without bloody spoil,  
 Bring home of either Ind the gorgeous stores;  
 Or, should despotic rage the world embroil,  
 Bade tyrants tremble on remotest shores, [roars  
 While o'er th' encircling deep Britannia's thunders

The drooping Muses then he westward call'd,  
 From the fam'd city by Propontic sea,  
 What time the Turk th' enfeebled Grecian  
 thrall'd;

Thence from their cloister'd walks he set them  
 free,  
 And brought them to another Castalie,  
 Where Isis many a famous nourishing breeds;  
 Or where old Cam soft-paces o'er the lea  
 In pensive mood, and tunes his Doric reeds,  
 The whilst his flocks at large the lonely shepherd  
 feeds.

Yet the fine arts were what he finish'd least.  
 For why? They are the quintessence of all,  
 The growth of labouring time, and slow increase  
 Unless, as seldom chances, it should fall,  
 That mighty patrons the coy sisters call  
 Up to the sun-shine of uncumber'd ease, [thral  
 Where no rude care the mousing thought  
 And where they nothing have to do but please.  
 Ah! gracious God! thou know'st they ask no other  
 fees.

But now, alas ! we live too late in time :  
 Our patrons now ev'n grudge that little claim,  
 Except to such as sleek the soothing rhyme ;  
 And yet, forsooth, they wear Mæcenas' name,  
 Poor sons of puffed-up vanity, not fame.  
 Unbroken spirits, cheer ! still, still remains  
 Th' eternal patron, Liberty ; whose flame,  
 While she protects, inspires the noblest strains.  
 The best, and sweetest far, are toil-created gains.

When as the knight had fram'd, in Britain-land  
 A matchless form of glorious government,  
 In which the sovereign laws alone command,  
 Laws 'stablish'd by the public free consent,  
 Whose majesty is to the sceptre lent ;  
 When this great plan, with each dependent art,  
 Was settled firm, and to his heart's content,  
 Then sought he from the toilsome scene to part,  
 And let life's vacant eve breathe quiet through the heart. \

For this he chose a farm in Deva's vale,  
 Where his long alleys peep'd upon the main.  
 In this calm seat he drew the healthful gale,  
 Here mix'd the chief, the patriot, and the swain.  
 The happy monarch of his sylvan train,  
 Here, sided by the guardians of the fold,  
 He walk'd his rounds, and cheer'd his blest  
 domain !

His days, the days of unstain'd nature, roll'd,  
 Replete with peace and joy, like patriarchs of old.

Witness, ye lowing herds, who gave him milk ;  
 Witness, ye flocks, whose woolly vestments far  
 Exceed soft India's cotton, or her silk ;  
 Witness, with autumn charg'd, the nodding car,  
 That homeward came beneath sweet evening's  
 star,  
 Or of September moons the radiance mild.  
 O, hide thy head, abominable War !  
 Of crimes and ruffian-idleness the child  
 From Heaven this life ysprung, from Hell thy glories  
 wild !

Nor from this deep retirement banish'd was  
 Th' amusing care of rural industry.  
 Still as with grateful change the seasons pass,  
 New scenes arise, new landscapes strike the eye, \  
 And all th' enliven'd country beautify :  
 Gay plains extend where marshes slept before ;  
 O'er recent meads th' exulting streamlets fly ;  
 Dark frowning heaths grow bright with Ceres'  
 store, {shore.  
 And woods imbrown the steep, or wave along the

As nearer to his farm you made approach,  
 He polish'd nature with a finer hand :  
 Yet on her beauties durst not art inchoad ;  
 'Tis art's alone these beauties to expand.  
 In graceful dance immingled, o'er the land,  
 Pan, Paleas, Flora, and Pomona play'd :  
 Here too brisk gales the rude wild common fann'd  
 An happy place ; where free, and unafraid,  
 Amid the flowering brakes each cower creature  
 stray'd.

But in prime vigour what can last for ay ?  
 That soul-enfeebling wizard Indolence,  
 I whilom sung, wrought in his works decay :  
 Spread far and wide was his curs'd influence ;

Of public virtue much he dull'd the sense,  
 Ev'n much of private ; ate our spirit out,  
 And fed our rank luxurious vices : whence  
 The land was overlaid with many a lout ;  
 Not as old Fame reports, wise, generous, bold, and  
 stout.

A rage of pleasure madden'd every breast,  
 Down to the lowest lees the ferment ran :  
 To his licentious wish each must be blest,  
 With joy be fever'd ; snatch it as he can.  
 Thus Vice the standard rear'd ; her arrier-ban  
 Corruption call'd, and loud she gave the word,  
 " Mind, mind yourselves ! why should the vulgar  
 man,  
 The lacquey, be more virtuous than his lord ?  
 Enjoy this span of life ! 'tis all the gods afford."

The tidings reach'd to where, in quiet hall,  
 The good old knight enjoy'd well-earn'd repose.  
 " Come, come, sir Knight ! thy children on thee  
 call :  
 Come, save us yet, ere ruin round us close !  
 The demon Indolence thy toils o'erthrows."  
 On this the noble colour stain'd his cheeks,  
 Indignant, glowing through the whitening snows  
 Of venerable eld ; his eye full speaks  
 His ardent soul, and from his couch at once he  
 breaks.

" I will," he cry'd, " so help me God ! destroy  
 That villain Archimage." — His page then  
 straight  
 He to him call'd, a fiery-footed boy,  
 Benempt Dispatch. " My steed be at the gate ;  
 My bard attend ; quick, bring the net of Fate." \*  
 This net was twisted by the sisters three ; [late  
 Which when once cast o'er harden'd wretch, too  
 Repentance comes ; replevy cannot be  
 From the strong iron grasp of vengeful Destiny.

He came, the bard, a little druid-wight,  
 Of wither'd aspect ; but his eye was keen,  
 With sweetness mix'd. In russet brown bedight,  
 As is his sister \* of the copses green,  
 He crept along, unpromising of mien.  
 Gross he who judges so. His soul was fair,  
 Bright as the children of yon azure sheen.  
 True comeliness, which nothing can impair,  
 Dwells in the mind : all else is vanity and glare.

" Come," quoth the knight, " a voice has reach'd  
 mine ear :  
 The demon Indolence threatens overthrow  
 To all that to mankind is good and dear :  
 Come, Philomelus ; let us instant go,  
 O'erturn his bowers, and lay his castle low.  
 Those men, those wretched men ! who will be  
 slaves,  
 Must drink a bitter wrathful cup of woe :  
 But some there be, thy song, as from their graves,  
 Shall raise. Thrice happy he ! who without rigour  
 saves."

Issuing forth, the knight bestrode his steed,  
 Of ardent bay, and on whose front a star [breed  
 Shone blazing bright : sprung from the generous  
 That whirl of active day the rapid car,

\* The nightingale.

He pranc'd along, disdain'd gate or bar.  
 Meantime, the bard on milk-white palfrey rode ;  
 An honest sober beast, that did not mar  
 His meditations, but full softly trode ;  
 And much they moralis'd as thus yfere they yode.

They talk'd of virtue, and of human bliss.  
 What else so fit for man to settle well ?  
 And still their long researches met in this,  
 This *truth of truths*, which nothing can refel :  
 " From virtue's fount the purest joys out-well,  
 Sweet kills of thought that cheer the conscious  
   soul ; [Hell,  
 While vice pours forth the troubled streams of  
 The which, howe'er disguis'd, at last with dole  
 Will, through the tortur'd breast, their fiery torrent  
   roll."

At length it dawn'd, that fatal valley gay, [rear.  
 O'er which high wood-crown'd hills their summits  
 On the cool height awhile our palmers stay,  
 And spite ev'n of themselves their senses cheer ;  
 Then to the wizard's wonne their steps they steer.  
 Like a green isle, it broad beneath them spread,  
 With gardens round, and wandering currents clear,  
 And tufted groves to shade the meadow bed,  
 Sweet airs and song ; and without hurry all seem'd  
   glad.

" As God shall judge me, knight, we must for-  
   give"  
 (The half-enraptur'd Philomelus cry'd)  
 " The frail good man deluded here to live,  
 And in these groves his musing fancy hide,  
 Ah ! nought is pure. It cannot be deny'd,  
 That virtue still some tincture has of vice,  
 And vice of virtue. What should then betide  
 But that our charity be not too nice ?  
 Come, let us those we can to real bliss entice."

" Ay, sicker," quoth the knight, " all flesh is frail,  
 To pleasant sin and joyous dalliance bent ;  
 But let not brutish vice of this avail,  
 And think to 'scape deserved punishment.  
 Justice were cruel weakly to relent ;  
 From Mercy's self she got her sacred glaive ;  
 Grace be to those who can, and will, repent ;  
 But penance long, and dreary, to the slave,  
 Who must in floods of fire his gross foul spirit lave."

Thus, holding high discourse, they came to where  
 The cursed carle was at his wonted trade ;  
 Still tempting heedless men into his snare,  
 In witching wise, as I before have said.  
 But when he saw, in goodly geer array'd,  
 The grave majestic knight approaching nigh,  
 And by his side the bard so sage and staid,  
 His countenance fell ; yet oft his anxious eye  
 Mark'd them, like wily fox who roosted cock doth  
   spy. \

Nathless, with feign'd respect, he bade give back  
 The rabble-rout, and welcom'd them full kind ;  
 Struck with the noble twain, they were not slack  
 His orders to obey, and fall behind.  
 Then he resum'd his song ; and unconfin'd,  
 Pour'd all his music, ran through all his strings :  
 With magic dust their eyne he tries to blind,  
 And virtue's tender airs o'er weakness flings.  
 What pity base his song who so divinely sings !

Elate in thought, he counted them his own,  
 They listen'd so intent with fix'd delight :  
 But they instead, as if transnew'd to stone,  
 Marvell'd he could with such sweet art unite  
 The lights and shades of manners, wrong and  
   right.

Meantime, the silly crowd the charm devour,  
 Wide pressing to the gate. Swift on the knight  
 He darted fierce, to drag him to his bower,  
 Who backening shunn'd his touch, for well he knew  
   its power.

As in throng'd amphitheatre, of old,  
 The wary Retarius trapp'd his foe ;  
 Ev'n so the knight, returning on him bold,  
 At once involv'd him in the *net of woe*, v  
 Whereof I mention made not long ago.  
 Inrag'd at first, he scorn'd so weak a jail,  
 And leapt, and flew, and flounced to and fro ;  
 But when he found that nothing could avail,  
 He set him felly down and gnaw'd his bitter nail.

Alarm'd, th' inferior demons of the place  
 Rais'd rueful shrieks and hideous yells around ;  
 Black stormy clouds deform'd the welkin's face,  
 And from beneath was heard a wailing sound,  
 As of infernal sprites in cavern bound ;  
 A solemn sadness every creature strook,  
 And lightnings flash'd, and horror rock'd the  
   ground : [look

Huge crowds on crowds out-pour'd, with bleemish'd  
 As if on time's last verge this frame of things had  
   shook.

Soon as the short-liv'd tempest was yspent,  
 Steam'd from the jaws of vex'd Avernus' hole,  
 And hush'd the hubbub of the rabblement,  
 Sir Industry the first calm moment stole.  
 " There must," he cry'd, " amidst so vast a shoul,  
 Be some who are not tainted at the heart,  
 Not poison'd quite by this same villain's bowl :  
 Come then, my bard, thy heavenly fire impart ;  
 Touch soul with soul, till forth the latent spirit start."

The bard obey'd ; and taking from his side,  
 Where it in seemly sort depending hung,  
 His British harp, its speaking strings he try'd,  
 The which with skilful touch he deftly strung,  
 Till tinkling in clear symphony they rung.  
 Then, as he felt the Muses come along,  
 Light o'er the chords his raptur'd hand he flung. |  
 And play'd a prelude to his rising song :  
 The whilst, like midnight mute, ten thousands round  
   him throng.

Thus, ardent, burst his strain, —  
   " Ye helpless race,  
 Dire-labouring here to smother reason's ray,  
 That lights our Maker's image in our face,  
 And gives us wide o'er Earth unquestion'd sway ;  
 What is th' ador'd Supreme Perfection, say ?  
 What, but eternal never-resting soul,  
 Almighty power, and all-directing day ;  
 By whom each atom stirs, the planets roll ;  
 Who fills, surrounds, informs, and agitates the whole."

" Come, to the beaming God your hearts unfold !  
 Draw from its fountain life ! 'tis thence, alone,  
 We can excel. Up from unfeeling mould,  
 To seraphs burning round th' Almighty's throne."

Life rising still on life, in higher tone,  
Perfection forms, and with perfection bliss.  
In universal nature this clear shown,  
Nor needeth proof; to prove it were, I wis,  
To prove the base world excels the brute  
abyss.

"Is not the field, with lively culture green,  
A sight more joyous than the dead morass?  
Do not the skies, with active ether clean,  
And fann'd by sprightly zephyrs, far surpass  
The foul November fogs, and slumberous mass,  
With which sad Nature veils her drooping face?  
Does not the mountain-stream, as clear as glass,  
Gay dancing on, the putrid pool disgrace?  
Is same in all holds true, but chief in human  
race.

"It was not by vile loitering in ease  
That Greece obtain'd the brighter palm of art,  
That soft yet ardent Athens learnt to please,  
To keen the wit, and to sublime the heart,  
In all supreme! complete in every part!  
It was not thence majestic Rome arose,  
And o'er the nations shook her conquering dart:  
For sluggard's brow the laurel never grows,  
None is not the child of indolent repose.

"Had unambitious mortals minded nought,  
But in loose joy their time to wear away;  
Had they alone the lap of dalliance sought,  
Lest'd on her pillow their dull heads to lay,  
Rude Nature's state had been our state to-day;  
No cities e'er their towery fronts had rais'd,  
No arts had made us opulent and gay;  
With brother-brutes the human race had graz'd;  
No e'er had soar'd to fame, none honour'd been,  
None prais'd.

Great Homer's song had never fir'd the breast  
To thirst of glory, and heroic deeds;  
Weet Maro's Muse, sunk in inglorious rest,  
Lad silent slept amid the Mincian reeds:  
No wits of modern time had told their beads,  
No monkish legions been their only strains;  
Nor Milton's Eden had lain wrapt in weeds,  
Nor Shakespeare stroll'd and laugh'd with War-  
wick swains,  
Nor had my master Spenser charm'd his Mulla's  
plains.

Dumb too had been the sage historic Muse,  
And perish'd all the sons of ancient fame;  
Those starry lights of virtue, that diffuse  
Through the dark depth of time their vivid flame,  
Had all been lost with such as have no name.  
Who then had scorn'd his ease for others' good?  
Who then had toil'd rapacious men to tame?  
Who in the public breach devoted stood,  
For his country's cause been prodigal of blood?

But should your hearts to fame unfeeling be,  
Right I read, your pleasure all require:  
Then hear how best may be obtain'd this fee,  
How best enjoy'd this nature's wide desire.  
Oil, and be glad! let Industry inspire  
To your quicken'd limbs her buoyant breath!  
Who does not act is dead; absorbent entire  
In miry sloth, no pride, no joy he hath:  
Saden-hearted men, to be in love with death!

"Ah! what avail the largest gifts of Heaven,  
When drooping health and spirits go amiss?  
How tasteless then whatever can be given!  
Health is the vital principle of bliss,  
And exercise of health. In proof of this,  
Behold the wretch, who slugs his life away, (  
Soon swallow'd in disease's sad abyss;  
While he whom toil has brac'd, or manly play,  
Has light as air each limb, each thought as clear as  
day.

"O, who can speak the vigorous joy of health?  
Unclogg'd the body, unobscur'd the mind:  
The morning rises gay, with pleasing stealth,  
The temperate evening falls serene and kind.  
In health the wiser brutes true gladness find.  
See! how the younglings frisk along the meads,  
As May comes on, and wakes the balmy wind;  
Rampant with life, their joy all joy exceeds:  
Yet what but high-strung health this dancing plea-  
saunce breeds?

"But here, instead, is foster'd every ill,  
Which or distemper'd minds or bodies know.  
Come then, my kindred spirits! do not spill  
Your talents here. This place is but a show,  
Whose charms delude you to the den of woe:  
Come, follow me, I will direct you right,  
Where pleasure's roses, void of serpents, grow,  
Sincere as sweet; come, follow this good knight,  
And you will bless the day that brought him to your  
sight.

[camps;  
"Some he will lead to courts, and some to  
To senates some, and public sage debates,  
Where, by the solemn gleam of midnight-lamps,  
The world is pois'd, and manag'd mighty states;  
To high discovery some, that new-creates  
The face of Earth; some to the thriving mart;  
Some to the rural reign, and softer fates;  
To the sweet Muses some, who raise the heart;  
All glory shall be yours, all nature, and all art.

"There are, I see, who listen to my lay,  
Who wretched sigh for virtue, but despair.  
'All may be done,' methinks I hear them say,  
'Ev'n death despis'd by generous actions fair;  
All, but for those who to these bowers repair,  
Their every power dissolv'd in luxury,  
To quit of torpid sluggishness the lair,  
And from the powerful arms of sloth get free.  
'Tis rising from the dead:—Alas!—it cannot be!

"Would you then learn to dissipate the band  
Of these huge threatening difficulties dire,  
That in the weak man's way like lions stand,  
His soul appall, and damp his rising fire?  
Resolve, resolve, and to be men aspire.  
Exert that noblest privilege, alone,  
Here to mankind indulg'd: controul desire:  
Let godlike Reason, from her sovereign throne,  
Speak the commanding word—*I will*—and it is  
done.

"Heavens! can you then thus waste, in shame-  
ful wise,  
Your few important days of trial here?  
Heirs of eternity! yborn to rise  
Through endless states of being, still more near  
To bliss approaching, and perfection clear,  
H h 2



Can you renounce a fortune so sublime,  
Such glorious hopes, your backward steps to steer,  
And roll, with vilest brutes, thro' mud and slime?  
No! no! — Your heaven-touch'd heart disdains the  
sordid crime!"

"Enough! enough!" they cry'd — straight from  
the crowd

The better sort on wings of transport fly:  
As when amid the lifeless summits proud  
Of Alpine cliffs, where to the gelid sky  
Snows pil'd on snows in wintry torpours lie,  
The rays divine of vernal Phoebus play;  
Th' awaken'd heaps, in streamlets from on high,  
Rous'd into action, lively leap away, [gay.  
Glad warbling through the vales, in their new being

Not less the life, the vivid joy serene,  
That lighted up these new-created men,  
Than that which wings th' exulting spirit clean,  
When, just deliver'd from his fleshly den,  
It soaring seeks its native skies agen:  
How light its essence! how unlogg'd its powers,  
Beyond the blazon of my mortal pen!  
Ev'n so we glad forsook the sinful bowers,  
Ev'n such enraptur'd life, such energy was ours.

But far the greater part, with rage inflam'd,  
Dire-mutter'd curses, and blasphem'd high Jove.  
"Ye sons of hate!" they bitterly exclaim'd,  
"What brought you to this seat of peace and love?  
While with kind nature, here amid the grove,  
We pass'd the harmless sabbath of our time,  
What to disturb it could, fell men, emove  
Your barbarous hearts? Is happiness a crime?  
Then do the fiends of Hell rule in yon Heaven  
sublime."

"Ye impious wretches," quoth the knight in  
wrath,

"Your happiness behold!" Then straight a wand  
He wav'd, an anti-magic power that hath,  
Truth from illusive falsehood to command,  
Sudden the landskip sinks on every hand;  
The pure quick streams are marshy puddles found;  
On baleful heaths the groves all blacken'd stand;  
And, o'er the weedy foul abhorred ground,  
Snakes, adders, toads, each loathsome creature  
crawls around.

And here and there, on trees by lightning scath'd,  
Unhappy wights who loathed life yhung;  
Or, in fresh gore and recent murder bath'd,  
They weltering lay; or else, infuriate flung  
Into the gloomy flood, while ravens sung  
The funeral dirge, they down the torrent roll'd:  
These, by distemper'd blood to madness stung,  
Had doom'd themselves; whence oft, when night  
controll'd

The world, returning hither their sad spirits howl'd.

Meantime a moving scene was open laid;  
That lazar-house, I whilom in my lay  
Depainted have, its horrors deep-display'd,  
And gave unnumber'd wretches to the day,  
Who tossing there in squalid misery lay.  
Soon as of sacred light th' unwonted smile  
Pour'd on these living catacombs its ray,  
Through the drear caverns stretching many a mile,  
The sick up-rais'd their heads, and dropp'd their

"O, Heaven!" they cry'd, "and do we ever  
more see

Yon blessed Sun, and this green Earth so fair?  
Are we from noisome damps of pest-house fire?  
And drink our souls the sweet ethereal air?  
O, thou! or knight, or god! who boldest there  
That fiend, oh, keep him in eternal chains!  
But what for us, the children of despair,  
Brought to the brink of Hell, what hope remain?  
Repentance does itself but aggravate our pains."

The gentle knight, who saw their rueful case,  
Let fall adown his silver beard some tears.  
"Certes," quoth he, "it is not ev'n in grace,  
T' undo the past, and eke your broken years:  
Nathless, to nobler worlds Repentance rear,  
With humble hope, her eye; to her is given  
A power the truly contrite heart that cheers;  
She quells the brand by which the rocks are riven:  
She more than merely softens, she rejoices Heaven.

"Then patient bear the sufferings you have earn'd  
And by these sufferings purify the mind;  
Let wisdom be by past misconduct learn'd:  
Or pious die, with penitence resign'd;  
And to a life more happy and refin'd,  
Doubt not, you shall, new creatures, yet arise.  
Till then, you may expect in me to find  
One who will wipe your sorrow from your eyes.  
One who will soothe your pangs, and wing you to  
the skies."

They silent heard, and pour'd their thanks in tears.  
"For you," resum'd the knight, with stern  
tone,

"Whose hard dry hearts th' obdurate deny  
That villain's gifts will cost you many a groan;  
In dolorous mansion long you must bemoan  
His fatal charms, and weep your stains away:  
Till, soft and pure as infant goodness grown,  
You feel a perfect change: then, who can say,  
What grace may yet shine forth in Heaven's eternal  
day?"

This said, his powerful wand he wav'd arow:  
Instant, a glorious angel-train descends,  
The Charities, to wit, of rosy hue;  
Sweet love their looks a gentle radiance lend,  
And with seraphic flame compassion blends.  
At once, delighted, to their charge they fly:  
When, lo! a goodly hospital ascends;  
In which they bade each lenient aid be nigh,  
That could the sick-bed smoothe of that sad com-  
pany.

It was a worthy edifying sight,  
And gives to human-kind peculiar grace,  
To see kind hands attending day and night,  
With tender ministry, from place to place.  
Some prop the head; some from the pallid face  
Wipe off the faint cold dews weak nature shed  
Some reach the healing draught: the whilst  
chase

The fear supreme, around their soften'd beds,  
Some holy man by prayer all opening Heaven  
preds.

Attended by a glad acclaiming train,  
Of those he rescued had from gaping Hell,  
Then turn'd the knight; and, to his hall again  
Soft-pacing, sought of Peace the money cell:

Yet down his cheeks the gems of pity fell,  
To see the helpless wretches that remain'd,  
There left through delves and deserts dire to yell;  
Amaz'd, their looks with pale dismay were stain'd,  
And spreading wide their hands they meek repent-  
ance feign'd.

But, ah! their scorned day of grace was past:  
For (horrible to tell!) a desert wild  
Before them stretch'd, bare, comfortless, and vast,  
With gibbets, bones, and carcases defil'd.  
There nor trim field, nor lively culture smil'd;  
Nor waving shade was seen, nor fountain fair;  
But sands abrupt on sands lay loosely pil'd,  
Through which they floundering toil'd with pain-  
ful care, [less air.  
Whilst Phœbus smote them sore, and fir'd the cloud-

Then, varying to a joyless land of bogs,  
The sadden'd country a grey waste appear'd;  
Where nought but putrid streams and noisome fogs  
For ever hung on drizzly Auster's beard;  
Or else the ground, by piercing Caurus sear'd,  
Was jagg'd with frost, or heap'd with glazed  
snow; [steer'd,  
Through these extremes a ceaseless round they  
By cruel fiends still hurry'd to and fro, [moe.  
Suaunt Beggary, and Scorn, with many hell-hounds

The first was with base dunghill rage yclad,  
Tainting the gale, in which they flutter'd light;  
Of morbid hue his features, sunk, and sad;  
His hollow eyne shook forth a sickly light;  
And o'er his lank jaw-bone, in piteous plight,  
His black rough beard was matted rank and vile;  
Direful to see! an heart-appalling sight!  
Meantime foul scurf and blotches him defile;  
And dogs, where'er he went, still barked all the  
while.

The other was a fell despightful fiend:  
Hell holds none worse in baleful bower below:  
By pride, and wit, and rage, and rancour keen'd;  
Of man alike, if good or bad, the foe:  
With nose up-turn'd, he always made a show  
As if he smelt some nauseous scent; his eye  
Was cold, and keen, like blast from boreal snow;  
And taunts he casten forth most bitterly.  
Each were the twain that off drove this ungodly fry.

Ev'n so through Brentford town, a town of mud,  
An herd of brisly swine is prick'd along;  
The filthy beasts, that never chew the cud,  
Still grunt, and squeak, and sing their troublous  
song,

And oft they plunge themselves the mire among:  
But ay the ruthless driver goads them on,  
And ay of barking dogs the bitter throng  
Makes them renew their unmelodious moan;  
Never find they rest from their unresting fone.

## ANCIENT AND MODERN ITALY COMPARED:

BEING THE FIRST PART OF

*LIBERTY,*

A POEM.

*The Contents of Part I.*

The following poem is thrown into the form of a poetical vision. Its scene the ruins of ancient Rome. The goddess of Liberty, who is supposed to speak through the whole, appears, characterized as British Liberty. Gives a view of ancient Italy, and particularly of republican Rome, in all her magnificence and glory. This contrasted by modern Italy; its valleys, mountains, culture, cities, people: the difference appearing strongest in the capital city, Rome. The ruins of the great works of Liberty more magnificent than the borrowed pomp of Oppression; and from them revived Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture. The old Romans apostrophized, with regard to the several melancholy changes in Italy: Horace, Tully, and Virgil, with regard to their Tibur, Tusculum, and Naples. That once finest and most ornamented part of Italy, all along the coast of Baïæ, how changed. This desolation of Italy applied to Britain. Address to the goddess of Liberty, that she would deduce from the first ages, her chief establishments, the description of which constitute the subject of the following parts of this poem. She assents, and commands what she says to be sung in Britain; whose happiness, arising from freedom, and a limited monarchy, she marks. An immediate vision attends, and paints her words. Invocation.

O my lamented Talbot! while with thee  
The Muse gay rov'd the glad Hesperian round,  
And drew th' inspiring breath of ancient arts;  
Ah! little thought she her returning verse  
Should sing our darling subject to thy shade.  
And does the mystic veil, from mortal beam,  
Involve those eyes where every virtue smil'd,  
And all thy father's candid spirit shone?  
The light of reason, pure, without a cloud;  
Full of the generous heart, the mild regard;  
Honour disdaining blemish, cordial faith,  
And limpid truth, that looks the very soul.  
But to the death of mighty nations turn,  
My strain; be there absorpt the private tear.  
Musing, I lay; warm from the sacred walks,  
Where at each step imagination burns:  
While scatter'd wide around, awful, and hoar,  
Lies, a vast monument, once glorious Rome,  
The tomb of empire! ruins! that efface  
Whate'er, of finish'd, modern pomp can boast.  
Snatch'd by these wonders to that world where thought

Unfetter'd ranges, Fancy's magic hand  
Led me anew o'er all the solemn scene,  
Still in the mind's pure eye more solemn drest.  
When straight, methought, the fair majestic power  
Of Liberty appear'd. Not, as of old,  
Extended in her hand the cap, and rod,  
Whose slave-enlarging touch gave double life:

But her bright temples bound with British oak,  
And naval honours nodded on her brow.  
Sublime of port : loose o'er her shoulder flow'd  
Her sea-green robe, with constellations gay.  
An island-goddess now ; and her high care  
The queen of isles, the mistress of the main.  
My heart beat filial transport at the sight ;  
And, as she mov'd to speak, th' awakened Muse  
Listen'd intense. A while she look'd around,  
With mournful eye the well-known ruins mark'd,  
And then, her sighs repressing, thus began.

" Mine are these wonders, all thou see'st is mine ;

But, ah, how chang'd ! the falling poor remains  
Of what exalted once th' Ausonian shore. [gloom,  
Look back through time ; and, rising from the  
Mark the dread scene, that paints what'er I say.

" The great republic see ! that glow'd, sublime,  
With the mixt freedom of a thousand states :  
Rais'd on the thrones of kings her curule chair,  
And by her fasces aw'd the subject world.  
See busy millions quickening all the land,  
With cities throng'd, and teeming culture high :  
For Nature then smiled on her free-born sons,  
And pour'd the plenty that belongs to men.  
Behold, the country cheering, villas rise,  
In lively prospect ; — by the secret lapse  
Of brooks now lost and streams renown'd in song :  
In Umbria's closing vales, or on the brow  
Of her brown hills that breathe the scented gale :  
On Baïæ's viny coast ; where peaceful seas,  
Fann'd by kind zephyrs, ever kiss the shore ;  
And suns unclouded shine, through purest air :  
Or in the spacious neighbourhood of Rome ;  
Far-shining upward to the Sabine hills,  
To Anio's roar, and Tibur's olive shade ;  
To where Præneste lifts her airy brow ;  
Or downward spreading to the sunny shore,  
Where Alba breathes the freshness of the main.

" See distant mountains leave their valleys dry,  
And o'er the proud arcade their tribute pour,  
To lave imperial Rome. For ages laid,  
Deep, massy, firm, diverging every way,  
With tombs of heroes sacred, see her roads :  
By various nations trod, and suppliant kings ;  
With legions flaming, or with triumph gay.

" Full in the centre of these wondrous works,  
The pride of Earth ! Rome in her glory see !  
Behold her demigods, in senate met ;  
All head to counsel, and all heart to act :  
The common-weal inspiring every tongue  
With fervent eloquence, unbrib'd, and bold ;  
Ere tame corruption taught the servile herd  
To rank obedient to a master's voice.

" Her forum see, warm, popular, and loud,  
In trembling wonder hushed, when the two sires\*,  
As they the private father greatly quell'd,  
Stood up the public fathers of the state.  
See Justice judging there, in human shape.  
Hark, how with Freedom's voice it thunders high,  
Or in soft murmurs sinks to Tully's tongue.

" Her tribes, her census, see ; her generous troops,  
Whose pay was glory, and their best reward,  
Free for their country and for me to die ;  
Ere mercenary murder grew a trade.

" Mark, as the purple triumph waves along,  
The highest pomp and lowest fall of life.

" Her festive games, the school of heroes, see ;

Her circus, ardent with contending youth ;  
Her streets, her temples, palaces, and baths ;  
Full of fair forms, of beauty's eldest-born,  
And of a people cast in virtue's mould.  
While sculpture lives around, and Asian bill :  
Lend their best stores to heave the pillar'd dome :  
All that to Roman strength the softer touch  
Of Grecian art can join. But language fails  
To paint this sun, this centre of mankind ;  
Where every virtue, glory, treasure, art,  
Attracted strong, in heighten'd lustre met.

" Need I the contrast mark ? unjoyous view !

A land in all, in government, in arts,  
In virtue, genius, earth and heaven, rever'd,  
Who but, these far-fam'd ruins to behold,  
Proofs of a people, whose heroic aims  
Soar'd far above the little selfish sphere  
Of doubting modern life ; who but, inflam'd  
With classic zeal, these consecrated scenes  
Of men and deeds to trace, — unhappy land,  
Would trust thy wilds, and cities loose of sway ?

" Are these the vales, that, once, exulting state  
In their warm bosom fed ? the mountains these,  
On whose high-blooming sides my sons, of old,  
I bred to glory ? the dejected towns,  
Where, mean, and sordid, life can scarce subsist,  
The scenes of ancient opulence, and pomp ?

" Come ! by whatever sacred name disguis'd,  
Oppression, come ! and in thy works rejoice !  
See Nature's richest plains to putrid fens  
Turn'd by thy fury. From their cheerful bounds  
See raz'd th' enlivening village, farm, and seat.  
First, rural toil, by thy rapacious hand  
Robb'd of his poor reward, resign'd the plough ;  
And now he dares not turn the noxious glebe.  
'Tis thine entire. The lonely swain himself,  
Who loves at large along the grassy downs  
His flocks to pasture, thy drear champion flies.  
Far as the sickening eye can sweep around,  
'Tis all one desert, desolate, and grey,  
Gras'd by the sullen buffalo alone ;  
And where the rank uncultivated growth  
Of rotting ages taints the passing gale.  
Beneath the baleful blast the city pines,  
Or sinks enfeebled, or infected burns.  
Beneath it mourns the solitary road,  
Roll'd in rude mazes o'er th' abandon'd waste ;  
While ancient ways, ingulph'd, are seen no more.

" Such thy dire plains, thou self-destroyer ! to  
To human-kind ! Thy mountains too, profuse,  
Where savage nature blooms, seem their sad plains  
To raise against thy desolating rod.  
There on the breezy brow, where thriving states,  
And famous cities, once, to the pleas'd Sun,  
Far other scenes of rising culture spread,  
Pale shine thy ragged towns. Neglected round,  
Each harvest pines ; the livid, lean produce  
Of heartless labour : while thy hated joys,  
Not proper pleasure, lift the lazy hand,  
Better to sink in sloth the woes of life,  
Than wake their rage with unavailing toil.  
Hence drooping Art almost to Nature leaves  
The rude unguided year. Thin wave the gifts  
Of yellow Ceres, thin the radiant blush  
Of orchard reddens in the warmest ray.  
To weedy wildness run, no rural wealth  
(Such as dictators fed) the garden pour.  
Crude the wild olive flows, and foul the vine ;  
Nor juice Cœcubian, nor Falernian, more,  
Streams life and joy, save in the Muse's bowl.

Unseconded by art, the spinning race  
 Draw the bright thread in vain, and idly toil.  
 In vain, forlorn in wilds, the citron blows;  
 And flowering plants perfume the desert gale.  
 Through the vile thorn the tender myrtle twines,  
 Inglorious droops the laurel, dead to song,  
 And long a stranger to the hero's brow. [fields,

"Nor half thy triumph this: cast, from brute  
 Into the haunts of men thy ruthless eye.  
 There buxom Plenty never turns her horn;  
 The grace and virtue of exterior life,  
 No clean convenience reigns; ev'n Sleep itself,  
 Least delicate of powers, reluctant, there,  
 Lays on the bed impure his heavy head.  
 Thy horrid walk! dead, empty, unadorn'd,  
 See streets whose echoes never know the voice  
 Of cheerful Hurry, Commerce many-tongu'd,  
 And Art mechanic at his various task,  
 Fervent, employ'd. Mark the desponding race,  
 Of occupation void, as void of hope;  
 Hope, the glad ray, glanc'd from Eternal Good,  
 That life enlivens, and exalts its powers,  
 With views of fortune—madness all to them!  
 By thee relentless seiz'd their better joys,  
 To the soft aid of cordial airs they fly,  
 Breathing a kind oblivion o'er their woes,  
 And love and music melt their souls away.  
 From feeble Justice see how rash Revenge,  
 Trembling, the balance snatches; and the sword,  
 Fearful himself, to venal ruffians gives.  
 See where God's dark, nursing murder, stands,  
 With the red touch of dark assassins stain'd.

"But chief let Rome, the mighty city! speak  
 The full-exerted genius of thy reign.  
 Behold her rise amid the lifeless waste,  
 Expiring Nature all corrupted round;  
 While the lone Tyber, through the desert plain,  
 Winds his waste stores, and sullen sweeps along.  
 Watch'd from my fragments, in unsolid pomp,  
 Mark how the temple glares; and, artful drest,  
 Unus'd, draws the superstitious train.  
 Mark how the palace lifts a lying front,  
 Concealing often, in magnific jail,  
 Proud Want; a deep unanimated gloom!  
 And oft adjoining to the drear abode  
 Of Misery, whose melancholy walls  
 Seem its voracious grandeur to reproach.  
 Within the city bounds, the desert see.  
 See the rank vine o'er subterranean roofs,  
 Indecent, spread; beneath whose fretted gold  
 Once, exulting, flow'd. The people mark,  
 Fatchless, while fir'd by me; to public good  
 Necessarily firm, just, generous, brave,  
 Afraid of nothing but unworthy life,  
 Glate with glory, an heroic soul  
 Known to the vulgar breast: behold them now  
 A thin despairing number, all-subdued,  
 The slaves of slaves, by superstition fool'd,  
 By vice unmann'd and a licentious rule,  
 In guile ingenious, and in murder brave.  
 Such in one land, beneath the same fair clime,  
 Thy sons, Oppression, are; and such were mine.

"Ev'n with thy labour'd pomp, for whose vain  
 show  
 Deluded thousands starve; all age begrim'd,  
 Torn, robb'd, and scatter'd in unnumber'd sacks,  
 And by the tempest of two thousand years  
 Continual shaken, let my ruins vie.  
 These roads, that yet the Roman hand assert,

Beyond the weak repair of modern toil;  
 These fractur'd arches, that the chiding stream  
 No more delighted hear; these rich remains  
 Of marbles now unknown, where shines imbib'd  
 Each parent ray; these massy columns, hew'd  
 From Afric's farthest shore: one granite all,  
 These obelisks high-towering to the sky,  
 Mysterious mark'd with dark Egyptian lore;  
 These endless wonders that this sacred way\*  
 Illumine still, and consecrate to fame;  
 These fountains, vases, urns, and statues, charg'd  
 With the fine stores of art-completing Greece.  
 Mine is, besides, thy every later boast:  
 Thy Buonaroti, thy Palladio mine †;  
 And mine the fair designs, which Raphael's soul  
 O'er the live canvass, emanating, breath'd.

"What would you say, ye conquerors of Earth!  
 Ye Romans! could you raise the laurel'd head;  
 Could you the country see, by seas of blood,  
 And the dread toil of ages, won so dear;  
 Your pride, your triumph, and supreme delight!  
 For whose defence oft, in the doubtful hour,  
 You rush'd with rapture down the gulph of fate,  
 Of death ambitious! till by aweful deeds,  
 Virtues, and courage, that amaze mankind,  
 The queen of nations rose; possess of all  
 Which Nature, Art, and Glory could bestow:  
 What would you say, deep in the last abyss  
 Of slavery, vice, and unambitious want,  
 Thus to behold her sunk? Your crowded plains,  
 Void of their cities; unadorn'd your hills;  
 Ungrac'd your lakes; your ports to ships unknown;  
 Your lawless floods, and your abandon'd streams:  
 These could you know? these could you love  
 again?

Thy Tibur, Horace, could it now inspire,  
 Content, poetic ease, and rural joy,  
 Soon bursting into song; while through the groves  
 Of headlong Anio, dashing to the vale,  
 In many a tortur'd stream, you mus'd along?  
 Yon wild retreat, where Superstition dreams,  
 Could, Tully, you your Tusculum ‡ believe?  
 And could you deem yon naked hills, that form,  
 Fam'd in old song, the ship-forsaken bay §,  
 Your Formian shore? Once the delight of Earth,  
 Where Art and Nature, ever smiling, join'd  
 On the gay land to lavish all their stores.  
 How chang'd, how vacant, Virgil, wide around,  
 Would now your Naples seem! Disaster'd less  
 By black Vesuvius thundering o'er the coast  
 His midnight earthquakes, and his mining fires,  
 Than by despotic rage ||: that inward gnaws,  
 A native foe: a foreign, tears without.  
 First from your flatter'd Cæsars this began:  
 Till, doom'd to tyrants an eternal prey,  
 Thin-peopled spreads, at last, the syren plain ¶,  
 That the dire soul of Hannibal disarm'd;

\* Via Sacra.

† M. Angelo Buonaroti, Palladio, and Raphael  
 d'Urbino; the three great modern masters in scul-  
 pture, architecture, and painting.

‡ Tusculum is reckoned to have stood at a place  
 now called Grotto Ferrata, a convent of monks.

§ The bay of Mola (anciently Formiæ), into  
 which Homer brings Ulysses and his companions.  
 Near Formiæ Cicero had a villa.

|| Naples then under the Austrian government.

¶ Campagna Felice, adjoining to Capua.

And wrapt in weeds the shore of Venus lies. \*  
 There Baïæ sees no more the joyous throng ;  
 Her bank all-beaming with the pride of Rome :  
 No generous vines now bask along the hills,  
 Where sport the breezes of the Tyrrhene main :  
 With baths and temples mix'd, no villas rise ;  
 Nor, art sustain'd amid reluctant waves,  
 Draw the cool murmurs of the breathing deep :  
 No spreading ports their sacred arms extend :  
 No mighty moles the big intrusive storm,  
 From the calm station, roll resounding back.  
 An almost total desolation sits,  
 A dreary stillness, saddening o'er the coast ;  
 Where, when soft suns and tepid winters rose †,  
 Rejoicing crowds inhal'd the balm of peace ;  
 Where city'd hill to hill reflected blaze ;  
 And where with Ceres, Bacchus wont to hold  
 A genial strife. Her youthful form, robust,  
 Ev'n Nature yields ; by fire and earthquake rent :  
 Whose stately cities in the dark abrupt  
 Swallow'd at once, or vile in rubbish laid,  
 A nest for serpents ; from the red abyss  
 New hills, explosive, thrown ; the Lucrine lake  
 A reedy pool ; and all to Cuma's point,  
 The sea recovering his usurp'd domain,  
 And pour'd triumphant o'er the bury'd dome.

" Hence, Britain, learn ; my best-established, last,  
 And more than Greece, or Rome, my steady reign ;  
 The land where, king and people equal bound  
 By guardian laws, my fullest blessings flow ;  
 And where my jealous unsubmitting soul,  
 The dread of tyrants ! burns in every breast :  
 Learn hence, if such the miserable fate  
 Of an heroic race, the masters once  
 Of human-kind ; what, when depriv'd of me,  
 How grievous must be thine ? In spite of climes,  
 Whose sun-enliven'd ether wakes the soul  
 To higher powers ; in spite of happy soils,  
 That, but by labour's slightest aid impell'd,  
 With treasures teem to thy cold clime unknown ;  
 If there desponding fail the common arts,  
 And sustenance of life : could life itself,  
 Far less a thoughtless tyrant's hollow pomp,  
 Subsist with thee ? Against depressing skies,  
 Join'd to full-spread Oppression's cloudy brow,  
 How could thy spirits hold ? where vigour find,  
 Forc'd fruits to tear from their unnative soil ?  
 Or, storing every harvest in thy ports,  
 To plow the dreadful all-producing wave ?"

Here paus'd the goddess. By the pause assur'd,  
 In trembling accents thus I mov'd my prayer :  
 " Oh, first, and most benevolent of powers !  
 Come from eternal splendours, here on Earth,  
 Against despotic pride, and rage, and lust,  
 To shield mankind ; to raise them to assert  
 The native rights and honour of their race :  
 Teach me, thy lowest subject, but in zeal  
 Yielding to none, the progress of thy reign,  
 And with a strain from thee enrich the Muse.  
 As thee alone she serves, her patron, thou,  
 And great inspirer be ! then will she joy,

\* The coast of Baïæ, which was formerly adorned with the works mentioned in the following lines ; and where, amidst many magnificent ruins, those of a temple erected to Venus are still to be seen.

† All along this coast the ancient Romans had their winter retreats ; and several populous cities stood.

Through narrow life her lot, and private shade ;  
 And when her venal voice she barters vile,  
 Or to thy open or thy secret foes,  
 May ne'er those sacred raptures touch her more,  
 By slavish hearts unfelt ! and may her song  
 Sink in oblivion with the nameless crew !  
 Vermin of state ! to thy o'erflowing light  
 That owe their being, yet betray thy cause."

Then, condescending kind, the heavenly power  
 Return'd : — " What here, suggested by the scene,  
 I slight unfold, record and sing at home,  
 In that best isle, where (so we spirits move)  
 With one quick effort of my will I am.  
 There Truth, unlicens'd, walks ; and dares across  
 Ev'n kings themselves, the monarchs of the free !  
 Fix'd on my rock, there, an indulgent race  
 O'er Britons wield the sceptre of their choice ;  
 And there, to finish what his sires began,  
 A prince behold ! for me who burns sincere,  
 Ev'n with a subject's zeal. He my great work  
 Will parent-like sustain ; and added give  
 The touch, the Graces and the Muses owe.  
 For Britain's glory swells his panting breast ;  
 And ancient arts he emulous revolves :  
 His pride to let the smiling heart abroad,  
 Through clouds of pomp, that but conceal the man ;  
 To please, his pleasure ; bounty, his delight ;  
 And all the soul of Titus dwells in him."

Hail, glorious theme ! But how, alas ! shall verse,  
 From the crude stores of mortal language drawn,  
 How faint and tedious, sing, what, piercing deep,  
 The goddess flash'd at once upon my soul.  
 For, clear precision all, the tongue of gods,  
 Is harmony itself ; to every ear  
 Familiar known, like light to every eye.  
 Meantime disclosing ages, as she spoke,  
 In long succession pour'd their empires forth ;  
 Scene after scene, the human drama spread ;  
 And still th' embodied picture rose to sight.

Oh thou, to whom the Muses owe their flame ;  
 Who bidd'st, beneath the Pole, Parnassus rise,  
 And Hippocrenë flow ; with thy bold ease,  
 The striking force, the lightning of thy thought,  
 And thy strong phrase, that rolls profound, and  
 clear ;

Oh, gracious goddess ! re-inspire my song ;  
 While I, to nobler than poetic fame  
 Aspiring, thy commands to Britons bear.

## GREECE :

BEING THE SECOND PART OF

## LIBERTY,

A POEM.

### The Contents of Part II.

Liberty traced from the pastoral ages, and the first uniting of neighbouring families into civil government. The several establishments of Liberty, in Egypt, Persia, Phœnicia, Palestine, slightly touched upon, down to her great establishment in Greece. Geographical description of Greece. Sparta and Athens, the two principal states of Greece, described. Influence of Liberty over all the Grecian states ; with regard to their government, their politeness, their virtues, their arts and sciences. The vast superiority it gave

them, in point of force and bravery, over the Persians, exemplified by the action of Thermopylae, the battle of Marathon, and the retreat of the ten thousand. Its full exertion, and most beautiful effects in Athens. Liberty the source of free philosophy. The various schools which took their rise from Socrates. Enumeration of fine arts : eloquence, poetry, music, sculpture, painting, and architecture ; the effects of Liberty in Greece, and brought to their utmost perfection there. Transition to the modern state of Greece. Why Liberty declined, and was at last entirely lost among the Greeks. Concluding reflection.

Thus spoke the goddess of the fearless eye ;  
 And at her voice, renew'd, the vision rose.  
 " First in the dawn of time, with eastern swains,  
 In woods, and tents, and cottages, I liv'd ;  
 While on from plain to plain they led their flocks,  
 In search of clearer spring, and fresher field.  
 These, as increasing families disclos'd  
 The tender state, I taught an equal sway.  
 Few were offences, properties, and laws.  
 Beneath the rural portal, palm o'erspread,  
 The father-senate met. There Justice dealt,  
 With reason then and equity the same,  
 Free as the common air, her prompt decree ;  
 Nor yet had stain'd her sword with subject's blood.  
 The simpler arts were all their simple wants  
 And urg'd to light. But instant, these supply'd,  
 Another set of fonder wants arose,  
 And other arts with them of finer aim ;  
 All, from refining want to want impell'd,  
 The mind by thinking push'd her latent powers,  
 And life began to glow, and arts to shine.  
 " At first, on brutes alone the rustic war  
 Launch'd the rude spear ; swift, as he glar'd along,  
 In the grim lion, or the robber-wolf.  
 Or then young sportive life was void of toil,  
 Demanding little, and with little pleas'd :  
 But when to manhood grown, and endless joys,  
 Led on by equal toils, the bosom fir'd ;  
 Proud lazy Rapine broke primeval peace,  
 And hid in caves and idle forests drear,  
 From the lone pilgrim and the wandering swain,  
 What he durst not earn. Then brother's blood  
 First, horrid, smok'd on the polluted skies.  
 Useful in justice, then the burning youth,  
 Led by their temper'd sires, on lawless men,  
 The last, worst monsters of the shaggy wood,  
 Turn'd the keen arrow, and the sharpen'd spear.  
 When war grew glorious. Heroes then arose ;  
 Who, scorning coward self, for others liv'd,  
 Will'd for their ease, and for their safety bled.  
 Next with the living day to Greece I came :  
 With smil'd beneath my beam : the Muse before  
 Honourous flew, that low till then in woods  
 And tun'd the reed, and sigh'd the shepherd's pain ;  
 But now, to sing heroic deeds, she swell'd  
 A nobler note, and bade the banquet burn.  
 " For Greece, their sons of Egypt I forsook :  
 A boastful race, that in the vain abyss  
 Of fabling ages lov'd to lose their source,  
 And with their river trac'd it from the skies.  
 While there my laws alone despotick reign'd,  
 And king, as well as people, proud obey'd :  
 I taught them science, virtue, wisdom, arts ;  
 My poets, sages, legislators sought :  
 The school of polish'd life, and human-kind.

But when mysterious Superstition came,  
 And, with her civil sister\* leagu'd, involv'd  
 In study'd darkness the desponding mind ;  
 Then tyrant Power the righteous scourge unloos'd :  
 For yielded reason speaks the soul a slave.  
 Instead of useful works, like Nature's, great,  
 Enormous, cruel wonders crush'd the land ;  
 And round a tyrant's tomb†, who none deserv'd,  
 For one vile carcass perish'd countless lives.  
 Then the great Dragon, couch'd amid his floods‡,  
 Swell'd his fierce heart, and cry'd — ' This flood is  
 mine ;

'Tis I that bid it flow.' — But, undeceiv'd,  
 His phrenzy soon the proud blasphemy felt ;  
 Felt that, without my fertilizing power,  
 Suns lost their force, and Niles o'erflow'd in vain.  
 Nought could retard me : nor the frugal state  
 Of rising Persia, sober in extreme,  
 Beyond the pitch of man, and thence revers'd  
 Into luxurious waste ; nor yet the ports  
 Of old Phœnicia ; first for letters fam'd,  
 That paint the voice, and silent speak to sight,  
 Of arts prime source, and guardian ! by fair stars,  
 First tempted out into the lonely deep ;  
 To whom I first disclos'd mechanic arts,  
 The winds to conquer, to subdue the waves,  
 With all the peaceful power of ruling trade ;  
 Earnest of Britain. Nor by these retain'd ;  
 Nor by the neighbouring land, whose palmy shore  
 The silver Jordan laves. Before me lay  
 The promis'd land of arts, and urg'd my flight.

" Hail Nature's utmost boast ! unrivall'd Greece !  
 My fairest reign ! where every power benign  
 Conspir'd to blow the flower of human-kind,  
 And lavish'd all that genius can inspire.  
 Clear sunny climates, by the breezy main,  
 Ionian or Ægean, temper'd kind,  
 Light, airy soils. A country rich, and gay ;  
 Broke into hills with balmy odours crown'd,  
 And, bright with purple harvest joyous vales.  
 Mountains and streams, where verse spontaneous  
 flow'd :

Whence deem'd by wondering men the seat of gods,  
 And still the mountains and the streams of song.  
 All that boon Nature could luxuriant pour  
 Of high materials, and my restless arts  
 Frame into finish'd life. How many states,  
 And clustering towns, and monuments of fame,  
 And scenes of glorious deeds, in little bounds !  
 From the rough tract of bending mountains, beat  
 By Adria's here, there by Ægean waves ;  
 To where the deep adorning Cyclade Isles  
 In shining prospect rise, and on the shore  
 Of farthest Crete resounds the Libyan main.

" O'er all two rival cities rear'd the brow,  
 And balanc'd all. Spread on Eurota's bank,  
 Amid a circle of soft-rising hills,  
 The patient Sparta one : the sober, hard,  
 And man-subduing city ; which no shape  
 Of pain could conquer, nor of pleasure charm.  
 Lycurgus there built, on the solid base  
 Of equal life, so well a temper'd state ;  
 Where mix'd each government, in such just poise ;  
 Each power so checking, and supporting, each ;  
 That firm for ages, and unmov'd, it stood,

\* Civil tyranny.

† The pyramids.

‡ The tyrants of Egypt.

The fort of Greece ! without one giddy hour,  
 One shock of faction, or of party-range.  
 For, drain'd the springs of wealth, corruption there  
 Lay wither'd at the root. Thrice happy land !  
 Had not neglected art, with weedy vice  
 Confounded, sunk. But if Athenian arts  
 Lov'd not the soil ; yet there the calm abode  
 Of wisdom, virtue, philosophic ease,  
 Of manly sense and wit, in frugal phrase  
 Confin'd, and press'd into laconic force.  
 There, too, by rooting thence still treacherous self,  
 The public and the private grew the same.  
 The children of the nursing public hall,  
 And at its table fed, for that they toil'd,  
 For that they liv'd entire, and ev'n for that  
 The tender mother urg'd her son to die.

" Of softer genius, but not less intent  
 To seize the palm of empire, Athens rose :  
 Where, with bright marbles big and future pomp,  
 Hymettus \* spread, amid the scented sky,  
 His thymy treasures to the labouring bee,  
 And to botanic hand the stores of health :  
 Wrapt in a soul-attenuating clime,  
 Between Ilissus and Cephissus † glow'd  
 This hive of science, shedding sweets divine,  
 Of active arts, and animated arms.  
 There, passionate for me, an easy-mov'd,  
 A quick, refin'd, a delicate, humane,  
 Enlighten'd people reign'd. Oft on the brink  
 Of ruin, hurry'd by the charm of speech,  
 Inforcing hasty counsel immature,  
 Totter'd the rash democracy ; unpois'd,  
 And by the rage devour'd, that ever tears  
 A populace unequal ; part too rich,  
 And part or fierce with want, or abject grown.  
 Solon, at last, their mild restorer, rose :  
 Allay'd the tempest ; to the calm of laws  
 Reduc'd the settling whole ; and, with the weight  
 Which the two senates ‡ to the public lent,  
 As with an anchor fix'd the driving state.

" Nor was my forming care to these confin'd.  
 For emulation through the whole I pour'd,  
 Noble contention ! who should most excel  
 In government well-poss'd, adjusted best  
 To public weal : in countries cultur'd high :  
 In ornamented towns, where order reigns,  
 Free social life, and polish'd manners fair :  
 In exercise, and arms ; arms only drawn  
 For common Greece, to quell the Persian pride :  
 In moral science, and in graceful arts.  
 Hence, as for glory peacefully they strove,  
 The prize grew greater, and the prize of all.  
 By contest brighten'd, hence the radiant youth  
 Pour'd every beam ; by generous pride inflam'd,  
 Felt every ardour burn : their great reward  
 The verdant wreath, which sounding Pisa § gave.

" Hence flourish'd Greece ; and hence a race of  
 men,  
 As gods by conscious future times ador'd :

\* A mountain near Athens.

† Two rivers betwixt which Athens was situated.

‡ The Areopagus, or supreme court of judicature, which Solon reformed and improved ; and the council of four hundred, by him instituted. In this council all affairs of state were deliberated, before they came to be voted in the assembly of the people.

§ Or Olympia, the city where the Olympic games were celebrated.

In whom each virtue wore a smiling air,  
 Each science shed o'er life a friendly light,  
 Each art was nature. Spartan valour hence,  
 At the *fam'd pass* \*, firm as an isthmus stood ;  
 And the whole eastern ocean, waving far  
 As eye could dart its vision, nobly check'd,  
 While in extended battle, at the field  
 Of Marathon, my keen Athenians drove  
 Before their ardent band, an host of slaves.

" Hence through the continent ten thousand  
 Greeks

Urg'd a retreat, whose glory not the prime  
 Of victories can reach. Deserts, in vain,  
 Oppos'd their course ; and hostile lands, unknown  
 And deep rapacious floods, dire-bank'd with death  
 And mountains, in whose jaws destruction grim'd  
 Hunger, and toil ; Armenian snows, and storms ;  
 And circling myriads still of barbarous foes  
 Greece in their view, and glory yet untouch'd,  
 Their steady column pierc'd the scattering herd,  
 Which a whole empire pour'd ; and held its way  
 Triumphant, by the sage-exalted chief †  
 Fir'd and sustain'd. Oh, light and force of mind,  
 Almost almighty in severe extremes !

The sea at last from Colchian mountains seen,  
 Kind-hearted transport round their captains drove  
 The soldiers' fond embrace ; o'erflow'd their eyes  
 With tender floods, and loos'd the general voice  
 To cries resounding loud — ' *The sea ! the sea !*'

" In Attic bounds hence heroes, sages, wis-  
 Shone thick as stars, the milky way of Greece !  
 And though gay wit, and pleasing grace was then  
 All the soft modes of elegance and ease ;  
 Yet was not courage less, the patient touch  
 Of toiling art, and disquisition deep.

" My spirit pours a vigour through the soul,  
 Th' unfetter'd thought with energy inspires,  
 Invincible in arts, in the bright field  
 Of nobler science, as in that of arms.  
 Athenians thus not less intrepid burst  
 The bonds of tyrant darkness, than they spurn'd  
 The Persian chains : while through the city, full  
 Of mirthful quarrel, and of witty war,  
 Incessant struggled taste refining taste,  
 And friendly free discussion, calling forth  
 From the fair jewel truth its latent ray.  
 O'er all shone out the great Athenian sage, †  
 And father of philosophy : the sun,  
 From whose white blaze emerg'd each various seed  
 Took various tints, but with diminish'd beam  
 Tutor of Athens ! he, in every street,  
 Dealt priceless treasure ! goodness his delight,  
 Wisdom his wealth, and glory his reward.  
 Deep through the human heart, with playful art,  
 His simple question stole : as into truth,  
 And serious deeds, he smil'd the laughing race :  
 Taught moral happy life, whate'er can bless,  
 Or grace mankind ; and what he taught he was.  
 Compounded high, though plain, his doctrine was  
 In different schools. The bold poetic phrase  
 Of figur'd Plato ; Xenophon's pure strain,  
 Like the clear brook that steals along the vale ;  
 Dissecting truth, the Stagyrice's keen eye ;  
 Th' exalted Stoic pride ; the Cynic sneer ;  
 The slow-consenting Academic doubt ;  
 And, joining bliss to virtue the glad ease

\* The straits of Thermopylæ.

† Xenophon.

‡ Socrates.

Of Epicurus, seldom understood.  
 They, ever candid, reason still oppos'd  
 To reason ; and, since virtue was their aim,  
 Each by sure practice try'd to prove his way  
 The best. Then stood untouched the solid base  
 Of Liberty, the liberty of mind :  
 For systems yet, and soul-enslaving creeds,  
 Slept with the monsters of succeeding times.  
 From priestly darkness sprung th' enlightening arts  
 Of fire, and sword, and rage, and horrid names.  
 " O, Greece ! thou sapient nurse of finer arts !  
 Which to bright science blooming fancy bore,  
 Be this thy praise, that thou, and thou alone,  
 In these hast led the way, in these excell'd,  
 Crown'd with the laurel of assenting time.  
 " In thy full language, speaking mighty things ;  
 Like a clear torrent close, or else diffus'd  
 A broad majestic stream, and rolling on  
 Through all the winding harmony of sound :  
 In it the power of eloquence, at large,  
 Breath'd the persuasive or pathetic soul ;  
 Till'd by degrees the democratic storm,  
 Or bade it threatening rise, and tyrants shook,  
 Rush'd at the head of their victorious troops.  
 In it the Muse, her fury never quench'd,  
 Thy mean unyielding phrase, or jarring sound,  
 Her unconfin'd divinity display'd ;  
 And, still harmonious, form'd it to her will :  
 Or soft depress'd it to the shepherd's moan,  
 Or rais'd it swelling to the tongue of gods.  
 " Heroic song was thine ; the fountain-hard \*,  
 Whence each poetic stream derives its course.  
 Thine the dread *moral scene*, thy chief delight !  
 Where idle Fancy durst not mix her voice,  
 When Reason spoke august ; the fervent heart  
 Plain'd, or storm'd ; and in th' impassion'd man,  
 Concealing art with art, the poet sunk.  
 His potent school of manners, (but when left  
 To loose neglect, a land-corrupting plague,)  
 Was not unworthy deem'd of public care,  
 And boundless cost, by thee ; whose every son,  
 Or last mechanic, the true taste possess'd  
 Of what had flavour to the nourish'd soul.  
 " The sweet enforce of the poet's strain,  
 Thine was the meaning music of the heart.  
 Not the vain trill, that, void of passion, runs  
 In giddy mazes, tickling idle ears ;  
 But that deep-searching voice, and artful hand,  
 To which respondent shakes the varied soul.  
 " Thy fair ideas, thy delightful forms,  
 By Love imagin'd, by the Graces touch'd,  
 The boast of well-pleas'd Nature ! Sculpture seiz'd,  
 And bade them ever smile in Parian stone.  
 Selecting beauty's choice, and that again  
 Talking, blending in a perfect whole,  
 Thy workmen left ev'n Nature's self behind.  
 From those far different, whose prolific hand  
 Peoples a nation ; they, for years on years,  
 By the cool touches of judicious toil,  
 Their rapid genius curbing, pour'd it all  
 Through the live features of one breathing stone.  
 There, beaming full, it shone, expressing gods :  
 The awe's awful brow, Apollo's air divine,  
 The fierce atrocious frown of sinew'd Mars,  
 The sly graces of the Cyprian queen.  
 Instantly perfect all ! Each dimple sunk,  
 And every muscle swell'd, as Nature taught.

\* Homer.

In tresses, braided gay, the marble wav'd ;  
 Flow'd in loose robes, or thin transparent veils ;  
 Sprung into motion ; soften'd into flesh ;  
 Was fir'd to passion, or refin'd to soul.  
 " Nor less thy pencil, with creative touch,  
 Shed mimic life, when all thy brightest dames,  
 Assembled, Zeuxis in his Helen mix'd.  
 And when Apelles, who peculiar knew  
 To give a grace that more than mortal smil'd,  
 The soul of beauty ! call'd the queen of Love,  
 Fresh from the billows, blushing orient charms.  
 Ev'n such enchantment then thy pencil pour'd,  
 That cruel-thoughted War th' impatient torch  
 Dash'd to the ground ; and, rather than destroy  
 The patriot picture, let the city scape. †  
 " First elder Sculpture taught her sister Art  
 Correct design ; where great ideas shone,  
 And in the secret trace expression spoke :  
 Taught her the graceful attitude ; the turn,  
 And beauteous airs of head ; the native act,  
 Or bold, or easy ; and, cast free behind,  
 The swelling mantle's well-adjusted flow.  
 Then the bright Muse, their elder sister, came ;  
 And bade her follow where she led the way :  
 Bade earth, and sea, and air, in colours rise ;  
 And copious action on the canvass glow :  
 Gave her gay fable ; spread invention's store ;  
 Enlarg'd her view ; taught composition high,  
 And just arrangement, circling round one point,  
 That starts to sight, binds and commands the whole.  
 Caught from the heavenly Muse a nobler aim,  
 And, scorning the soft trade of mere delight,  
 O'er all thy temples, porticoes, and schools,  
 Heroic deeds she trac'd, and warm display'd  
 Each moral beauty to the ravish'd eye.  
 There, as th' imagin'd presence of the god  
 Arous'd the mind, or vacant hours induc'd  
 Calm contemplation, or assembled youth  
 Burn'd in ambitious circle round the sage,  
 The living lesson stole into the heart,  
 With more prevailing force than dwells in words.  
 These rouse to glory ; while, to rural life,  
 The softer canvass oft repos'd the soul.  
 There gaily broke the sun-illumined cloud ;  
 The lessening prospect, and the mountain blue,  
 Vanish'd in air ; the precipice frown'd, dire ;  
 White, down the rock the rushing torrent dash'd ;  
 The Sun shone, trembling, o'er the distant main ;  
 The tempest foam'd, immense ; the driving storm  
 Sadden'd the skies, and, from the doubling gloom,  
 On the scath'd oak the ragged lightning fell ;  
 In closing shades, and where the current strays,  
 With peace, and love, and innocence around,  
 Pip'd the lone shepherd to his feeding flock :  
 Round happy parents smil'd their younger selves ;  
 And friends convers'd, by death divided long.  
 " To public Virtue thus the smiling Arts,  
 Unblemish'd handmaids, serv'd ! the Graces they  
 To dress this fairest Venus. Thus rever'd,  
 And plac'd beyond the reach of sordid care,  
 The high awarers of immortal fame,  
 Alone for glory thy great masters strove ;

† When Demetrius besieged Rhodes, and could have reduced the city, by setting fire to that quarter of it, where stood the house of the celebrated Protogenes, he chose rather to raise the siege, than hazard the burning of a famous picture called Jalytus, the master-piece of that painter.



Courted by kings, and by contending states  
Assum'd the boasted honour of their birth.

"In Architecture, too, thy rank supreme!  
That art where most magnificent appears  
The little builder man; by thee refin'd,  
And, smiling high, to full perfection brought.  
Such thy sure rules, that Goths of every age,  
Who scorn'd their aid, have only loaded Earth  
With labour'd heavy monuments of shame.  
Not those gay domes that o'er thy splendid shore  
Shot, all proportion, up. First unadorn'd,  
And nobly plain, the manly Doric rose;  
Th' Ionic then, with decent matron grace,  
Her airy pillar heav'd; luxuriant last,  
The rich Corinthian spread her wanton wreath.  
The whole so measur'd true, so lessen'd off  
By fine proportion, that the marble pile,  
Form'd to repel the still or stormy waste  
Of rolling ages, light as fabrics look'd  
That from the magic wand ærial rise.

"These were the wonders that illum'd Greece,  
From end to end." — Here interrupting warm,  
"Where are they now?" I cry'd, "say, goddess,  
where?"

And what the land thy darling thus of old?"

"Sunk!" she resum'd: "deep in the kindred  
gloom

Of superstition, and of slavery sunk!  
No glory now can touch their hearts, benumb'd  
By loose dejected sloth and servile fear;  
No science pierce the darkness of their minds;  
No nobler art the quick ambitious soul  
Of imitation in their breast awake.  
Ev'n, to supply the needful arts of life,  
Mechanic toil denies the hopeless hand.  
Scarce any trace remaining, vestige grey,  
Or nodding column on the desert shore,  
To point where Corinth, or where Athens stood.  
A faithless land of violence, and death!  
Where Commerce parleys, dubious, on the shore;  
And his wild impulse curious search restrains,  
Afraid to trust th' inhospitable clime.  
Neglected Nature fails; in sordid want  
Sunk, and debas'd, their beauty beams no more.  
The Sun himself seems angry, to regard,  
Of light unworthy, the degenerate race;  
And fires them oft with pestilential rays:  
While Earth, blue poison steaming on the skies,  
Indignant, shakes them from her troubled sides.  
But as from man to man, Fate's first decree,  
Impartial Death the tide of riches rolls,  
So states must die, and Liberty go round.

"Fierce was the stand, ere virtue, valour, arts,  
And the soul fir'd by me (that often, stung  
With thoughts of better times and old renown,  
From hydra-tyrants try'd to clear the land)  
Lay quite extinct in Greece, their works effac'd  
And gross o'er all unfeeling bondage spread.  
Sooner I mov'd my much reluctant flight,  
Pois'd on the doubtful wing: when Greece with  
Greece

Embroll'd in foul contention fought no more  
For common glory, and for common weal:  
But, false to freedom, sought to quell the free;  
Broke the firm band of peace, and sacred love,  
That lent the whole irrefragable force;  
And, as around the partial trophy blush'd,  
Prepar'd the way for total overthrow.  
Then to the Persian power, whose pride they scorn'd,  
When Xerxes pour'd his millions o'er the land,

Sparta, by turns, and Athens, vilely sued;  
Sued to be venal parricides, to spill  
Their country's bravest blood, and on themselves  
To turn their matchless mercenary arms.  
Peaceful in Susa, then, sate the great king\*;  
And by the trick of treaties, the still waste  
Of sly corruption, and barbaric gold,  
Effected what his steel could ne'er perform.  
Profuse he gave them the luxurious draught,  
Inflaming all the land: unbalanc'd wide  
Their tottering states; their wild assemblies rul'd,  
As the winds turn at every blast the seas:  
And by their listed orators, whose breath  
Still with a factious storm infested Greece,  
Rous'd them to civil war, or dash'd them down  
To sordid peace. † — Peace! that, when Sparta  
shook

Astonish'd Artaxerxes on his throne,  
Gave up, fair-spread o'er Asia's sunny shore,  
Their kindred cities, to perpetual chains.  
What could so base, so infamous a thought,  
In Spartan hearts inspire? Jealous, they saw  
Respiring Athens rear again her walls ‡;  
And the pale fury fir'd them, once again  
To crush this rival city to the dust.  
For now no more the noble social soul  
Of Liberty my families combin'd;  
But by short views, and selfish passions, broke,  
Dire as when friends are rankled into foes,  
They mix'd severe, and wag'd eternal war;  
Nor felt they, furious, their exhausted force;  
Nor, with false glory, discord, madness blind,  
Saw how the blackening storm from Thracia came.  
Long years roll'd on, by many a battle stain'd §,  
The blush and boast of Fame! where courage, art,  
And military glory, shone supreme:  
But let detesting ages, from the scene  
Of Greece self-mangled, turn the sickening eye.  
At last, when bleeding from a thousand wounds,  
She felt her spirits fail; and in the dust  
Her latest heroes, Nicias, Conon, lay,  
Agessilaus, and the Theban Friends ||:  
The Macedonian vulture mark'd his time,  
By the dire scent of Cheronea lur'd ¶,  
And, fierce-descending, seiz'd his hapless prey.

"Thus tame submitted to the victor's yoke  
Greece, once the gay, the turbulent, the bold;  
For every Grace, and Muse, and Science born;  
With arts of war, of government, elate;  
To tyrants dreadful, dreadful to the best;  
Whom I myself could scarcely rule: and thus  
The Persian fetters, that intruall'd the mind,  
Were turn'd to formal and apparent chains.

"Unless Corruption first deject the pride,

\* So the kings of Persia were called by the  
Greeks.

† The peace made by Antalcidas, the Lacedæmonian admiral, with the Persians; by which the Lacedæmonians abandoned all the Greeks established in the Lesser Asia to the dominion of the king of Persia.

‡ Athens had been dismantled by the Lacedæmonians, at the end of the first Peloponnesian war, and was at this time restored by Conon to its former splendour.

§ The Peloponnesian war.

|| Pelopidas and Epaminondas.

¶ The battle of Cheronea, in which Philip of Macedon utterly defeated the Greeks.

And guardian vigour of the free-born soul,  
 All crude attempts of violence are vain ;  
 For, firm within, and while at heart untouch'd,  
 Ne'er yet by force was Freedom overcome.  
 But soon as Independence stoops the head,  
 To vice enslav'd, and vice-created wants ;  
 Then to some foul corrupting hand, whose waste  
 These heighten'd wants with fatal bounty feeds :  
 From man to man the slackening ruin runs,  
 Till the whole state unnerv'd in slavery sinks."

## ROME :

BEING THE THIRD PART OF

## LIBERTY,

A POEM.

*The Contents of Part III.*

As this part contains a description of the establishment of Liberty in Rome, it begins with a view of the Grecian colonies settled in the southern parts of Italy, which with Sicily constituted the Great Greece of the ancients. With these colonies spreads the spirit of Liberty, and of republics, spreads over Italy. Transition to Pythagoras and his philosophy, which he taught through those free states and cities. Amidst the many small republics in Italy, Rome the destined seat of Liberty. Her establishment there dated from the expulsion of the Tarquins. How differing from that in Greece. Reference to a view of the Roman republic given in the first part of this poem : to mark its rise and fall, the peculiar purport of this. During its first ages, the greatest force of Liberty and virtue exerted. The source whence derived the heroic virtues of the Romans. Enumeration of these virtues. Thence their security at home : their glory, success, and empire, abroad. Bounds of the Roman empire, geographically described. The states of Greece restored to Liberty by Titus Quintus Flaminius, the highest instance of public generosity and beneficence. The loss of Liberty in Rome. Its causes, progress, and completion in the death of Brutus. Rome under the emperors. From Rome, the goddess of Liberty goes among the Northern nations ; where, by infusing into them her spirit and general principles, she lays the ground-work of her future establishments : sends them in vengeance on the Roman empire, now totally enslaved ; and then, with arts and sciences in her train, quits Earth during the dark ages. The celestial regions, to which Liberty retired, not proper to be opened to the view of mortals.

melting mix'd with air th' ideal forms,  
 hat painted still whate'er the goddess sung.  
 hen I, impatient : " From extinguish'd Greece,  
 o what new region stream'd the human day ?"  
 e softly sighing, as when Zephyr leaves,  
 esign'd to Boreas, the declining year,  
 esum'd : " Indignant, these last scenes I fled \* ;  
 nd long ere then, Leucadia's cloudy cliff,

\* The last struggles of liberty in Greece.

And the Ceraunian hills behind me thrown,  
 All Latium stood aroun'd. Ages before,  
 Great mother of republics ! Greece had pour'd,  
 Swarm after swarm, her ardent youth around.  
 On Asia, Afric, Sicily, they stoop'd,  
 But chief on fair Hesperia's winding shore ;  
 Where, from Lacinium \* to Etrurian vales,  
 They roll'd increasing colonies along,  
 And lent materials for my Roman reign.  
 With them *my spirit* spread ; and numerous states  
 And cities rose, on Grecian models form'd ;  
 As its parental policy, and arts,  
 Each had imbib'd. Besides, to each assign'd  
 A guardian genius, o'er the public weal,  
 Kept an unclosing eye ; try'd to sustain,  
 Or more sublime, the soul infus'd by me :  
 And strong the battle rose, with various wave,  
 Against the tyrant demons of the land.  
 Thus they their little wars and triumphs knew ;  
 Their flows of fortune, and receding times,  
 But almost all below the proud regard  
 Of story vow'd to Rome, on deeds intent  
 That truth beyond the flight of fable bore.

" Not so the Samian sage † ; to him belongs  
 The brightest witness of recording fame.  
 For these free states his native isle ‡ forsook,  
 And a vain tyrant's transitory smile ;  
 He sought Crotona's pure salubrious air, [taught ;  
 And through Great Greece § his gentle wisdom  
 Wisdom that calm'd for listening years the mind ||,  
 Nor ever heard amid the storm of zeal.  
 His mental eye first lanch'd into the deeps  
 Of boundless ether ; where unnumber'd orbs,  
 Myriads on myriads, through the pathless sky  
 Unerring roll, and wind their steady way.  
 There he the full consenting choir beheld ;  
 There first discern'd the secret band of love,  
 The kind attraction, that to central suns  
 Binds circling earths, and world with world unites.  
 Instructed thence, he great ideas form'd  
 Of the whole-moving, all-informing God,  
 The Sun of beings ! beaming unconfin'd  
 Light, life, and love, and ever-active power :  
 Whom nought can image, and who best approves  
 The silent worship of the moral heart,  
 That joys in bounteous Heaven, and spreads the joy.  
 Nor scorn'd the soaring sage to stoop to life,  
 And bound his reason to the sphere of man.  
 He gave the four yet reigning virtues ¶ name ;  
 Inspir'd the study of the finer arts,  
 That civilize mankind, and laws devis'd  
 Where with enlighten'd justice mercy mix'd.  
 He ev'n, into his tender system, took  
 Whatever shares the brotherhood of life :  
 He taught, that life's indissoluble flame,  
 From brute to man, and man to brute again,  
 For ever shifting, runs th' eternal round ;  
 Thence try'd against the blood-polluted meal,  
 And limbs yet quivering with some kindred soul,  
 To turn the human heart. Delightful truth !

\* A promontory in Calabria.

† Pythagoras.

‡ Samos, over which then reigned the tyrant Polycrates.

§ The southern parts of Italy, and Sicily, so called because of the Grecian colonies there settled.

|| His scholars were enjoined silence for five years.

¶ The four cardinal virtues.

Had he beheld the living chain ascend,  
And not a circling form, but rising whole.

" Amid these small republics one arose,  
On yellow Tyber's bank, almighty Rome,  
Fated for me. A nobler spirit warm'd  
Her sons; and, rous'd by tyrants, nobler still  
It burn'd in Brutus: the proud Tarquins clus'd,  
With all their crimes; bade radiant eras rise,  
And the long honours of the consul-line.

" Here, from the fairer, not the greater, plan  
Of Greece I vary'd; whose unmixing states,  
By the keen soul of emulation pierc'd,  
Loug wag'd alone the bloodless war of arts,  
And their best empire gain'd. But to diffuse  
O'er men an empire was my purpose now:  
To let my martial majesty abroad;  
Into the vortex of one state to draw  
The whole mix'd force, and liberty, on Earth;  
To conquer tyrants, and set nations free.

" Already have I given, with flying touch,  
A broken view of this my amplest reign.  
Now, while its first, last, periods you survey,  
Mark how it labouring rose, and rapid fell. [world,

" When Rome in noon-tide empire grasp'd the  
And, soon as her resistless legions shone,  
The nations stoop'd around: though then appear'd  
Her grandeur most, yet in her dawn of power,  
By many a jealous equal people press'd,  
Then was the toil, the mighty struggle then;  
Then for each Roman I an hero told;  
And every passing sun, and Latian scene,  
Saw patriot virtues then, and awful deeds,  
That or surpass the faith of modern times,  
Or, if believ'd, with sacred horror strike.

" For then, to prove my most exalted power,  
I to the point of full perfection push'd,  
To fondness or enthusiastic zeal,  
The great, the reigning passion of the free.  
That godlike passion! which, the bounds of self  
Divinely bursting, the whole public takes  
Into the heart, enlarg'd, and burning high  
With the mix'd ardour of unnumber'd selves;  
Of all who safe beneath the voted laws  
Of the same parent state, fraternal, live.  
From this kind sun of moral nature flow'd  
Virtues, that shine the light of human kind,  
And, ray'd through story, warm remotest time.  
These virtues, too, reflected to their source,  
Increas'd its flame. The social charm went round,  
The fair idea, more attractive still,  
As more by virtue mark'd: till Romans, all  
One band of friends, unconquerable grew. [voice,

" Hence, when their country rais'd her plaintive  
The voice of pleading Nature was not heard;  
And in their hearts the fathers throb'd no more:  
Stern to themselves, but gentle to the whole.  
Hence sweeten'd pain, the luxury of toil;  
Patience, that baffled Fortune's utmost rage;  
High-minded Hope, which at the lowest ebb,  
When Brennus conquer'd, and when Cannæ bled,  
The bravest impulse felt, and scorn'd despair.  
Hence, Moderation a new conquest gain'd;  
As on the vanquish'd, like descending Heaven,  
Their dewy mercy dropp'd, their bounty beam'd,  
And by the labouring hand were crowns bestow'd.  
Fruitful of men, hence hard laborious life,  
Which no fatigue can quell, no season pierce.  
Hence, Independence, with his little pleas'd,  
Serene, and self-sufficient, like a god;  
In whom Corruption could not lodge one charm,

While he his honest roots to gold prefer'd;  
While truly rich, and by his Sabine field,  
The man maintain'd, the Roman's splendour all  
Was in the public wealth and glory plac'd:  
Or ready, a rough swain, to guide the plough;  
Or else, the purple o'er his shoulder thrown,  
In long majestic flow, to rule the state,  
With Wisdom's purest eye; or, clad in steel,  
To drive the steady battle on the foe.  
Hence every passion, ev'n the proudest, stoop'd  
To common good: Camillus, thy revenge;  
Thy glory, Fabius. All submissive hence,  
Consuls, dictators, still resign'd their rule,  
The very moment that the laws ordain'd.  
Though Conquest o'er them clapp'd her eagle-wings,  
Her laurels wreath'd, and yok'd her snowy steeds  
To the triumphal car; soon as expir'd  
The latest hour of sway, taught to submit,  
(A harder lesson than to command,)  
Into the private Roman sunk the chief.  
If Rome was serv'd, and glorious, careless they  
By whom. Their country's fame they deem'd their  
own;

And, above envy, in a rival's train,  
Sung the loud Iōs by themselves deserv'd.  
Hence matchless courage. On Cremera's bank,  
Hence fell the Fabii; hence the Decii dy'd;  
And Curtius plung'd into the flaming gulph.  
Hence Regulus the wavering fathers firm'd,  
By dreadful counsel never given before,  
For Roman honour sued, and his own doom.  
Hence he sustain'd to dare a death prepar'd  
By Punic rage. On earth his manly look  
Relentless fix'd, he from a last embrace,  
By chains polluted, put his wife aside,  
His little children climbing for a kiss; [friends  
Then dumb through rows of weeping wondering  
A new illustrious exile! press'd along.  
Nor less impatient did he pierce the crowds  
Opposing his return, than if, escap'd  
From long litigious suits, he glad forsook  
The noisy town awhile, and city cloud,  
To breathe Venafrian, or Tarentine air.  
Need I these high particulars recount?  
The meanest bosom felt a thirst for fame;  
Flight their worst death, and shame their only fest.  
Life had no charms, nor any terrors fate,  
When Rome and glory call'd. But, in one view,  
Mark the rare boast of these unequal'd times.  
Ages revolv'd unsully'd by a crime:  
Astrea reign'd, and scarcely needed laws  
To bind a race elated with the pride  
Of virtue, and disdaining to descend  
To meanness, mutual violence, and wrongs.  
While war around them rag'd, in happy Rome  
All peaceful smil'd, all save the passing cloud  
That often hang on Freedom's jealous brow!  
And fair unblemish'd centuries elaps'd,  
When not a Roman bled but in the field.  
Their virtue such, that an unbalanc'd state,  
Still between noble and plebeian tost,  
As flow'd the wave of fluctuating power,  
Was thence kept firm, and with triumphant prow  
Rode out the storms. Oft though the native fresh  
That from the first their constitution shook,  
(A latent ruin, growing as it grew.)  
Stood on the threatening point of civil war  
Ready to rush: yet could the lenient voice  
Of wisdom, soothing the tumultuous soul,  
Those sons of virtue calm. Their generous hearts,

Unpetrify'd by self, so naked lay,  
 And sensible to truth, that o'er the rage  
 Of giddy faction, by oppression swell'd,  
 Prevail'd a simple fable, and at once  
 To peace recover'd the divided state.  
 But if their often-cheated hopes refus'd  
 The soothing touch; still, in the love of Rome,  
 The dread dictator found a sure resource.  
 Was she assaulted? was her glory stain'd?  
 One common quarrel wide-inflam'd the whole.  
 Does in the forum, in the field were friends,  
 By social danger bound; each fond for each,  
 And for their dearest country all, to die.  
 "Thus up the hill of empire slow they toil'd:  
 Till, the bold summit gain'd, the thousand states  
 Of proud Italia blended into one;  
 When o'er the nations they resistless rush'd,  
 And touch'd the limits of the failing world.  
 "Let Fancy's eye the distant lines unite.  
 See that which borders wild the western main,  
 Where storms at large resound, and tides immense:  
 From Caledonia's dim cerulean coast,  
 And moist Hibernia, to where Atlas, lodg'd  
 Amid the restless clouds, and leaning Heaven,  
 Hangs o'er the deep that borrows thence its name.  
 Mark that oppos'd, where first the springing Morn  
 Her roses sheds, and shakes around her dews:  
 From the dire deserts by the Caspian lav'd,  
 To where the Tigris and Euphrates, join'd,  
 Impetuous tear the Babylonian plain;  
 And blest Arabia aromatic breathes.  
 See that dividing far the watery north,  
 Parent of floods! from the majestic Rhine,  
 Runk by Batavian meads, to where, seven-  
 Mouth'd,  
 Euxine waves the flashing Danube roars;  
 Where the frozen Tanais\* scarcely stirs  
 The dead Meotic pool, or the long Rha†,  
 The black Scythian sea his torrent throws.  
 Next, that beneath the burning zone behold:  
 Where it runs, from the deep-loaded plains  
 Of Mauritania to the Libyan sands,  
 Where Ammon lifts amid the torrid waste  
 Verdant isle, with shade and fountain fresh;  
 And farther to the full Egyptian shore,  
 Where the Nile from Ethiopian clouds,  
 Never-drain'd ethereal urn, descends.  
 This vast space what various tongues, and states!  
 What bounding rocks, and mountains, floods and  
 Seas!  
 What purple tyrants quell'd, and nations freed!  
 'O'er Greece descended chief, with stealth  
 Divine,  
 The Roman bounty in a flood of day:  
 At her Isthmian games, a fading pomp!  
 For full-assembled youth innumerable swarm'd.  
 A tribunal rais'd‡ Flaminius sat;  
 Victor he, from the deep phalanx pierc'd  
 Iron-coated Macedon‡, and back  
 The Grecian tyrant to his bounds repell'd.  
 The high thoughtless gaiety of game,  
 The idle sport alone their unambitious hearts  
 Possess'd; the sudden trumpet, sounding hoarse,  
 The silence o'er the bright assembly reign.  
 Then thus a herald: — 'To the states of Greece  
 The Roman people, unconfined, restore

\* The ancient name of the Volga.

† The Caspian sea.

‡ The king of Macedonia.

Their countries, cities, liberties, and laws:  
 Taxes remit, and garrisons withdraw.  
 The crowd, astonish'd half, and half inform'd,  
 Star'd dubious round; some question'd, some ex-  
 claim'd,

(Like one who, dreaming, between hope and fear,  
 Is lost in anxious joy,) 'Be that again,  
 Be that again proclaim'd, distinct, and loud.'  
 Loud, and distinct, it was again proclaim'd;  
 And still as midnight in the rural shade,  
 When the gale slumbers, they the words devour'd.  
 Awhile severe amazement held them mute;  
 Then, bursting broad, the boundless shout to  
 Heaven

From many a thousand hearts ecstatic sprung.  
 On every hand rebellow'd to their joy  
 The swelling sea, the rocks, and vocal hills:  
 Through all her turrets stately Corinth§ shook;  
 And, from the void above of shatter'd air,  
 The fitting bird fell breathless to the ground.  
 What piercing bliss! how keen a sense of fame,  
 Did then, Flaminus, reach thy inmost soul!  
 And with what deep-felt glory didst thou then  
 Escape the fondness of transported Greece!  
 Mix'd in a tempest of superior joy,  
 They left the sports; like Bacchanals they flew,  
 Each other straining in a strict embrace,  
 Nor strain'd a slave; and loud acclaims till night  
 Round the proconsul's tent repeated rung. {Hours;  
 Then, crown'd with garlands, came the festive  
 And music, sparkling wine, and converse warm,  
 Their raptures wak'd anew. — 'Ye gods! they  
 cry'd,

'Ye guardian gods of Greece! And are we free?  
 Was it not madness deem'd the very thought?  
 And is it true? How did we purchase chains?  
 At what a dire expense of kindred blood?  
 And are they now dissolv'd? And scarce one drop  
 For the fair first of blessings have we paid?  
 Courage, and conduct, in the doubtful field,  
 When rages wide the storm of mingling war,  
 Are rare indeed; but how to generous ends  
 To turn success, and conquest, rarer still:  
 That the great gods and Romans only know.  
 Lives there on Earth, almost to Greece unknown,  
 A people so magnanimous, to quit  
 Their native soil, traverse the stormy deep,  
 And by their blood and treasure, spent for us,  
 Redeem our states, our liberties, and laws!  
 There does! there does! oh, saviour Titus! Rome!  
 Thus through the happy night they pour'd their  
 souls,

And in my last reflected beams rejoic'd.  
 As when the shepherd, on the mountain brow,  
 Sits piping to his flocks, and gameous kids;  
 Meantime the Sun, beneath the green Earth sunk,  
 Slants upward o'er the scene a parting gleam:  
 Short is the glory that the mountain gilds,  
 Plays on the glittering flocks, and glads the swain;  
 To western worlds irrevocable roll'd,  
 Rapid, the source of light recalls his ray."

Here interposing I: — "Oh, queen of men!  
 Beneath whose sceptre in essential rights  
 Equal they live; though plac'd, for common good,  
 Various, or in subjection, or command;  
 And that by common choice: alas! the scene,  
 With virtue, freedom, and with glory bright,

§ The Isthmian games were celebrated at Corinth.

Streams into blood, and darkens into woe." Thus she pursued : — " Near this great era, Rome Began to feel the swift approach of fate, That now her vitals gain'd ; still more and more Her deep divisions kindling into rage, And war with chains and desolation charg'd. From an unequal balance of her sons These fierce contentions sprung ; and, as increas'd This hated inequality, more fierce They flam'd to tumult. Independence fail'd ; Here by luxurious wants, by real there ; And with this virtue every virtue sunk, As, with the sliding rock, the pile sustain'd. A last attempt, too late, the Gracchi made, To fix the flying scale, and poise the state. On one side swell'd aristocratic pride ; With Usury, the villain ! whose fell gripe Bends by degrees to baseness the free soul ; And Luxury rapacious, cruel, mean, Mother of Vice ! while on the other crept A populace in want, with pleasure fir'd ; Fit for proscriptions, for the darkest deeds, As the proud feeder bade : inconstant, blind, Deserting friends at need, and dup'd by foes ; Loud and seditious, when a chief inspir'd Their headlong fury, but, of him depriv'd, Already slaves that lick'd the scourging hand.

" This firm republic, that against the blast Of opposition rose ; that (like an oak, Nurs'd on feracious Algidum, whose boughs Still stronger shoot beneath the rigid axe) By loss, by slaughter, from the steel itself, Ev'n force and spirit drew ; smit with the calm, The dead serene of prosperous fortune, pin'd. Nought now her weighty legions could oppose ; Her terror once on Afric's tawny shore,\* Now smok'd in dust, a stabling now for wolves ; And every dreaded power receiv'd the yoke. Besides, destructive, from the conquer'd east, In the soft plunder came that worst of plagues, That pestilence of mind, a fever'd thirst For the false joys which luxury prepares. Unworthy joys ! that wasteful leave behind No mark of honour, in reflecting hour, No secret ray to glad the conscious soul ; At once involving in one ruin wealth, And wealth-acquiring powers : while stupid self, Of narrow gust, and hebetating sense Devour the nobler faculties of bliss. Hence Roman virtue slacken'd into sloth ; Security relax'd the softening state ; And the broad eye of government lay clos'd ; No more the laws inviolable reign'd, And public weal no more : but party rag'd, And partial power, and licence unrestrain'd †, Let discord through the deathful city loose. First, mild Tiberius, on thy sacred head The fury's vengeance fell ; the first, whose blood Had since the consuls stain'd contending Rome. Of precedent pernicious ! with thee bled Three hundred Romans ; with thy brother, next, Three thousand more ; till, into battles turn'd Debates of peace, and forc'd the trembling laws, The forum and comitia horrid grew, A scene of barter'd power, or reeking gore. When, half-asham'd, Corruption's thievish arts, And ruffian force began to sap the mounds And majesty of laws ; if not in time

\* Carthage.

† Tib. Gracchus.

Repress'd severe, for human aid too strong The torrent turns, and overbears the whole.

" Thus luxury, dissension, a mix'd rage Of boundless pleasure and of boundless wealth, Want wishing change, and waste repairing war, Rapine for ever lost to peaceful toil, Guilt unaton'd, profuse of blood revenge, Corruption all avow'd, and lawless force, Each heightening each, alternate shook the state. Meantime ambition, at the dazzling head Of hardy legions, with the laurels heap'd And spoil of nations, in one circling blast Combin'd in various storm, and from its base The broad republic tore. By virtue built, It touch'd the skies, and spread o'er shelter'd Earth An ample roof : by virtue too sustain'd, And balanc'd steady, every tempest sung Innoxious by, or bade it firmer stand. But when, with sudden and enormous change, The first of mankind sunk into the last, As once in virtue, so in vice extreme, This universal fabric yielded loose, Before ambition still ; and thundering down, At last, beneath its ruins crush'd a world. A conquering people, to themselves a prey, Must ever fall ; when their victorious troops, In blood and rapine savage grown, can find No land to sack and pillage but their own.

" By brutal Marius, and keen Sylla, first Effus'd the deluge dire of civil blood, Unceasing woes began, and this, or that, (Deep-drenching their revenge) nor virtue spar'd, Nor sex, nor age, nor quality, nor name, Till Rome, into an human shambles turn'd, Made deserts lovely. — Oh, to well-earn'd chains Devoted race ! — If no true Roman then, No Scævola there was, to raise for Me A vengeful hand : was there no father, robb'd Of blooming youth to prop his wither'd age ? No son, a witness to his hoary sire In dust and gore defil'd ? no friend, forlorn ? No wretch that doubtful trembled for himself ? None brave, or wild, to pierce a monster's heart, Who, heaping horror round, no more deserv'd The sacred shelter of the laws he spurn'd ? No. Sad o'er all profound dejection sat, And nerveless fear. The slave's asylum their : Or flight, ill-judging, that the timid back Turns weak to slaughter ; or partaken guilt. In vain from Sylla's vanity I drew An unexampled deed. The power resign'd, And all unhop'd the commonwealth restor'd, Amaz'd the public, and effac'd his crimes. Through streets yet streaming from his murdered blood Unarm'd he stray'd, unguarded, unassail'd, And on the bed of peace his ashes laid : A grace, which I to his demission gave. But with him dy'd not the despotic soul. Ambition saw that stooping Rome could bear A master, nor had virtue to be free. Hence, for succeeding years, my troubled reign No certain peace, no spreading prospect, knew. Destruction gather'd round. Still the black soul Or of a Catiline, or Rullus ‡, swell'd

‡ Pub. Servilius Rullus, tribune of the people proposed an Agrarian law, in appearance very advantageous for the people, but destructive of their liberty ; and which was defeated by the eloquence of Cicero, in his speech against Rullus.

With fell designs ; and all the watchful art  
Of Cicero demanded, all the force,  
All the state-wielding magic of his tongue ;  
And all the thunder of Cato's zeal.  
With these I linger'd, till the flame anew  
Burst out in blaze immense, and wrapt the world.  
The shameful contest sprung, to whom mankind  
Should yield the neck : to Pompey, who conceal'd  
A rage impatient of an equal name ;  
Or to the nobler Cæsar, on whose brow  
O'er daring vice deluding virtue smil'd,  
And who no less a vain superior scorn'd.  
Both bled, but bled in vain. New traitors rose,  
*The venal will be bought, the base have lords.*  
To these vile wars I left ambitious slaves ;  
And from Philippi's field, from where in dust  
The last of Romans, matchless Brutus ! lay,  
Spread to the north untam'd a rapid wing.

" What though the first smooth Cæsar's arts  
caress'd,

Merit and virtue, simulating me ?  
Severely tender ! cruelly humane !  
The chain to clinch, and make it softer sit  
In the new-broken still ferocious state.  
From the dark third \*, succeeding, I beheld  
Th' imperial monsters all. — A race on Earth  
Indictive, sent thee scourge of human-kind !  
Whose blind profusion drain'd a bankrupt world ;  
Whose lust to forming Nature seems disgrace ;  
And whose infernal rage bade every drop  
Of ancient blood, that yet retain'd my flame,  
To that of Pætus †, in the peaceful bath,  
In Rome's affrighted streets, inglorious flow.  
Not almost just the meanly-patient death,  
That waits a tyrant's unprevented stroke.  
Thus indeed gave one short evening gleam ;  
More cordial felt, as in the midst it spread  
Of storm, and horror. The delight of men ;  
He who the day, when his o'erflowing hand  
Had made no happy heart, concluded lost ;  
Trajan and he, with the mild sire and son ‡,  
His son of virtue ! eas'd awhile mankind ;  
And arts reviv'd beneath their gentle beam.  
When was their last effort : what sculpture rais'd  
To Trajan's glory, following triumphs stole ;  
And mix'd with Gothic forms (the chissel's shame),  
In that triumphal arch §, the forms of Greece.

" Meantime o'er rocky Thrace, and the deep  
vales

Of gelid Hemus, I pursued my flight ;  
And, piercing farthest Scythia, westward swept  
Armata ||, travers'd by a thousand streams.  
A sullen land of lakes, and fens immense,  
Of rocks, resounding torrents, gloomy heaths,

\* Tiberius.

† Thræsea Pætus, put to death by Nero. Tacitus  
introduces the account he gives of his death thus :  
—" After having inhumanly slaughtered so many  
lustrous men, he (Nero) burned at last with a  
sire of cutting off virtue itself in the person of  
Thræsea, &c."

‡ Antoninus Pius, and his adopted son Marcus  
Aurelius, afterwards called Antoninus Philosophus.

§ Constantine's arch, to build which, that of  
Trajan was destroyed, sculpture having been then  
almost entirely lost.

|| The ancient Sarmatia contained a vast tract of  
country running all along the north of Europe, and  
Asia.

And cruel deserts black with sounding pine ;  
Where Nature frowns : though sometimes into  
smiles

She softens ; and immediate, at the touch  
Of southern gales, throws from the sudden glebe  
Luxuriant pasture, and a waste of flowers.  
But, cold-comprest, when the whole loaded heaven  
Descends in snow, lost in one white abrupt,  
Lies undistinguish'd earth ; and, seiz'd by frost,  
Lakes, headlong streams, and floods, and oceans  
sleep.

Yet there life glows ; the furry millions there,  
Deep-dig their dens beneath the sheltering snows :  
And there a race of men prolific swarms,  
To various pain, to little pleasure us'd ;  
On whom, keen-parching beat Rhipæan winds ;  
Hard like their soil, and like their climate fierce,  
The nursery of nations ! — These I rous'd,  
Drove land on land, on people people pour'd ;  
Till from almost perpetual night they broke,  
As if in search of day ; and o'er the banks  
Of yielding empire, only slave-sustain'd,  
Resistless rag'd, in vengeance urg'd by me.

" Long in the barbarous heart the bury'd seeds  
Of freedom lay, for many a wintery age ;  
And though my spirit work'd by slow degrees,  
Nought but its pride and fierceness yet appear'd.  
Then was the night of time, that parted worlds.  
I quitted Earth the while. As when the tribes  
Aërial, warn'd of rising winter, ride  
Autumnal winds, to warmer climates borne ;  
So, arts and each good genius in my train,  
I cut the closing gloom, and soar'd to Heaven.

" In the bright regions there of purest day,  
Far other scenes, and palaces, arise,  
Adorn'd profuse with other arts divine.  
All beauty here below, to them compar'd,  
Would, like a rose before the mid-day Sun,  
Shrink up its blossom ; like a bubble, break  
The passing poor magnificence of kings.  
For there the King of Nature, in full blaze,  
Calls every splendour forth ; and there his court,  
Amid ethereal powers, and virtues, holds :  
Angel, archangel, tutelary gods,  
Of cities, nations, empires, and of worlds.  
But sacred be the veil, that kindly clouds  
A light too keen for mortals : wraps a view  
Too softening fair, for those that here in dust  
Must cheerful toil out their appointed years.  
A sense of higher life would only damp  
The school-boy's task, and spoil his playful hours.  
Nor could the child of reason, feeble man,  
With vigour through this infant being drudge ;  
Did brighter worlds, their unimagined bliss  
Disclosing, dazzle and dissolve his mind."

## BRITAIN:

BEING THE FOURTH PART OF

## LIBERTY,

A POEM.

*The Contents of Part IV.*

Difference betwixt the ancients and moderns slightly touched upon. Description of the dark ages. The goddess of Liberty, who during these is supposed to have left Earth, returns, attended with Arts and Science. She first descends on Italy. Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture fix at Rome, to revive their several arts by the great models of antiquity there, which many barbarous invasions had not been able to destroy. The revival of these arts marked out. That sometimes arts may flourish for a while under despotic governments, though never the natural and genuine production of them. Learning begins to dawn. The Muse and Science attend Liberty, who in her progress towards Great Britain raises several free states and cities. These enumerated. Author's exclamation of joy, upon seeing the British seas and coasts rise in the vision, which painted whatever the goddess of Liberty said. She resumes her narration. The Genius of the Deep appears, and, addressing Liberty, associates Great Britain into his dominion. Liberty received and congratulated by Britannia, and the native Genii or Virtues of the island. These described. Animated by the presence of Liberty, they begin their operations. Their beneficent influence contrasted with the works and delusions of opposing demons. Concludes with an abstract of the English history, marking the several advances of Liberty, down to her complete establishment at the Revolution.

*Strauck* with the rising scene, thus I, amaz'd:  
 "Ah, goddess, what a change! Is earth the same?  
 Of the same kind the ruthless race she feeds?  
 And does the same fair Sun and ether spread  
 Round this vile spot their all-enlivening soul?  
 Lo! beauty fails; lost in unlovely forms  
 Of little pomp, magnificence no more  
 Exalts the mind, and bids the public smile:  
 While to rapacious interest glory leaves  
 Mankind, and every grace of life is gone."

To this the power, whose vital radiance falls  
 From the brute mass of man an order'd world:

"Wait till the morning shines, and from the  
 depth

Of Gothic darkness springs another day.  
 True genius droops; the tender ancient taste  
 Of beauty, then fresh-blooming in her prime,  
 But faintly trembles through the callous soul,  
 And grandeur, or of morals, or of life,  
 Sinks into safe pursuits, and creeping cares.  
 Ev'n cautious Virtue seems to stoop her flight,  
 And aged life to deem the generous deeds  
 Of youth romantic. Yet in cooler thought  
 Well-reason'd, in researches piercing deep  
 Through Nature's works, in profitable arts,  
 And all that calm experience can disclose,  
 (Slow guide, but sure,) behold the world anew

Exalted rise, with other honours crown'd;  
 And, where my Spirit wakes the finer powers,  
 Athenian laurels still afresh shall bloom.

"Oblivious ages pass'd; while Earth, forsook  
 By her best genii, lay to demons foul,  
 And unchain'd furies, an abandon'd prey.  
 Contention led the van; first small of size,  
 But soon dilating to the skies she towers:  
 Then, wide as air, the livid fury spread,  
 And high her head above the stormy clouds  
 She blaz'd in omens, swell'd the groaning winds  
 With wild surmises, battlings, sounds of war:  
 From land to land the maddening trumpet blew,  
 And pour'd her venom through the heart of man.  
 Shook to the Pole, the north obey'd her call.  
 Forth rush'd the bloody power of Gothic war,  
 War against human-kind: Rapine, that led  
 Millions of raging robbers in his train:  
 Unlistening, barbarous Force, to whom the sword  
 Is reason, honour, law: the foe of arts  
 By monsters follow'd, hideous to behold, [these  
 That claim'd their place. Outrageous mix'd with  
 Another species of tyrannic rule\*,  
 Unknown before, whose cancrous shackles seiz'd  
 Th' envenom'd soul: a wilder fury, she  
 Ev'n o'er her elder sister† tyranniz'd;  
 Or, if perchance agreed, inflam'd her rage,  
 Dire was her train, and loud; the sable band,  
 Thundering, — 'Submit, ye laity! ye prophane!  
 Earth is the Lord's, and therefore ours; let kings  
 Allow the common claim, and half be theirs;  
 If not, behold! the sacred lightning flies:'  
 Scholastic Discord, with an hundred tongues,  
 For science uttering jangling words obscure,  
 Where frighted Reason never yet could dwell:  
 Of peremptory feature, Cleric Pride,  
 Whose reddening cheek no contradiction bears;  
 And Holy Slander, his associate firm,  
 On whom the lying spirit still descends:  
 Mother of tortures! Persecuting Zeal,  
 High-flashing in her hand the ready torch,  
 Or poniard bath'd in unbelieving blood;  
 Hell's fiercest fiend! of saintly brow demure,  
 Assuming a celestial seraph's name,  
 While she beneath the blasphemous pretence  
 Of pleasing Parent Heaven, the source of love!  
 Has wrought more horrors, more detested deeds,  
 Than all the rest combin'd. Led on by her,  
 And wild of head to work her fell designs,  
 Came idiot Superstition; round with ears  
 Innumerable strow'd, ten thousand monkish forms  
 With legends ply'd them, and with tenets, meant  
 To charm or scare the simple into slaves,  
 And poison reason; gross, she swallows all,  
 The most absurd believing ever most  
 Broad o'er the whole her universal night,  
 The gloom still doubling, Ignorance diffus'd

"Nought to be seen, but visionary monks  
 To councils strolling, and embroiling creeds;  
 Banditti saints; disturbing distant lands;  
 And unknown nations, wandering for a home.  
 All lay revers'd: the sacred arts of rule  
 Turn'd to flagitious leagues against mankind,  
 And arts of plunder more and more avow'd;  
 Pure plain devotion to a solemn farce §;

\* Church power, or ecclesiastical tyranny.

† Civil tyranny.

‡ Crusades.

§ The corruption of the church of Rome.

To holy dotation virtue, ev'n to guile,  
To murder, and a mockery of oaths;  
Brave ancient freedom to the rage of slaves\*,  
Proud of their state, and fighting for their chains;  
Dishonour'd courage to the bravo's trade †,  
To civil broil; and glory to romance.  
Thus human life, unhing'd, to ruin reel'd,  
And giddy Reason totter'd on her throne.

"At last Heaven's best inexplicable scheme,  
Disclosing, bade new brightening eras smile.  
The high command gone forth, Arts in my train,  
And azure-mantled Science, swift we spread  
A sounding pinion. Eager pity, mixt  
With indignation, urg'd her downward flight.  
On Latium first we stoop'd, for doubtful life  
That panted, sunk beneath unnumber'd woes.  
Ah, poor Italia! what a bitter cup  
Of vengeance hast thou drain'd! Goths, Vandals,

Huns,  
Sarmatians, barbarians broke from every land,  
How many a ruffian form hast thou beheld!  
What horrid jargon heard, where rage alone  
Was all thy frighted ear could comprehend!  
How frequent by the red inhuman hand,  
Yet warm with brother's, husband's, father's blood,  
Hast thou thy matrons and thy virgins seen  
To violation dragg'd, and mingled death!  
What conflagrations, earthquakes, rage, floods,  
Have turn'd thy cities into stony wilds;  
And succourless, and bare, the poor remains  
Of wretches forth to nature's common cast!  
Added to these, the still continued waste  
Of inbred foes ‡, that on thy vitals prey,  
And, double tyrants, seize the very soul.  
Where hadst thou treasures for this rapine all?  
These hungry myriads, that thy bowels tore,  
Leap'd sack on sack, and bury'd in their rage  
Founders of art; whence this grey scene a mine  
More than gold becomes, and orient gems,  
Where Egypt, Greece, and Rome, united glow.  
"Here Sculpture, Painting, Architecture, bent  
From ancient models to restore their arts,  
Remain'd. A little trace we how they rose.  
"Amid the hoary ruins Sculpture first,  
Deep-digging, from the cavern dark and damp,  
Her grave for ages, bid her marble race  
Bring to new light. Joy sparkled in her eyes,  
And old remembrance thrill'd in every thought,  
As she the pleasing resurrection saw.

Leaning site, respiring from his toils,  
The well-known hero §, who deliver'd Greece,  
Is ample chest, all tempest with force,  
Unconquerable rear'd. She saw the head,  
Breathing the hero, small, of Grecian size,  
Far more extensive than the sinewy neck;  
The spreading shoulders, muscular, and broad;  
The whole a mass of swelling sinews, touch'd  
To harmonious shape; she saw, and joy'd.  
The yellow hunter, Meleager, rais'd  
His beauteous front, and through the finish'd whole  
Saw what ideas smil'd of old in Greece.  
In raging aspect, rush'd impetuous forth  
The Gladiator. || Pitiless his look,

\* Vassalage, whence the attachment of clans to  
their chief.

† Duelling.

‡ The hierarchy.

§ The Hercules of Farnese.

|| The fighting gladiator.

And each keen sinew brac'd, the storm of war,  
Ruffling, o'er all his nervous body frowns.  
The dying Otho\* from the gloom she drew.  
Supported on his shorten'd arm he leans,  
Prone agonizing; with incumbent fate,  
Heavy declines his head; yet dark beneath  
The suffering feature sullen vengeance lowers,  
Shame, indignation, unaccomplish'd rage,  
And still the cheated eye expects his fall.  
All conquest-flush'd, from prostrate Python, came  
The Quiver'd God.† In graceful act he stands,  
His arm extended with the slacken'd bow.  
Light flows his easy robe, and fair displays  
A manly-soften'd form. The bloom of gods  
Seems youthful o'er the beardless cheek to wave.  
His features yet heroic ardour warms;  
And sweet subsiding to a native smile,  
Mixt with the joy elating conquest gives,  
A scatter'd frown exalts his matchless air.  
On Flora mov'd; her full-proportion'd limbs  
Rise through the mantle fluttering in the breeze.  
The queen of Love ‡ arose, as from the deep  
She sprung in all the melting pomp of charms.  
Bashful she bends, her well-taught look aside  
Turns in enchanting guise, where dubious mix  
Vain conscious beauty, a dissembled sense  
Of modest shame, and slippery looks of love.  
The gazer grows enamour'd, and the stone,  
As if exulting in its conquest, smiles.  
So turn'd each limb, so swell'd with softening art,  
That the deluded eye the marble doubts.  
At last her utmost master-piece § she found,  
That Maro fir'd ||; the miserable sire,  
Wrapt with his sons in fate's severest grasp.  
The serpents, twisting round, their stringent folds  
Inextricable tie. Such passion here,  
Such agonies, such bitterness of pain,  
Seem so to tremble through the tortur'd stone,  
That the touch'd heart engrosses all the view.  
Almost unmark'd the best proportions pass,  
That ever Greece beheld; and, seen alone,  
On the rapt eye th' imperious passions seize:  
The father's double pangs, both for himself  
And sons convuls'd: to Heaven his rueful look,  
Imploring aid, and half-accusing, cast;  
His fell despair with indignation mixt,  
As the strong-curling monsters from his side  
His full extended fury cannot tear.  
More tender touch'd, with varied art, his sons  
All the soft rage of younger passions show.  
In a boy's helpless fate one sinks oppress'd!  
While, yet unpiers'd, the frighted other tries  
His foot to steal out of the horrid twine.

"She bore no more, but straight from Gothic rust  
Her chisel clear'd ¶, and dust and fragments drove  
Impetuous round. Successive as it went,  
From son to son, with more enlivening touch,  
From the brute rock it call'd the breathing form;

\* The dying gladiator.

† The Apollo of Belvidere.

‡ The Venus of Medici.

§ The groupe of Laocöon and his two sons,  
destroyed by two serpents.

|| See Æneid ii. ver. 199—227.

¶ It is reported of Michael Angelo Buonarroti,  
the most celebrated master of modern sculpture,  
that he wrought with a kind of inspiration, or en-  
thusiastical fury, which produced the effect here  
mentioned.



Till, in a legislator's awful grace  
Dress'd, Buonaroti bid a Moses rise,  
And, looking love immense, a Saviour-God. \*

"Of these observant, Painting felt the fire  
Burn inward. Then ecstatic she diffus'd  
The canvass, seiz'd the pallet, with quick hand  
The colours brew'd; and on the void expanse  
Her gay creation pour'd, her mimic world.  
Poor was the manner of her eldest race,  
Barren, and dry; just struggling from the taste,  
That had for ages scar'd in cloisters dim  
The superstitious herd: yet glorious then  
Were deem'd their works; where undevelop'd lay  
The future wonders that enrich'd mankind,  
And a new light and grace o'er Europe cast.  
Arts gradual gather streams. Enlarging this  
To each his portion of her various gifts  
The goddess dealt, to none indulging all;  
No, not to Raphael. At kind distance still  
Perfection stands, like happiness, to tempt  
Th' eternal chase. In elegant design  
Improving Nature; in ideas fair,  
Or great, extracted from the fine antique;  
In attitude, expression, airs divine,  
Her sons of Rome and Florence bore the prize.  
To those of Venice she the magic art  
Of colours melting into colours gave.  
Theirs too it was by one embracing mass  
Of light and shade that settles round the whole,  
Or varies tremulous from part to part,  
O'er all a binding harmony to throw,  
To raise the picture, and repose the sight.  
The Lombard school† succeeding, mingled both.

"Meantime dread fanes, and palaces, around,  
Rear'd the magnificent front. Music again  
Her universal language of the heart  
Renew'd; and, rising from the plaintive vale,  
To the full concert spread, and solemn quire.

"Ev'n bigots smil'd; to their protection took  
Arts not their own, and from them borrow'd pomp:  
For in a tyrant's garden these awhile  
May bloom, though freedom be their parent soil.

"And now confest, with gently-glowing gleam,  
The morning shone, and westward stream'd its light.  
The Muse awoke. Not sooner on the wing  
Is the gay bird of dawn. Artless her voice,  
Untaught and wild, yet warbling through the woods  
Romantic lays. But as her northern course  
She, with her tutor Science, in my train,  
Ardent pursu'd, her strains more noble grew:  
While reason drew the plan, the heart inform'd  
The moral page, and fancy lent it grace.

"Rome and her circling deserts cast behind,  
I pass'd not idle to my great sojourn

"On Arno's‡ fertile plain, where the rich vine  
Luxuriant o'er Etrurian mountains roves,  
Safe in the lap repos'd of private bliss,  
I small republics § rais'd. Thrice happy they!  
Had social freedom bound their peace and arts,

\* Esteemed the two finest pieces of modern sculpture.

† The school of the Caracci.

‡ The river Arno runs through Florence.

§ The republics of Florence, Pisa, Lucca, and Sienna. They formerly had very cruel wars together, but at the time when this poem was written, were all peaceably subject to the Great Duke of Tuscany, except it be Lucca, which still maintained the form of a republic.

Instead of ruling power, ne'er meant for them,  
Employ'd their little cares, and sav'd their fate.

"Beyond the rugged Appenines, that roll  
Far through Italian bounds their wavy tops,  
My path, too, I with public blessings strow'd;  
Free states and cities, where the Lombard plain,  
In spite of culture negligent and gross,  
From her deep bosom pours unbidden joys,  
And green o'er all the land a garden spreads.

"The barren rocks themselves beneath my foot  
Relenting bloom'd on the Ligurian shore.  
Thick-swarming people \* there, like emmets, seiz'd  
Amid surrounding cliffs, the scatter'd spots,  
Which Nature left in her destroying rage,  
Made their own fields, nor sigh'd for other lands.  
There, in white prospect, from the rocky hill,  
Gradual descending to the shelter'd shore,  
By me proud Genoa's marble turrets rose.  
And while my genuine spirit warm'd her sons,  
Beneath her Dorians, not unworthy, she  
Vy'd for the trident of the narrow seas,  
Ere Britain yet had open'd all the main.

"Nor be the then triumphant state † forgot,  
Where, push'd from plunder'd earth, a remnant  
still,

Inspir'd by me, through the dark ages kept  
Of my old Roman flame some sparks alive:  
The seeming god-built city! which my hand  
Deep in the bosom fix'd of wondering seas,  
Astonish'd mortals sail'd, with pleasing awe,  
Around the sea-girt walls, by Neptune fenc'd,  
And down the briny street; where on each hand,  
Amazing seen amid unstable waves,  
The splendid palace shines; and rising tides,  
The green steps marking, murmur at the door.  
To this fair queen of Adria's stormy gulph,  
The mart of nations! long, obedient seas  
Roll'd all the treasure of the radiant East;  
But now no more. Than one great tyrant warre  
(Whose shar'd oppression lightens, as diffus'd)  
Each subject tearing, many tyrants rose.  
The least the proudest. Join'd in dark cabal,  
They jealous, watchful, silent, and severe,  
Cast o'er the whole indissoluble chains:  
The softer shackles of luxurious ease  
They likewise added, to secure their sway.  
Thus Venice fainter shines; and commerce thence,  
Of toil impatient, flags the drooping sail.  
Bursting, besides, his ancient bounds, he took  
A larger circle ||; found another seat ¶,  
Opening a thousand ports, and, charm'd with toil,  
Whom nothing can dismay, far other sons.

\* The Genoese territory is reckoned very populous, but the towns and villages for the most part lie hid among the Appenine rocks and mountains.

† According to Dr. Burnet's system of the deluge.

‡ Venice was the most flourishing city in Europe, with regard to trade, before the passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope and America was discovered.

§ Those who fled to some marshes in the Adriatic gulph, from the desolation spread over Italy by an irruption of the Huns, first founded this famous city, about the beginning of the fifth century.

|| The main ocean.

¶ Great Britain.

"The mountains then, clad with eternal snow,  
 Confess'd my power. Deep as the rampant rocks,  
 By Nature thrown insuperable round,  
 planted there a league of friendly states \*,  
 and bade plain freedom their ambition be.  
 Here in the vale, where rural Plenty fills, [horn,  
 from lakes and meads, and furrow'd fields, her  
 chief, where the Leman † pure emits the Rhone,  
 rare to be seen ! unguilty cities rise,  
 Cities of brothers formed : while equal life,  
 accorded gracious with revolving power,  
 maintains them free ; and, in their happy streets,  
 for cruel deed nor misery is known.

For valour, faith, and innocence of life,  
 tenown'd, a rough laborious people, there,  
 not only give the dreadful Alps to smile,  
 and press their culture on retiring snows ;  
 but, to firm order train'd and patient war,  
 they likewise know, beyond the nerve remiss  
 of mercenary force, how to defend

the tasteful little their hard toil has earn'd,  
 and the proud arm of Bourbon to defy. [charm,

"Ev'n, cheer'd by me, their shaggy mountains  
 fore than or Gallic or Italian plains ;

and sickening fancy oft, when absent long,  
 lines to behold their Alpine views again ‡ :  
 the hollow-windling stream : the vale, fair spread,  
 amid an amphitheatre of hills : [springs :

Hence, vapour-wing'd, the sudden tempest  
 from steep to steep ascending, the gay train

of fogs, thick-roll'd into romantic shapes :  
 the flitting cloud, against the summit dash'd ;

and, by the Sun illumin'd, pouring bright  
 a gemmy shower : hung o'er amazing rocks,

the mountain-ash, and solemn-sounding pine :  
 the snow-fed torrent, in white mazes tost,

down to the clear ethereal lake below :  
 and, high o'er-topping all the broken scene,

the mountain fading into sky ; where shines  
 in winter winter shivering, and whose top  
 icks from their cloudy magazine the snows.

"From these descending, as I wav'd my course  
 'er vast Germania, the ferocious nurse

of hardy men and hearts affronting Death,  
 gave some favour'd cities § there to life

in nobler brow, and through their swarming streets,  
 fore busy, wealthy, cheerful, and alive,

each contented face to look my soul. [storm,

"Thence the loud Baltic passing, black with  
 the wintry Scandinavia's utmost bound ;

here, I the manly race ||, the parent hive  
 of the mix'd kingdoms, form'd into a state

fore regularly free. By keener air  
 their genius purg'd, and temper'd hard by frost,

tempest and toil their nerves, the sons of those  
 whose only terror was a bloodless death ¶,

they wise, and dauntless, still sustain my cause.  
 'et there I fix'd not. Turning to the south,

he whispering zephyrs sigh'd at my delay."

\* The Swiss Cantons.

† Geneva, situated on the Lacus Lemanus, a small  
 lake, but noble example of the blessings of civil and  
 religious liberty.

‡ The Swiss, after having been long absent from  
 their native country, are seized with such a violent  
 desire of seeing it again, as affects them with a kind  
 of languishing indisposition, called the Swiss sickness.

§ The Hanse Towns.

|| The Swedes.

¶ See note (\*\*) p. 487.

Here, with the shifted vision, burst my joy.

"O the dear prospect ! O majestic view !

See Britain's empire ! lo ! the watery vast

Wide-waves, diffusing the cerulean plain.

And now, methinks, like clouds at distance seen,

Emerging white from deeps of ether, dawn

My kindred cliffs ; whence, wafted in the gale,

Ineffable, a secret sweetness breathes.

Goddess, forgive ! — My heart, surpris'd, o'erflows  
 With filial fondness for the land you bless."

As parents to a child complacent deign

Approvance, the celestial brightness smil'd ;

Then thus : — "As o'er the wave-resounding deep,

To my near reign, the happy isle, I steer'd

With easy wing ; behold ! from surge to surge,

Stalk'd the tremendous genius of the deep.

Around him clouds, in mingled tempest, hung ;

Thick-flashing meteors crown'd his starry head ;

And ready thunder redden'd in his hand,

Or from it stream'd comprest the gloomy cloud.

Where'er he look'd, the trembling waves recoil'd.

He needs but strike the conscious flood, and shook

From shore to shore, in agitation dire,

It works his dreadful will. To me his voice

(Like that hoarse blast that round the cavern howls,

Mixt with the murmurs of the falling main)

Address'd, began : — "By Fate commission'd, go,

My sister-goddess now, to yon blest isle,

Henceforth the partner of my rough domain,

All my dread walks to Britons open lie.

Those that refulgent, or with rosy morn,

Or yellow evening, flame : those that, profuse

Drunk by equator-suns, severely shine ;

Or those that, to the Poles approaching, rise

In billows rolling into alps of ice.

Ev'n yet untouch'd by daring keel, be theirs

The vast Pacific ; that on other worlds,

Their future conquest, rolls resounding tides.

Long I maintain'd inviolate my reign ;

Nor Alexanders me, nor Cæsars brav'd.

Still, in the crook of shore, the coward sail

Till now low-crept ; and peddling commerce ply'd

Between near-joining lands. For Britons, chief,

It was reserv'd, with star-directed prow,

To dare the middle deep, and drive assur'd

To distant nations through the pathless main,

Chief, for their fearless hearts the glory waits,

Long months from land, while the black stormy  
 night

Around them rages, on the groaning mast

With unshook knee to know their giddy way ;

To sing, unquell'd, amid the lashing wave ;

To laugh at danger. Theirs the triumph be,

By deep invention's keen pervading eye,

The heart of courage, and the hand of toil,

Each conquer'd ocean staining with their blood,

Instead of treasure robb'd by ruffian war,

Round social Earth to circle fair exchange,

And bind the nations in a golden chain.

To these I honour'd stoop. Rushing to light,

A race of men behold ! whose daring deeds

Will in renown exalt my nameless plains

O'er those of fabled Earth, as hers to mine

In terror yield. Nay, could my savage heart

Such glories check, their unsubmitting soul

Would all my fury brave, my tempest climb,

And might in spite of me my kingdom force.

Here, waiting no reply, the shadowy power

Eas'd the dark sky, and to the deeps return'd :

While the loud thunder rattling from his hand,  
Auspicious, shook opponent Gallia's shore.

"Of this encounter glad, my way to land  
I quick pursued, that from the smiling sea  
Receiv'd me joyous. Loud acclaims were heard;  
And music, more than mortal, warbling, fill'd  
With pleas'd astonishment the labouring hind,  
Who for awhile the unfinished furrow left,  
And let the listening steer forget his toil.  
Unseen by grosser eye, Britannia breath'd,  
And her aerial train, these sounds of joy,  
Full of old time, since first the rushing flood,  
Urg'd by Almighty Power, this favour'd isle  
Turn'd flashing from the continent aside,  
Indented shore to shore responsive still,  
Its guardian she — the goddess, whose staid eye  
Beams the dark azure of the doubtful dawn.  
Her tresses, like a flood of soften'd light,  
Through clouds imbrown'd, in waving circles play.  
Warm on her cheek sits beauty's brightest rose:  
Of high demeanour, stately, shedding grace  
With every motion. Full her rising chest;  
And new ideas, from her finish'd shape,  
Charm'd Sculpture taking might improve her art.  
Such the fair guardian of an isle that boasts,  
Profuse as vernal blooms, the fairest dames.  
High shining on the promontory's brow,  
Awaiting me, she stood; with hope inflam'd,  
By my mixt spirit burning in her sons,  
To firm, to polish, and exalt the state.

"The native Genii, round her, radiant smil'd.  
Courage, of soft deportment, aspect calm,  
Unboasting, suffering long, and, till provok'd,  
As mild and harmless as the sporting child;  
But, on just reason, once his fury rous'd,  
No lion springs more eager to his prey:  
Blood is a pastime; and his heart, elate,  
Knows no depressing fear. That Virtue known  
By the relenting look, whose equal heart  
For others feels, as for another self:  
Of various name, as various objects wake,  
Warm into action, the kind sense within;  
Whether the blameless poor, the nobly maim'd,  
The lost to reason, the declin'd in life,  
The helpless young that kiss no mother's hand,  
And the grey second infancy of age,  
She gives in public families to live,  
A sight to gladden Heaven! whether she stands  
Fair beckoning at the hospitable gate,  
And bids the stranger take repose and joy;  
Whether, to solace honest labour, she  
Rejoices those that make the land rejoice;  
Or whether to philosophy, and arts,  
(At once the basis and the finish'd pride  
Of government and life,) she spreads her hand;  
Nor knows her gift profuse, nor seems to know,  
Doubling her bounty, that she gives at all.  
Justice to these her awful presence join'd,  
The mother of the state! No low revenge,  
No turbid passions in her breast ferment:  
Tender, serene, compassionate of vice,  
As the last woe that can afflict mankind.  
She punishment awards; yet of the good  
More piteous still, and of the suffering whole,  
Awards it firm. So fair her just decree,  
That, in his judging peers, each on himself  
Pronounces his own doom. O, happy land!  
Where reigns alone this justice of the free!  
'Mid the bright groupe Sincerity his front,  
Diffusive, rear'd; his pure untroubled eye

The fount of truth. The thoughtful Power, apart,  
Now, pensive, cast on Earth his fix'd regard,  
Now, touch'd celestial, launch'd it on the sky.  
The Genius he whence Britain shines supreme,  
The land of light, and rectitude of mind.  
He too the fire of fancy feeds intense,  
With all the train of passions thence deriv'd:  
Not kindling quick, a noisy transient blaze,  
But gradual, silent, lasting, and profound.  
Near him Retirement, pointing to the shade,  
And Independence stood: the generous pair,  
That simple life, the quiet-whispering grove,  
And the still raptures of the free-born soul  
To cates prefer, by virtue bought, not earn'd,  
Proudly prefer them to the servile pomp,  
And to the heart-embitter'd joys of slaves.  
Or should the latter, to the public scene  
Demanded, quit his sylvan friend awhile;  
Nought can his firmness shake, nothing seduce  
His zeal, still active for the common-weal;  
Nor stormy tyrants, nor corruption's tools,  
Foul ministers, dark-working by the force  
Of secret-sapping gold. All their vile arts,  
Their shameful honours, their perfidious gifts,  
He greatly scorns; and, if he must betray  
His plunder'd country, or his power resign,  
A moment's parley were eternal shame:  
Illustrious into private life again,  
From dirty levees he unstain'd ascends,  
And firm in senates stands the patriot's ground,  
Or draws new vigour in the peaceful shade  
Aloof the bashful Virtue hover'd coy,  
Proving by sweet distrust distrust'd worth.  
Rough Labour clos'd the train; and in his hand,  
Rude, callous, sinew-swell'd, and black with toil,  
Came manly Indignation. Sour he seems,  
And more than seems, by lawful pride assail'd;  
Yet kind at heart, and just, and generous, there  
No vengeance lurks, no pale insidious gall:  
Ev'n in the very luxury of rage,  
He softening can forgive a gallant foe;  
The nerve, support, and glory of the land!  
Nor be Religion, rational and free,  
Here pass'd in silence; whose enraptur'd eye  
Sees Heaven with Earth connected, human things  
Link'd to divine: who not from servile fear,  
By rites for some weak tyrant incense fit,  
The god of Love adores, but from a heart  
Effusing gladness, into pleasing awe  
That now astonish'd swells, now in a calm  
Of fearless confidence that smiles serene;  
That lives devotion, one continual hymn, <sup>[most]</sup>  
And then most grateful, when Heaven's bounty  
Is right enjoy'd. This ever-cheerful power  
O'er the rais'd circle ray'd superior day.

"I joy'd to join the Virtues whence my reign  
O'er Albion was to rise. Each cheering each,  
And, like the circling planets from the Sun,  
All borrowing beams from me, a heighten'd zeal  
Impatient fir'd us to commence our toils,  
Or pleasures rather. Long the pungent time  
Pass'd not in mutual hails; but, through the land  
Darting our light, we shone the fogs away.  
"The Virtues conquer with a single look.  
Such grace, such beauty, such victorious light,  
Live in their presence, stream in every glance,  
That the soul won, enamour'd, and refin'd,  
Grows their own image, pure ethereal flame.  
Hence the foul demons, that oppose our reign,  
Would still from us deluded mortals wrap;

In gross shades they drown the visual ray,  
 Or by the fogs of prejudice, where mix  
 Falsehood and truth confounded, foil the sense  
 With vain refracted images of bliss.  
 But chief around the court of flatter'd kings  
 They roll the dusky rampart, wall o'er wall  
 Of darkness pile, and with their thickest shade  
 Secure the throne. No savage Alp, the den  
 Of wolves, and bears, and monstrous things obscene,  
 That vex the swain, and waste the country round,  
 Protected lies beneath a deeper cloud.  
 Yet there we sometimes send a searching ray.  
 As, at the sacred opening of the morn,  
 The prowling race retire; so, pierc'd severe,  
 Before our potent blaze these demons fly,  
 And all their works dissolve. — The whisper'd tale,  
 That, like the fabling Nile, no fountain knows;  
 Fair-fac'd deceit, whose wily conscious eye  
 Else looks direct. The tongue that licks the dust,  
 But, when it safely dares, as prompt to sting:  
 Smooth crocodile destruction, whose fell tears  
 Ensnare. The Janus face of courtly pride;  
 One to superiors heaves submissive eyes,  
 On hapless worth the other scowls disdain.  
 Cheeks that for some weak tenderness, alone,  
 Some virtuous slip, can wear a blush. The laugh  
 Trophane, when midnight howls disclose the heart,  
 At starving virtue, and at virtue's fools.  
 Determin'd to be broke, the plighted faith:  
 Lay more, the goddess oath that knows no ties.  
 Off-buzzing slander; silky moths, that eat  
 In honest name. The harpy hand, and maw,  
 Of avaricious Luxury; who makes  
 He throne his shelter, venal laws his fort,  
 And, by his service, who betrays his king.

“ Now turn your view, and mark from Celtic \*  
 night

To present grandeur how my Britain rose.  
 “ Bold were those Britons, who, the careless sons  
 Of Nature, roam'd the forest-bounds, at once  
 Their verdant city, high-embowering fane,  
 And the gay circle of their woodland wars:  
 Or by the Druid † taught, that death but shifts  
 The vital scene, they that prime fear despis'd;  
 And, prone to rush on steel, disdain'd to spare  
 An ill-sav'd life that must again return.  
 Direct from Nature's hand, by tyrant force,  
 And still more tyrant custom, unsubdued,  
 Man knows no master save creating Heaven,  
 Or such as choice or common good ordain.  
 His general sense, with which the nations I  
 Promiscuous fire, in Britons burn'd intense,  
 Of future times prophetic. Witness, Rome,  
 Who saw'st thy Cæsar, from the naked land,  
 Whose only forts was British hearts, repell'd,  
 To seek Pharsalian wreaths. Witness, the toil,  
 The blood of ages, bootless to secure,  
 Beneath an empire's ‡ yoke, a stubborn isle,  
 Disputed hard, and never quite subdued. [scorn'd  
 The North § remain'd untouched, where those who

\* Great Britain was peopled by the Celtæ, or Gauls.

† The Druids, among the ancient Gauls and Britons, had the care and direction of all religious matters.

‡ The Roman empire.

§ Caledonia, inhabited by the Scots and Picts; thither a great many Britons, who would not submit to the Romans, retired.

To stoop, retir'd; and to their keen effort  
 Yielding at last, recoil'd the Roman power.  
 In vain, unable to sustain the shock,  
 From sea to sea desponding legions rais'd  
 The wall \* immense; and yet, on Summer's eve,  
 While sport his lambskins round, the shepherd's gaze,  
 Continual o'er it burst the northern storm †,  
 As often, check'd, receded; threatening hoarse  
 A swift return. But the devouring flood  
 No more endur'd control, when, to support  
 The last remains of empire ‡, was recall'd  
 The weary Roman, and the Briton lay  
 Unnerv'd, exhausted, spiritless, and sunk.  
 Great proof! how men enfeeble into slaves.  
 The sword behind him flash'd; before him roar'd,  
 Deaf to his woes, the deep. § Forlorn, around  
 He roll'd his eye, not sparkling ardent flame,  
 As when Caractacus || to battle led  
 Silurian swains, and Boadicea ¶ taught  
 Her raging troops the miseries of slaves. [hears  
 “ Then, (sad relief!) from the bleak coast that  
 The German ocean roar, deep-blooming, strong,  
 And yellow-hair'd, the blue-ey'd Saxon came.  
 He came implor'd, but came with other aim  
 Than to protect. For conquest and defence  
 Suffices the same arm. With the fierce race  
 Pour'd in a fresh invigorating stream;  
 Blood, where unquell'd a mighty spirit glow'd.  
 Rash war, and perilous battle their delight;  
 And immature, and red with glorious wounds,  
 Unpeaceful death their choice \*\*: deriving thence

\* The wall of Severus, built upon Adrian's rampart, which ran for eighty miles quite across the country, from the mouth of the Tyne to Solway Frith.

† Irruptions of the Scots and Picts.

‡ The Roman empire being miserably torn by the northern nations, Britain was for ever abandoned by the Romans in the year 426 or 427.

§ The Britons applying to Ætius, the Roman general, for assistance, thus expressed their miserable condition: — “ We know not which way to turn us. The barbarians drive us to sea, and the sea forces us back to the barbarians; between which we have only the choice of two deaths, either to be swallowed up by the waves, or butchered by the sword.”

|| King of the Silures, famous for his great exploits, and accounted the best general Great Britain had ever produced. The Silures were esteemed the bravest and most powerful of all the Britons: they inhabited Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire.

¶ Queen of the Iceni: her story is well known.

\*\* It is certain, that an opinion was fixed and general among them (the Goths) that death was but the entrance into another life; that all men who lived lazy and inactive lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves under ground, all dark and miry, full of noisome creatures usual to such places, and there for ever grovelled in endless stench and misery. On the contrary, all who gave themselves to warlike actions and enterprises, to the conquest of their neighbours and the slaughter of their enemies, and died in battle, or of violent deaths upon bold adventures or resolutions, went immediately to the vast hall or palace of Odin, their god of war, who eternally kept open house for all such guests, where they were entertained at infinite tables, in perpetual feasts and

A right to feast, and drain immortal bowls  
 In Odin's hall; whose blazing roof resounds  
 The genial uproar of those shades, who fall  
 In desperate fight, or by some brave attempt;  
 And though more polish'd times the martial creed  
 Disown, yet still the fearless habit lives.  
 Nor were the surly gifts of war their all.  
 Wisdom was likewise theirs, indulgent laws,  
 The calm gradations of art-nursing peace,  
 And matchless orders, the deep basis still  
 On which ascends my British reign. Untam'd  
 To the refining subtleties of slaves,  
 They brought an happy government along,  
 Form'd by that freedom, which, with secret voice,  
 Impartial Nature teaches all her sons,  
 And which of old through the whole Scythian mass  
 I strong inspir'd. Monarchical their state,  
 But prudently confin'd, and mingled wise  
 Of each harmonious power: only, too much  
 Imperious war into their rule infus'd,  
 Prevail'd their general-king, and chieftain-thanes.

"In many a field, by civil fury stain'd,  
 Bled the discordant heptarchy; and long  
 (Educing good from ill) the battle groan'd;  
 Ere, blood-cemented, Anglo-Saxons saw  
 Egbert† and Peace on one united throne.

"No sooner dawn'd the fair disclosing calm  
 Of brighter days, when, lo! the North anew,  
 With stormy nations black, on England pour'd  
 Woes the severest e'er a people felt.  
 The Danish raven ‡, lur'd by annual prey,  
 Hung o'er the land incessant. Fleet on fleet  
 Of barbarous pirates unremitting tore  
 The miserable coast. Before them stalk'd,  
 Far-seen, the demon of devouring flame;  
 Rapine, and murder, all with blood besmear'd,  
 Without or ear, or eye, or feeling heart;  
 While close behind them march'd the sallow power  
 Of desolating famine, who delights  
 In grass-grown cities, and in desert fields;  
 And purple-spotted pestilence, by whom  
 Ev'n friendship scar'd, in sickening horror sinks  
 Each social sense and tenderness of life.  
 Fixing at last, the sanguinary race  
 Spread, from the Humber's loud-resounding shore,  
 To where the Thames devolves his gentle maze,  
 And with superior arm the Saxon aw'd.  
 But superstition first, and monkish dreams,  
 And monk-directed cloister-seeking kings,  
 Had ate away his vigour, ate away  
 His edge of courage, and depress'd the soul  
 Of conquering freedom, which he once respir'd.

mirth, carousing in bowls made of the skulls of their enemies they had slain; according to the number of whom, every one in these mansions of pleasure was the most honoured and best entertained.

*Sir William Temple's Essay on Heroic Virtue.*

\* The seven kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons, considered as being united into one common government, under a general in chief, or monarch, and by the means of an assembly general, or Wittenagemot.

† Egbert, king of Wessex, who, after having reduced all the other kingdoms of the heptarchy under his dominion, was the first king of England.

‡ A famous Danish standard, called *renfan*, or raven. The Danes imagined that, before a battle, the raven wrought upon this standard clapt its wings or hung down its head, in token of victory or defeat.

Thus cruel ages pass'd; and rare appear'd  
 White-mantled Peace, exulting o'er the vale,  
 As when with Alfred\*, from the wilds she came  
 To polic'd cities and protected plains.  
 Thus by degrees the Saxon empire sunk,  
 Then set entire in Hastings† bloody field.

"Compendious war! (on Britain's glory bent,  
 So Fate ordain'd) in that decisive day,  
 The haughty Norman seiz'd at once an isle,  
 From which, through many a century, in vain,  
 The Roman, Saxon, Dane, had toil'd and bled.  
 Of Gothic nations this the final burst;  
 And, mix'd with the genius of these people all,  
 These virtues mix'd in one exalted stream,  
 Here the rich tide of English blood grew full.

"Awhile my spirit slept; the land awhile,  
 Affrighted, droop'd beneath despotic rage.  
 Instead of Edward's ‡ equal gentle laws,  
 The furious victor's partial will prevail'd.  
 All prostrate lay; and, in the secret shade,  
 Deep-stung, but fearful, Indignation gnash'd  
 His teeth. Of freedom, property, despoil'd,  
 And of their bulwark, arms; with castles crush'd,  
 With ruffians quarter'd o'er the bridled land;  
 The shivering wretches, at the curfew sound §  
 Dejected shrunk into their sordid beds,  
 And, through the mournful gloom, of ancient times  
 Mus'd sad, or dreamt of better. Ev'n to feed  
 A tyrant's idle sport the peasant starv'd:  
 To the wild herd, the pasture of the tame,  
 The cheerful hamlet, spiry town, was given,  
 And the brown forest || roughen'd wide around.

"But this so dead, so vile submission, long  
 Endur'd not. Gathering force, my gradual flame  
 Shook off the mountain of tyrannic sway.  
 Unus'd to bend, impatient of control,  
 Tyrants themselves the common tyrant check'd.  
 The church, by kings intractable and fierce,  
 Deny'd her portion of the plunder'd state,  
 Or tempted, by the timorous and weak,  
 To gain new ground, first taught their rapine law.  
 The barons next a nobler league began,  
 Both those of English and of Norman race,  
 In one fraternal nation blended now,  
 The nation of the free! ¶ press'd by a band  
 Of patriots, ardent as the Summer's noon  
 That looks delighted on, the tyrant see!  
 Mark! how with feign'd alacrity he bears  
 His strong reluctance down, his dark revenge,

\* Alfred the Great, renowned in war, and no less famous in peace for his many excellent institutions, particularly that of juries.

† The battle of Hastings, in which Harold II., the last of the Saxon kings, was slain, and William the Conqueror made himself master of England.

‡ Edward III. the Confessor, who reduced the West-Saxon, Mercian, and Danish laws, into one body, which from that time became common to all England, under the name of the Laws of Edward.

§ The curfew bell (from the French *coucoufex*), which was rung every night at eight of the clock, to warn the English to put out their fires and candles, under the penalty of a severe fine.

|| The New Forest, in Hampshire, to make which the country for above thirty miles in compass was laid waste.

¶ On the 5th of June, 1215, King John, met by the barons on Runnemede, signed the great charter of liberties, or Magna Charta.

id gives the charter, by which life indeed comes of price, a glory to be man.  
 " Through this and through succeeding reigns affirm'd  
 ese long-contested rights, the wholesome winds  
 ' opposition \* hence began to blow,  
 id often since have lent the country life.  
 fore their breath corruption's insect blights,  
 e darkening clouds of evil counsel, fly;  
 , should they sounding swell, a putrid court,  
 pestilential ministry, they purge,  
 id ventilated states renew their bloom.  
 " Though with the temper'd monarchy here mix'd  
 istocratic sway, the people still,  
 utter'd by this or that, as interest lean'd,  
 full perfection knew. For me reserv'd,  
 id for my commons, was that glorious turn.  
 ey crown'd my first attempt †, in senates rose,  
 e fort of freedom! slow till then, alone,  
 id work'd that general liberty, that soul, [left  
 ich generous nature breathes, and which, when  
 me to bondage was corrupted Rome,  
 rough the northern nations wide diffus'd.  
 nce many a people, fierce with freedom, rush'd  
 m the rude iron regions of the North,  
 Libyan deserts, swarm protruding swarm,  
 id pour'd new spirit through a slavish world.  
 t, o'er these Gothic states, the king and chiefs  
 tain'd the high prerogative of war,  
 id with enormous property engross'd  
 e mingled power. But on Britannia's shore  
 w present, I to raise my reign began  
 ' raising the democracy, the third disclos'd  
 id broadest bulwark of the guarded state.  
 en was the full, the perfect plan disclos'd  
 ' Britain's matchless constitution, mixt  
 ' mutual checking and supporting powers,  
 ng, lords, and commons; nor the name of free  
 serving, while the vassal-many droop'd:  
 r since the moment of the whole they form,  
 , as depress'd or rais'd, the balance they  
 ' public welfare and of glory cast.  
 rk from this period the continual proof.  
 " When kings of narrow genius, minion rid,  
 glecting faithful worth for fawning slaves;  
 ously regardless of their people's complaints,  
 id poorly passive of insulting foes;  
 ible, not prudent, obstinate, not firm,  
 eir mercy fear, necessity their faith;  
 ead of generous fire, presumptuous, hot,  
 sh to resolve, and slothful to perform;  
 nts at once, and slaves, imperious, mean,  
 want rapacious joining shameful waste;  
 ' The league formed by the barons, during the  
 gn of John, in the year 1213, was the first confederacy  
 made in England in defence of the nation's  
 erest against the king.  
 † The Commons are generally thought to have been  
 † represented in parliament towards the end of  
 nry the Third's reign. To a parliament called  
 the year 1264, each county was ordered to send  
 r knights, as representatives of their respective  
 res; and to a parliament called in the year fol-  
 lowing, each county was ordered to send, as their  
 representatives, two knights, and each city and  
 rough as many citizens and burgesses. Till then,  
 tory makes no mention of them; whence a very  
 ong argument may be drawn, to fix the original  
 the House of Commons to that era.

By counsels weak and wicked, easy rous'd  
 To paltry schemes of absolute command,  
 To seek their splendour in their sure disgrace,  
 And in a broken ruin'd people wealth:  
 When such o'ercast the state, no bond of love,  
 No heart, no soul, no unity, no nerve,  
 Combin'd the loose disjointed public, lost  
 To fame abroad, to happiness at home.

" But when an Edward and an Henry \* breath'd  
 Through the charm'd whole one all-exerting soul:  
 Drawn sympathetic from his dark retreat,  
 When wide-attracted merit round them glow'd:  
 When counsels just, extensive, generous, firm,  
 Amid the maze of state, determin'd kept  
 Some ruling point in view: when, on the stock  
 Of public good and glory grafted, spread  
 Their palms, their laurels; or, if thence they stray'd,  
 Swift to return, and patient of restraint:  
 When legal state, pre-eminence of place,  
 They scorn'd to deem pre-eminence of ease,  
 To be luxurious drones, that only rob  
 The busy hive: as in distinction, power,  
 Indulgence, honour, and advantage, first;  
 When they too claim'd in virtue, danger, toil,  
 Superior rank; with equal hand, prepar'd  
 To guard the subject, and to quell the foe:  
 When such with me their vital influence shed,  
 No mutter'd grievance, hopeless sigh, was heard;  
 No foul distrust through wary senates ran,  
 Confin'd their bounty, and their ardour quench'd:  
 On aid, unquestion'd, liberal aid was given:  
 Safe in their conduct, by their valour fir'd,  
 Fond where they led victorious armies rush'd;  
 And Cressy, Poitiers, Agincourt † proclaim  
 What kings supported by almighty love,  
 And people fir'd with liberty, can do.

" Be veil'd the savage reigns ‡, when kindred rage  
 The numerous once Plantagenets devour'd,  
 A race to vengeance vow'd! and when, oppress'd  
 By private feuds, almost extinguish'd lay  
 My quivering flame. But, in the next, behold!  
 A cautious tyrant § lent it oil anew.

" Proud, dark, suspicious, brooding o'er his gold,  
 As how to fix his throne he jealous cast  
 His crafty views around; pierc'd with a ray,  
 Which on his timid mind I darted full,  
 He mark'd the barons of excessive sway,  
 At pleasure making and unmaking kings ||;  
 And hence, to crush these petty tyrants, plann'd  
 A law¶, that let them, by the silent waste  
 Of luxury, their landed wealth diffuse,  
 And with that wealth their implicated power.  
 By soft degrees a mighty change ensued,  
 Ev'n working to this day. With streams, deduc'd  
 From these diminish'd floods, the country smil'd.  
 As when impetuous from the snow-heap'd Alps,  
 To vernal suns relenting, pours the Rhine;  
 While undivided, oft, with wasteful sweep,  
 He foams along; but, through Batavian meads,

\* Edward III. and Henry V.

† Three famous battles, gained by the English  
 over the French.

‡ During the civil wars betwixt the families of  
 York and Lancaster.

§ Henry VII.

|| The famous Earl of Warwick, during the  
 reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., was called  
 the King-maker.

¶ Permitting the barons to alienate their lands.

Branch'd into fair canals, indulgent flows ;  
Waters a thousand fields ; and culture, trade,  
Towns, meadows, gliding ships, and villas mix'd,  
A rich, a wondrous landscape rises round.

" His furious son" the soul-enslaving chain †,  
Which many a doating venerable age  
Had link by link strong-twisted round the land,  
Shook off. No longer could be borne a power,  
From Heaven pretended, to deceive, to void  
Each solemn tie, to plunder without bounds,  
To curb the generous soul, to fool mankind ;  
And, wild at last, to plunge into a sea  
Of blood, and horror. The returning light,  
That first through Wickliff ‡ streak'd the priestly  
gloom,

Now burst in open day. Bar'd to the blaze,  
Forth from the haunts of superstition § crawl'd  
Her motley sons, fantastic figures all ;  
And, wide-dispers'd their useless fetid wealth  
In graceful labour bloom'd, and fruits of peace.

" Trade, join'd to these, on every sea display'd  
A daring canvass, pour'd with every tide  
A golden flood. From other worlds ¶ were roll'd  
The guilty glittering stores, whose fatal charms,  
By the plain Indian happily despis'd,  
Yet work'd his woe ; and to the blissful groves,  
Where Nature liv'd herself among her sons,  
And innocence and joy for ever dwelt,  
Drew rage unknown to Pagan climes before,  
The worst the zeal inflam'd barbarian drew.  
Be no such horrid commerce, Britain, thine !  
But want for want, with mutual aid supply.

" The commons thus enrich'd, and powerful  
grown,

Against the barons weigh'd. Eliza then,  
Amid these doubtful motions, steady, gave  
The beam to fix. She ! like the secret eye  
That never closes on a guarded world,  
So sought, so mark'd, so seiz'd the public good,  
That self-supported, without one ally,  
She aw'd her inward, quell'd her circling foes.  
Inspir'd by me, beneath her sheltering arm,  
In spite of raging universal sway ¶,  
And raging seas repress'd, the Belgic states,  
My bulwark on the Continent, arose.  
Matchless in all the spirit of her days !  
With confidence, unbounded, fearless love  
Elate, her fervent people waited gay,  
Cheerful demanded the long-threaten'd fleet \*\*,  
And dash'd the pride of Spain around their isle.  
Nor ceas'd the British thunder here to rage :  
The deep, reclaim'd, obey'd its awful call ;  
In fire and smoke Iberian ports involv'd,  
The trembling foe ev'n to the centre shook  
Of their new-conquer'd world, and skulking stole  
By veering winds their Indian treasure home.

\* Henry VIII. † Of papal dominion.

‡ John Wickliff, doctor of divinity, who, towards  
the close of the fourteenth century, published doc-  
trines very contrary to those of the church of Rome,  
and particularly denying the papal authority. His  
followers grew very numerous, and were called  
Lollards.

§ Suppression of monasteries.

¶ The Spanish West Indies.

¶ The dominion of the House of Austria.

\*\* The Spanish Armada. Rapin says, that after  
proper measures had been taken, the enemy was  
expected with uncommon alacrity.

Meantime, peace, plenty, justice, science, arts,  
With softer laurels crown'd her happy reign.

" As yet uncircumscrib'd the regal power,  
And wild and vague prerogative remain'd,  
A wide voracious gulph, where swallow'd oft  
The helpless subject lay. This to reduce  
To the just limit was my great effort.

" By means that evil seem to narrow man,  
Superior beings work their mystic will :  
From storm and trouble thus a settled calm,  
At last, effulgent, o'er Britannia smil'd. [case]

" The gathering tempest, Heaven-commission'd  
Came in the prince \*, who, drunk with flattery  
dreamt,

His vain pacific counsels rul'd the world ;  
Though scorn'd abroad, bewilder'd in a maze  
Of fruitless treaties ; while at home enslav'd,  
And by a worthless crew insatiate drain'd,  
He lost his people's confidence and love ;  
Irreparable loss ! whence crowns become  
An anxious burden. Years inglorious pass'd :  
Triumphphant Spain the vengeful draught enjoy'd :  
Abandon'd Frederick † pin'd, and Raleigh bled.  
But nothing that to these internal broils,  
That rancour, he began ; while lawless sway  
He, with his slavish doctors, try'd to rear  
On metaphysic, on enchanted ground ‡,  
And all the mazy quibbles of the schools :  
As if for one, and sometimes for the worst,  
Heaven had mankind in vengeance only made.  
Vain the pretence ! not so the dire effect,  
The fierce, the foolish discord thence deriv'd §,  
That tears the country still, by party-rage  
And ministerial clamour kept alive.  
In action weak, and for the wordy war  
Best fitted, faint this prince pursu'd his claim :  
Content to teach the subject herd, how great,  
How sacred he ! how despicable they !

" But his unyielding son ¶ these doctrines drank,  
With all a bigot's rage (who never damps  
By reasoning his fire) ; and what they taught  
Warm and tenacious, into practice push'd.  
Senates, in vain, their kind restraint, apply'd :  
The more they struggled to support the laws,  
His justice-dreading ministers the more [check]  
Drove him beyond their bounds. Tir'd with the  
Of faithful love, and with the flattery pleas'd  
Of false designing guilt, the fountain he  
Of public wisdom and of justice shut. ¶  
Wide mourn'd the land. Straight to the voted  
Free, cordial, large, of never-failing source,  
Th' illegal imposition follow'd harsh,  
With execration given, or ruthless squeez'd  
From an insulted people, by a band  
Of the worst ruffians, those of tyrant power.  
Oppression walk'd at large, and pour'd abroad

\* James I.

† Elector Palatine, and who had been chosen  
King of Bohemia, but was stript of all his domi-  
nions and dignities by the Emperor Ferdinand,  
while James the First, his father-in-law, being  
amused from time to time, endeavoured to mediate  
a peace.

‡ The monstrous, and till then unheard-of doc-  
trines of divine indefeasible hereditary right, passive  
obedience, &c.

§ The parties of Whig and Tory.

¶ Charles I.

¶ Parliaments.

Her unrelenting train : informers, spies,  
Blood-hounds, that sturdy freedom to the grove  
Pursue ; projectors of aggrieving schemes  
Commerce to load for unprotected seas \*,  
To sell the starving many to the few †,  
And drain a thousand ways th' exhausted land.  
Ev'n from that healing place, whence peace should  
flow,

And gospel truth, inhuman bigots shed  
Their poison round ‡ ; and on the venal bench,  
Instead of justice, party held the scale,  
And violence the sword. Afflicted years,  
Too patient, felt at last their vengeance full.  
" Mid the low murmurs of submissive fear  
And mingled rage, my Hampden rais'd his voice,  
And to the laws appeal'd ; the laws no more  
In judgment sate behoved some other ear.  
When instant from the keen resentive North,  
By long oppression by religion rous'd,  
The guardian army came. Beneath its wing  
Was called, though meant to furnish hostile aid,  
Be more than Roman senate. There a flame  
Roke out, that clear'd, consum'd, renew'd the  
land.

A deep emotion hurl'd, nor Greece, nor Rome,  
Indignant bursting from a tyrant's chain,  
While, full of me, each agitated soul  
Rung every nerve, and flam'd in every eye,  
And e'er beheld such light and heat combin'd !  
Such heads and hearts ! such dreadful zeal, led on  
By calm majestic wisdom, taught its course  
To bathe in nuisance to devour ; such wisdom fir'd  
With unabating zeal, and aim'd sincere  
To clear the weedy state, restore the laws,  
And for the future to secure their sway.

" This then the purpose of my mildest sons.  
But man is blind. A nation once inflam'd  
Chief, should the breath of factious fury blow,  
With the wild rage of mad enthusiast swell'd)  
At easy cools again. From breast to breast,  
From eye to eye, the kindling passions mix  
To brighten'd blaze ; and, ever wise and just,  
High Heaven to gracious ends directs the storm.  
Thus, in one conflagration Britain wrapt,  
And by confusion's lawless sons despoil'd, [ground,  
King, lords, and commons, thundering to the  
cessive, rush'd — Lo ! from their ashes rose,  
By-beaming radiant youth, the phoenix-state. §  
" The grievous yoke of vassalage, the yoke  
Of private life, lay by those flames dissolv'd ;  
And, from the wasteful, the luxurious king ||,  
As purchas'd that which taught the young to  
bend. ¶

Stronger restor'd, the commons tax'd the whole,  
And built on that eternal rock their power.  
The crown, of its hereditary wealth  
Deprived, on senates more dependent grew,  
And they more frequent, more assur'd. Yet liv'd,  
And in full vigour spread that bitter root,  
The passive doctrines, by their patrons first

\* Ship-money.  
† Monopolies.  
‡ The raging high-church sermons of these  
times, inspiring at once a spirit of slavish submission  
to the court, and of bitter persecution against  
whom they call Church and State Puritans.  
§ At the Restoration.  
|| Charles II.  
¶ Court of wards.

Oppos'd ferocious, when they touch themselves.  
This wild delusive cant ; the rash cabal  
Of hungry courtiers, ravenous for prey ;  
The bigot, restless in a double chain  
To bind anew the land ; the constant need  
Of finding faithless means, of shifting forms,  
And flattering senates, to supply his waste ;  
These tore some moments from the careless prince,  
And in his breast awak'd the kindred plan.  
By dangerous softness long he min'd his way ;  
By subtle arts, dissimulation deep ;  
By sharing what corruption shower'd, profuse ;  
By breathing wide the gay licentious plague,  
And pleasing manners, fitted to deceive.

" At last subsided the delirious joy,  
On whose high billow, from the saintly reign  
The nation drove too far. A pension'd king,  
Against his country brib'd by Gallic gold ;  
The port \* pernicious sold, the Scylla since,  
And fell Charybdis of the British seas ;  
Freedom attack'd abroad †, with surer blow  
To cut it off at home ; the saviour league ‡  
Of Europe broke ; the progress ev'n advanc'd  
Of universal sway §, which to reduce  
Such seas of blood and treasure Britain cost ;  
The millions, by a generous people given,  
Or squander'd vile, or to corrupt, disgrace,  
And awe the land with forces not their own ||,  
Employ'd ; the darling church herself betray'd ;  
All these, broad-glaring, op'd the general eye,  
And wak'd my spirit, the resisting soul.

" Mild was, at first, and half ashamed, the check  
Of senates, shook from the fantastic dream  
Of absolute submission, tenets vile ! [reduc'd  
Which slaves would blush to own, and which,  
To practice, always honest Nature shock.  
Not ev'n the mask remov'd, and the fierce front  
Of tyranny disclos'd ; nor trampled laws ;  
Nor seiz'd each badge of freedom through the  
land ¶ ;

For Sidney bleeding for the unpublish'd page ;  
Nor on the bench avow'd corruption plac'd,  
And murderous rage itself, in Jefferies' form ;  
Nor endless acts of arbitrary power,  
Cruel, and false, could raise the public arm.  
Distrustful, scatter'd, of combining chiefs  
Devoid, and dreading blind rapacious war,  
The patient public turns not, till impell'd  
To the near verge of ruin. Hence I rous'd  
The bigot king \*\*, and hurried fated on  
His measures immature. But chief his zeal,  
Out-flaming Rome herself, portentous scar'd  
The troubled nation : Mary's horrid days  
To fancy bleeding rose, and the dire glare  
Of Smithfield lighten'd in his eyes anew.  
Yet silence reign'd. Each on another scowl'd  
Rueful amazement, pressing down his rage :  
As, mustering vengeance, the deep thunder frowns,  
Awfully still, waiting the high command  
To spring. Straight from his country Europe sav'd,

\* Dunkirk.

† The war, in conjunction with France, against  
the Dutch.

‡ The triple alliance.

§ Under Lewis XIV.

|| A standing army, raised without the consent  
of parliament.

¶ The charters of corporations.

\*\* James II.



To save Britannia, lo! my darling son,  
 Than hero more, the patriot of mankind!  
 Immortal Nassau came. I hush'd the deep,  
 By demons rous'd, and bade the listed winds \*;  
 Still shifting as behov'd, with various breath,  
 Waft the deliverer to the longing shore.  
 See! wide alive, the foaming Channel † bright  
 With swelling sails, and all the pride of war,  
 Delightful view! when Justice draws the sword:  
 And, mark! diffusing ardent soul around,  
 And sweet contempt of death, my streaming flag. ‡  
 Ev'n adverse navies §. bless'd the binding gale,  
 Kept down the glad acclaim, and silent joy'd.  
 Arriv'd, the pomp, and not the waste of arms  
 His progress mark'd. The faint opposing host ||  
 For once, in yielding, their best victory found,  
 And by desertion prov'd exalted faith;  
 While his the bloodless conquest of the heart,  
 Shouts without groan, and triumph without war.

“Then dawn'd the period destin'd to confine  
 The surge of wild prerogative, to raise  
 A mound restraining its imperious rage,  
 And bid the raving deep no farther flow.  
 Nor were, without that fence, the swallow'd state  
 Better than Belgian plains without their dykes,  
 Sustaining weighty seas. This, often sav'd  
 By more than human hand, the public saw, [yield  
 And seiz'd the white-wing'd moment. Pleas'd to  
 Destructive power ¶, a wise heroic prince \*\*  
 Ev'n lent his aid.—Thrice happy! did they know  
 Their happiness, Britannia's bounded kings.  
 What though not theirs the boast, in dungeon  
 glooms

To plunge bold freedom; or, to cheerless wilds,  
 To drive him from the cordial face of friend;  
 Or fierce to strike him at the midnight hour,  
 By mandate blind, not justice, that delights  
 To dare the keenest eye of open day.  
 What though no glory to control the laws,  
 And make injurious will their only rule,  
 They deem it! what though, tools of wanton power,  
 Pestiferous armies swarm not at their call!

\* The Prince of Orange, in his passage to England, though his fleet had been at first dispersed by a storm, was afterwards extremely favoured by several changes of wind.

† Rapin, in his History of England. — “The 3d of November the fleet entered the Channel, and lay between Calais and Dover, to stay for the ships that were behind. Here the Prince called a council of war. It is not easy to imagine what a glorious show the fleet made. Five or six hundred ships in so narrow a channel, and both the English and French shores covered with numberless spectators, are no common sight. For my part, who was then on board the fleet, I own it struck me extremely.”

‡ The Prince placed himself in the main body, carrying a flag with English colours, and their highnesses' arms surrounded with this motto: “The Protestant Religion and the Liberties of England;” and underneath the motto of the House of Nassau, *Je Maintiendrai*, I will maintain. — Rapin.

§ The English fleet.

|| The king's army.

¶ By the bill of rights, and the act of succession.

\*\* William III.

What though they give not a relentless crew  
 Of civil furies, proud oppression's fangs!  
 To tear at pleasure the dejected land,  
 With starving labour pampering idle waste.  
 To clothe the naked, feed the hungry, wipe  
 The guiltless tear from lone affliction's eye;  
 To raise hid merit, set th' alluring light  
 Of virtue high to view; to nourish arts,  
 Direct the thunder of an injur'd state,  
 Make a whole glorious people sing for joy, [depts  
 Bless human kind, and through the downward  
 Of future times to spread that better sun  
 Which lights up British soul: for deeds like these  
 The dazzling fair career unbounded lies;  
 While (still superior bliss!) the dark abrupt  
 Is kindly barr'd, the precipice of ill.  
 Oh, luxury divine! O, poor to this,  
 Ye giddy glories of despotic thrones!  
 By this, by this indeed, is imag'd Heaven,  
 By boundless good, without the power of ill.

“And now behold! exalted as the cope  
 That swells immense o'er many-peopled earth,  
 And like it free, my fabric stands complete,  
 The Palace of the Laws. To the four Heavens  
 Four gates impartial thrown, unceasing crowds,  
 With kings themselves the hearty peasant mix'd  
 Pour urgent in. And though to different ranks  
 Responsive place belongs, yet equal spreads  
 The sheltering roof o'er all; while plenty flows,  
 And glad contentment echoes round the whole.  
 Ye floods, descend! ye winds, confirming, blow!  
 Nor outward tempest, nor corrosive time,  
 Nought but the felon undermining hand  
 Of dark corruption, can its frame dissolve,  
 And lay the toil of ages in the dust.”

## THE PROSPECT:

BEING THE FIFTH PART OF

## LIBERTY,

A POEM.

### The Contents of Part V.

The author addresses the goddess of Liberty, marking the happiness and grandeur of Great Britain, as arising from her influence. She resumes her discourse, and points out the chief virtues which are necessary to maintain her establishment there. Recommends, as its last ornament and finishing, sciences, fine arts, and public works. The encouragement of these urged from the example of France, though under a despotic government. The whole concludes with a prospect of future times, given by the goddess of Liberty: this described by the author, as it passes in vision before him.

Here interposing, as the goddess paus'd! —  
 “Oh, blest Britannia! in thy presence blest,  
 Thou guardian of mankind! whence spring, alone,  
 All human grandeur, happiness, and fame:  
 For toil, by thee protected, feels no pain;  
 The poor man's lot with milk and honey flows;  
 And, gilded with thy rays, ev'n death knots gay.  
 Let other lands the potent blessings boast  
 Of more exalting suns. Let Asia's woods,  
 Untended, yield the vegetable fleece:

And let the little insect-artist form,  
 In higher life intent, its silken tomb.  
 Let wondering rocks, in radiant birth, disclose  
 The various-tinctur'd children of the Sun.  
 From the prone beam let more delicious fruits  
 A flavour drink, that in one piercing taste  
 Rids each combine. Let Gallic vineyards burst  
 With floods of joy ; with mild balsamic juice  
 The Tuscan olive. Let Arabia breathe  
 Her spicy gales, her vital gums distil.  
 Turbid with gold let southern rivers flow :  
 And orient floods draw soft, o'er pearls, their maze.  
 Let Africa vaunt her treasures ; let Peru  
 Deep in her bowels her own ruin breed,  
 The yellow traitor that her bliss betray'd, —  
 Unequall'd bliss ! — and to unequall'd rage !  
 Yet nor the gorgeous East, nor golden South,  
 Nor, in full prime, that new-discover'd world,  
 Where flames the falling day, in wealth and praise,  
 Shall with Britannia vie, while, goddess, she  
 Derives her praise from thee, her matchless charms,  
 Her hearty fruits the hand of freedom own,  
 And, warm with culture, her thick-clustering fields  
 Prolific teem. Eternal verdure crowns  
 Her meads ; her gardens smile eternal spring.  
 She gives the hunter-horse, unquell'd by toil,  
 Ardent, to rush into the rapid chase :  
 She, whitening o'er her downs, diffusive, pours  
 Innumb'd flocks : she weaves the fleecy robe,  
 That wraps the nations : she to lusty droves,  
 The richest pasture spreads ; and, hers, deep-wave  
 Autumnal seas of pleasing plenty round.  
 These her delights : and by no baneful herb,  
 No darting tiger, no grim lion's glare,  
 No fierce-descending wolf, no serpent roll'd  
 In spires immense progressive o'er the land,  
 Disturb'd. Enlivening these, add cities, full  
 Of wealth, of trade, of cheerful toiling crowds ;  
 Add thriving towns ; add villages and farms,  
 Innumerable sow'd along the lively vale,  
 Where bold unrivall'd peasants happy dwell :  
 Add ancient seats, with venerable oaks  
 Embosom'd high, while kindred floods below  
 Wind through the mead ; and those of modern  
 hand,  
 More pompous, add, that splendid shine afar.  
 Need I her limpid lakes, her rivers name,  
 Where swarm the finny race ? Thee, chief, O  
 Thames !

In whose each tide, glad with returning sails,  
 Flows in the mingled harvest of mankind ?  
 And thee, thou Severn, whose prodigious swell,  
 And waves, resounding, imitate the main ?  
 Why need I name her deep capacious ports,  
 That point around the world ? and why her seas ?  
 All ocean is her own, and every land  
 To whom her ruling thunder ocean bears.  
 Be too the mineral feeds : th' obedient lead,  
 The warlike iron, nor the peaceful less,  
 Forming of life art-civiliz'd the bond ;  
 And what the Tyrian merchant sought of old \*,  
 Not dreaming then of Britain's brighter fame.  
 He fears to freedom an undaunted race :  
 Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind,  
 Hers the warm Cambrian : hers the lofty Scot,  
 To hardship tam'd, active in arts and arms,  
 Fir'd with a restless, an impatient flame,  
 That leads him raptur'd where ambition calls :

\* Tin.

And English merit hers ; where meet, combin'd,  
 Whate'er high fancy, sound judicious thought,  
 An ample generous heart, undrooping soul,  
 And firm tenacious valour can bestow.  
 Great nurse of fruits, of flocks, of commerce, she !  
 Great nurse of men ! By thee, O goddess, taught,  
 Her old renown I trace, disclose her source  
 Of wealth, of grandeur, and to Britons sing  
 A strain the Muses never touch'd before.

“ But how shall this thy mighty kingdom stand ?  
 On what unyielding base ? how finish'd shine ? ”

At this her eye, collecting all its fire,  
 Beam'd more than human ; and her awful voice,  
 Majestic, thus she rais'd — “ To Britons bear  
 This closing strain, and with intenser note  
 Loud let it sound in their awaken'd ear.

“ On virtue can alone my kingdom stand.  
 On public virtue, every virtue join'd.  
 For, lost this social cement of mankind,  
 The greatest empires, by scarce felt degrees,  
 Will moulder soft away, till, tottering loose,  
 They prone at last to total ruin rush.  
 Unblest by virtue, government a league  
 Becomes, a circling juncto of the great,  
 To rob by law ; religion mild a yoke  
 To tame the stooping soul, a trick of state  
 To mask their rapine, and to share the prey.  
 What are without it senates, save a face  
 Of consultation deep and reason free,  
 While the determin'd voice and heart are sold ?  
 What boasted freedom, save a sounding name ?  
 And what election, but a market vile  
 Of slaves self-barter'd ? Virtue ! without thee,  
 There is no ruling eye, no nerve, in states ;  
 War has no vigour, and no safety peace :  
 Ev'n justice warps to party, laws oppress,  
 Wide through the land their weak protection fails,  
 First broke the balance, and then scorn'd the sword.  
 Thus nations sink, society dissolves ;  
 Rapine and guile and violence break loose,  
 Everting life, and turning love to gall ;  
 Man hates the face of man, and Indian woods  
 And Libya's hissing sands to him are tame.

“ By those three virtues be the frame sustain'd  
 Of British Freedom : independent life ;  
 Integrity in office ; and, o'er all  
 Supreme, a passion for the common-weal. [gift,

“ Hail ! Independence, hail ! Heaven's next best  
 To that of life and an immortal soul !

The life of life ! that to the banquet high  
 And sober meal gives taste ; to the bow'd roof  
 Fair-dream'd repose, and to the cottage charms.  
 Of public freedom, hail, thou secret source !  
 Whose streams, from every quarter confluent, form  
 My better Nile, that nurses human life.  
 By rills from thee deduc'd, irriguous, fed,  
 The private field looks gay, with Nature's wealth  
 Abundant flows, and blooms with each delight  
 That Nature craves. Its happy master there,  
 The only freeman, walks his pleasing round :  
 Sweet-featur'd Peace attending ; fearless Truth ;  
 Firm Resolution ; Goodness, blessing all  
 That can rejoice ; Contentment, surest friend ;  
 And, still fresh stores from Nature's book deriv'd,  
 Philosophy, companion ever new.  
 These cheer his rural, and sustain or fire,  
 When into action call'd, his busy hours.  
 Meantime true judging moderate desires,  
 Economy and taste, combin'd, direct  
 His clear affairs, and from debauching fiends

Secure his little kingdom. Nor can those  
Whom fortune heaps, without these virtues, reach  
That truce with pain, that animated ease,  
That self-enjoyment springing from within ;  
That Independence, active, or retir'd,  
Which make the soundest bliss of man below :  
But, lost beneath the rubbish of their means,  
And drain'd by wants to nature all unknown,  
A wandering, tasteless, gaily wretched train,  
Though rich, are beggars, and though noble, slaves.

" Lo! damn'd to wealth, at what a gross expense

They purchase disappointment, pain, and shame,  
Instead of hearty hospitable cheer.  
See! how the hall with brutal riot flows ;  
While in the foaming flood, fermenting, steep'd,  
The country maddens into party-rage.  
Mark! those disgraceful piles of wood and stone ;  
Those parks and gardens, where, his haunts be-  
trimm'd,

And Nature by presumptuous art oppress'd,  
The woodland genius mourns. See! the full board  
That streams disgust, and bowls that give no joy :  
No truth invited there, to feed the mind ;  
Nor wit, the wine rejoicing reason quaffs.  
Hark! how the dome with insolence resounds,  
With those retain'd by vanity to scare  
Repose and friends. To tyrant fashion mark  
The costly worship paid, to the broad gaze  
Of fools. From still delusive day to day,  
Led an eternal round of lying hope,  
See! self-abandon'd, how they roam adrift,  
Dash'd o'er the town, a miserable wreck !  
Then to adorn some warbling eunuch turn'd,  
With Midas' ears they crowd ; or to the buzz  
Of masquerade unblushing ; or, to show  
Their scorn of Nature, at the tragic scene  
They mirthful sit, or prove the comic true.  
But, chief, behold! around the rattling board,  
The civil robbers rang'd ; and ev'n the fair,  
The tender fair, each sweetness laid aside,  
As fierce for plunder as all-licens'd troops  
In some sack'd city. Thus dissolv'd their wealth,  
Without one generous luxury dissolv'd,  
Or quarter'd on it many a needless want,  
At the thorough'd levee bends the venal tribe :  
With fair but faithless smiles each varnish'd o'er,  
Each smooth as those that mutually deceive,  
And for their falsehood each despising each ;  
Till shook their patron by the wintry winds,  
Wide flies the wither'd shower, and leaves him bare.  
O, far superior Afric's sable sons,  
By merchant pilfer'd, to these willing slaves !  
And, rich, as unsqueez'd favourite, to them,  
Is he who can his virtue boast alone !

" Britons! be firm! — nor let corruption sly  
Twine round your heart indissoluble chains !  
The steel of Brutus burst the grosser bonds  
By Cæsar cast o'er Rome ; but still remain'd  
The soft enchanting fetters of the mind,  
And other Cæsars rose. Determin'd, hold  
Your independence! for, that once destroy'd,  
Unfounded, freedom is a morning dream,  
That flits ærial from the spreading eye.

" Forbid it, Heaven! that ever I need urge  
Integrity in office on my sons!  
Inculcate common honour — not to rob —  
And whom? — The gracious, the confiding hand,  
That lavishly rewards; the toiling poor,  
Whose cup with many a bitter drop is mixt ;

The guardian public ; every face they see,  
And every friend ; nay, in effect, themselves.  
As in familiar life, the villain's fate  
Admits no cure ; so, when a desperate age  
At this arrives, I the devoted race  
Indignant spurn, and hopeless soar away.

" But, ah, too little known to modern times!  
Be not the noblest passion past unsung ;  
That ray peculiar from unbounded love  
Effus'd, which kindles the heroic soul :  
Devotion to the public. Glorious flame!  
Celestial ardour! in what unknown worlds,  
Profusely scatter'd through the blue immense,  
Hast thou been blessing myriads, since in Rome,  
Old virtuous Rome, so many deathless names  
From thee their lustre drew? since, taught by thee,  
Their poverty put splendour to the blush,  
Pain grew luxurious, and ev'n death delight?  
O, wilt thou ne'er, in thy long period, look,  
With blaze direct, on this my last retreat?

" 'Tis not enough, from self right understood  
Reflected, that thy rays inflame the heart :  
Though Virtue not disdains appeals to self,  
Dreads not the trial : all her joys are true,  
Nor is there any real joy save hers.  
Far less the tepid, the declaiming race,  
Foes to corruption, to its wages friends,  
Or those whom private passions for awhile,  
Beneath my standard list, can they suffice  
To raise and fix the glory of my reign?

" An active flood of universal love  
Must swell the breast. First, in effusion wide,  
The restless spirit roves creation round,  
And seizes every being : stronger then  
It tends to life, whate'er the kindred search  
Of bliss allies : then, more collected still,  
It urges human-kind : a passion grown,  
At last, the central parent-public calls  
Its utmost effort forth, awakes each sense,  
The comely, grand, and tender. Without this,  
This awful pant, shook from sublimer powers  
Than those of self, this heaven-infus'd delight,  
This moral gravitation, rushing prone  
To press the public good, my system soon,  
Traverse, to several selfish centres drawn,  
Will reel to ruin : while for ever shut  
Stand the bright portals of desponding Fame.

" From sordid self shoot up no shining deeds,  
None of those ancient lights, that gladden Earth,  
Give grace to being, and arouse the brave  
To just ambition, virtue's quickening fire!  
Life tedious grows, an idly-bustling round,  
Fill'd up with actions animal and mean,  
A dull gazette! Th' impatient reader scorns  
The poor historic page ; till kindly comes  
Oblivion, and redeems a people's shame.  
Not so the times, when emulation-stung,  
Greece shone in genius, science, and in arts,  
And Rome in virtues dreadful to be told!  
To live was glory then! and charm'd mankind  
Through the deep periods of devolving time,  
Those, raptur'd, copy! these, astonish'd, read.

" True, a corrupted state, with every vice  
And every meanness foul, this passion damps.  
Who can, unshock'd, behold the cruel eye?  
The pale inveigling smile? the ruffian front?  
The wretch abandon'd to relentless self,  
Equally vile if miser or profuse?  
Powers not of God, assiduous to corrupt?  
The fell deputed tyrant, who devours

The poor and weak, at distance from redress ? \*  
 Delirious faction bellowing loud my name ?  
 The false fair-seeming patriot's hollow boast ?  
 Race resolv'd on bondage, fierce for chains,  
 My sacred rights a merchandise alone  
 Esteeming, and to work their feeder's will  
 By deeds, a horror to mankind, prepar'd,  
 As were the dregs of Romulus of old ?  
 Who these indeed can undetesting see ! —  
 But who unpitying ? To the generous eye  
 Mistress is virtue ! and, though self-betray'd,  
 The people struggling with their fate must rouse  
 The hero's throb. Nor can a land, at once,  
 Be lost to virtue quite. How glorious then !  
 'Tis luxury for gods ! to save the good,  
 Protect the feeble, dash bold vice aside,  
 Oppress the wicked, and restore the frail.  
 Sterility, besides, the young are pure,  
 And sons may tinge their father's cheek with shame.  
 " Should then the times arrive (which Heaven  
 avert ! )

That Britons bend unnerv'd, not by the force  
 Of arms, more generous, and more manly, quell'd,  
 But by corruption's soul-dejecting arts,  
 Its impudent ! and gross ! by their own gold,  
 To part bestow'd, to bribe them to give all.  
 With party raging, or immers'd in sloth,  
 Would they Britannia's well-fought laurels yield  
 To sily-conquering Gaul ; ev'n from her brow  
 Let her own naval oak be basely torn,  
 Or such as tremble at the stiffening gale,  
 And nerveless sink while others sing rejoic'd.  
 Or (darker prospect ! scarce one gleam behind  
 Enclosing) should the broad corruptive plague  
 Breathe from the city to the farthest hut,  
 That sits serene within the forest shade ;  
 The fever'd people fire, inflame their wants,  
 And their luxurious thirst, so gathering rage,  
 That, were a buyer found, they stand prepar'd  
 To sell their birthright for a cooling draught.  
 Would shameless pens for plain corruption plead ;  
 The hir'd assassins of the commonweal !  
 Sem'd the declaiming rant of Greece and Rome,  
 Would public virtue grow the public scoff,  
 All private, failing, staggers through the land :  
 All round the city loose mechanic want,  
 Fire-prowling nightly, makes the cheerful haunts  
 Of men more hideous than Numidian wilds,  
 Or from its fury sleeps the vale in peace ;  
 And murders, horrors, perjuries abound :  
 Tyranny, till to lowest deeds the highest stoop ;  
 The rich, like starving wretches, thirst for gold ;  
 And those, on whom the vernal showers of Heaven  
 In bounteous fall, and that prime lot bestow,  
 Power to live to Nature and themselves,  
 Sick attendance wear their anxious days,  
 With fortune, joyless, and with honours, mean.  
 In daytime, perhaps, profusion flows around,  
 The waste of war, without the works of peace ;  
 The mark of millions, in the gulph absorb'd  
 In uncreating vice, none but the rage  
 Of rous'd corruption still demanding more.  
 At every portion, which (by faithful skill

\* Lord Molesworth, in his account of Denmark,  
 says : — " It is observed, that in limited monarchies  
 and commonwealths, a neighbourhood to the seat of  
 government is advantageous to the subjects ;  
 while the distant provinces are less thriving, and  
 are liable to oppression."

Employ'd) might make the smiling public rear  
 Her ornamented head, drill'd through the hands  
 Of mercenary tools, serves but to nurse  
 A locust band within, and in the bud  
 Leaves starv'd each work of dignity and use.

" I paint the worst. But should these times  
 arrive,  
 If any nobler passion yet remain,  
 Let all my sons all parties fling aside,  
 Despise their nonsense, and together join ;  
 Let worth and virtue, scorning low despair,  
 Exerted full, from every quiver shine,  
 Commix'd in heighten'd blaze. Light flash'd to  
 light,

Moral, or intellectual, more intense  
 By giving glows. As on pure Winter's eve,  
 Gradual, the stars effulge ; fainter, at first,  
 They, straggling, rise ; but when the radiant host,  
 In thick profusion pour'd, shine out immense,  
 Each casting vivid influence on each,  
 From pole to pole a glittering deluge plays,  
 And worlds above rejoice, and men below.

" But why to Britons this superfluous strain ? —  
 Good-nature, honest truth ev'n somewhat blunt,  
 Of crooked baseness an indignant scorn,  
 A zeal unyielding in their country's cause,  
 And ready bounty, wont to dwell with them —  
 Nor only wont — Wide o'er the land diffus'd,  
 In many a blest retirement still they dwell.

" To softer prospect turn we now the view,  
 To laurel'd science, arts, and public works,  
 That lend my finish'd fabric comely pride,  
 Grandeur, and grace. Of sullen genius he !  
 Curs'd by the Muses ! by the Graces loath'd !  
 Who deems beneath the public's high regard  
 These last enlivening touches of my reign.  
 However puff'd with power, and gorg'd with wealth,  
 A nation be ; let trade enormous rise,  
 Let East and South their mingled treasure pour,  
 Till, swell'd impetuous, the corrupting flood  
 Burst o'er the city, and devour the land :  
 Yet these neglected, these recording arts,  
 Wealth rots, a nuisance ; and, oblivious sunk,  
 That nation must another Carthage lie.

If not by them, on monumental brass,  
 On sculptur'd marble, on the deathless page,  
 Imprest, renown had left no trace behind :  
 In vain, to future times, the sage had thought,  
 The legislator plann'd, the hero found  
 A beauteous death, the patriot toil'd in vain.  
 Th' awardest they of Fame's immortal wreath,  
 They rouse ambition, they the mind exalt,  
 Give great ideas, lovely forms infuse,  
 Delight the general eye, and, drest by them,  
 The moral Venus glows with double charms.

" Science, my close associate, still attends  
 Where'er I go. Sometimes, in simple guise,  
 She walks the furrow with the consular swain,  
 Whispering unletter'd wisdom to the heart,  
 Direct ; or, sometimes, in the pompous robe  
 Of fancy dress, she charms Athenian wits,  
 And a whole sapient city round her burns.  
 Then o'er her brow Minerva's terrors nod ;  
 With Xenophon, sometimes, in dire extremes,  
 She breathes deliberate soul, and makes retreat †  
 Unequall'd glory ; with the Theban sage,  
 Epaminondas, first and best of men !

† The famous retreat of the Ten Thousand was  
 chiefly conducted by Xenophon.

Sometimes she bids the deep-embattled host,  
 Above the vulgar reach, resistless form'd,  
 March to sure conquest — never gain'd before !\*  
 Nor on the treacherous seas of giddy state  
 Unskilful she : when the triumphant tide  
 Of high-swoln empire wears one boundless smile,  
 And the gale tempts to new pursuits of fame,  
 Sometimes, with Scipio, she collects her sail,  
 And seeks the blissful shore of rural ease,  
 Where, but th' Aonian maids, no syrens sing ;  
 Or should the deep-brew'd tempest muttering rise,  
 While rocks and shoals perfidious lurk around,  
 With Tully she her wide reviving light  
 To senates holds, a Catiline confounds,  
 And saves awhile from Caesar sinking Rome.  
 Such the kind power, whose piercing eye dissolves  
 Each mental fetter, and sets reason free ;  
 For me inspiring an enlighten'd zeal,  
 The more tenacious as the more convinc'd  
 How happy freemen, and how wretched slaves.  
 To Britons not unknown, to Britons full  
 The goddess spreads her stores, the secret soul  
 That quickens trade, the breath unseen that wafts  
 To them the treasures of a balanc'd world.  
 But finer arts (save what the Muse has sung  
 In daring flight, above all modern wing)  
 Neglected droop the head ; and public works,  
 Broke by corruption into private gain,  
 Not ornament, disgrace ; not serve, destroy.

“ Shall Britons, by their own joint wisdom rul'd  
 Beneath one royal head, whose vital power  
 Connects, enlivens, and exerts the whole ;  
 In finer arts, and public works, shall they  
 To Gallia yield ? yield to a land that bends,  
 Deprest, and broke, beneath the will of one ?  
 Of one who, should th' unkingly thirst of gold,  
 Of tyrant passions, or ambition, prompt,  
 Calls locust armies o'er the blasted land :  
 Drains from its thirsty bounds the springs of wealth,  
 His own insatiate reservoir to fill :  
 To the lone desert patriot merit frowns,  
 Or into dungeons arts, when they, their chains,  
 Indignant, bursting, for their nobler works  
 All other licence scorn but Truth's and mine.  
 Oh, shame to think ! shall Britons, in the field  
 Unconquer'd still, the better laurel lose ?  
 Ev'n in that monarch's † reign, who vainly dreamt,  
 By giddy power, betray'd, and flatter'd pride,  
 To grasp unbounded sway ; while, swarming round,  
 His armies dar'd all Europe to the field ;  
 To hostile hands while treasure flow'd profuse,  
 And, that great source of treasure, subjects' blood,  
 Inhuman squander'd, sicken'd every land ;  
 From Britain, chief, while my superior sons,  
 In vengeance rushing, dash'd his idle hopes,  
 And bade his agonizing heart be low :  
 Ev'n then, as in the golden calm of peace !  
 What public works at home ! what arts arose !  
 What various science shone ! what genius glow'd !  
 “ 'Tis not for me to paint, diffusive shot  
 O'er fair extents of land, the shining road ;

\* Epaminondas, after having beat the Lacedæmonians and their allies, in the battle of Leuctra, made an incursion at the head of a powerful army into Laconia. It was now six hundred years since the Dorians had possessed this country, and in all that time the face of an enemy had not been seen within their territories. — Plutarch in Agesilaus.

† Lewis XIV.

The flood-compelling arch ; the long canal †,  
 Through mountains piercing, and uniting seas ;  
 The dome resounding sweet with infant joy †,  
 From famine sav'd, or cruel-handed shame,  
 And that where valour counts his noble scars ;  
 The land where social pleasure loves to dwell,  
 Of the fierce demon, Gothic duel, freed ;  
 The robber from his farthest forest chas'd ;  
 The turbid city clear'd, and, by degrees,  
 Into sure peace the best police refin'd,  
 Magnificence, and grace, and decent joy.  
 Let Gallic bards record, how honour'd arts,  
 And science, by despotic bounty bless'd,  
 At distance flourish'd from my parent-eye,  
 Restoring ancient taste, how Boileau rose,  
 How the big Roman soul shook, in Corneille,  
 The trembling stage. In elegant Racine,  
 How the more powerful, though more humble vein  
 Of nature-painting Greece, resistless, breath'd  
 The whole awaken'd heart. How Moliere's scorn  
 Chastis'd and regular, with well-judg'd wit,  
 Not scatter'd wild, and native humour, grac'd,  
 Was life itself. To public honours rais'd,  
 How learning in warm seminaries spread ;  
 And, more for glory than the small reward,  
 How emulation strove. How their pure tongue  
 Almost obtain'd what was deny'd their arms.  
 From Rome, awhile, how Painting, courted long,  
 With Poussin came : ancient design, that life  
 A fairer front, and looks another soul.  
 How the kind art §, that, of unvalued price,  
 The fam'd and only picture, easy, gives,  
 Refin'd her touch, and, through the shadow'd piece,  
 All the live spirit of the painter pour'd.  
 Coyest of arts, how Sculpture northward design'd  
 A look, and bade her Girardon arise.  
 How lavish grandeur blaz'd ; the barren waste,  
 Astonish'd, saw the sudden palace swell,  
 And fountains spout amid its arid shades.  
 For leagues, bright vistas opening to the view,  
 How forests in majestic gardens smil'd.  
 How menial arts, by their gay sisters taught,  
 Wove the deep flow'r, the blooming foliage train'd  
 In joyous figures o'er the silky lawn,  
 The palace cheer'd, illum'd the story'd wall,  
 And with the pencil vy'd the glowing loom. ¶  
 “ These laurels, Louis, by the droppings rais'd  
 Of thy profusion, its dishonour'd shade, ¶  
 And, green through future times, shall bind thy brow :  
 While the vain honours of perfidious war  
 Wither abhor'd, or in oblivion lost.  
 With what prevailing vigour had they shot,  
 And stole a deeper root, by the full tide  
 Of war-sunk millions fed ? Superior still,  
 How had they branch'd luxuriant to the skies,  
 In Britain planted, by the potent juice  
 Of freedom swell'd ? Forc'd is the bloom of arts.  
 A false uncertain spring, when bounty gives,  
 Weak without me, a transitory gleam.  
 Fair shine the slippery days, enticing skies  
 Of favour smile, and courtly breezes blow ;  
 Till arts, betray'd, trust to the flattering air  
 Their tender blossom : then malignant rise

\* The canal of Languedoc,

† The hospitals for foundlings and invalids.

‡ The academies of Science, of the Belles Lettres, and of Painting.

§ Engraving.

¶ The tapestry of the Gobelins.

the blights of envy, of those insect-clouds,  
 bat, blasting merit, often cover courts :  
 ay, should, perchance, some kind Mæcenas aid  
 the doubtful beamings of his prince's soul,  
 in wavering ardour fix, and unconfin'd  
 diffuse his warm beneficence around ;  
 death, at last, and wintery tyrants come,  
 each sprig of genius killing at the root.  
 it when with me imperial bounty joins,  
 side o'er the public blows eternal Spring :  
 while mingled Autumn every harvest pours  
 every land ; whate'er invention, art,  
 eating toil and Nature can produce."

Here ceas'd the goddess ; and her ardent wings,  
 set in the colours of the heavenly bow,  
 and waving radiance round, for sudden flight  
 spar'd, when thus, impatient, burst my prayer.  
 Oh, forming light of life ! O, better Sun !  
 of mankind ! by whom the cloudy north,  
 dim'd, not envies Languedocian skies,  
 unstain'd ether all, diffusive smile :  
*Can shall we call these ancient laurels ours ?*  
*And when thy work complete ?*" Straight with her  
 hand,  
 celestial red, she touch'd my darken'd eyes.  
 at the touch of day the shades dissolve,  
 quick, methought, the misty circle clear'd,  
 and dims the dawn of being here below :  
 the future shone disclos'd, and, in long view,  
 the light rising eras instant rush'd to light. [hold !  
 " They come ! great Goddess ! I the times be-  
 times our fathers, in the bloody field,  
 we earn'd so dear, and, not with less renown,  
 the warm struggles of the Senate fight.  
 times I see ! whose glory to supply,  
 toiling ages, commerce round the world  
 wing'd unnumber'd sails, and from each land  
 materials heap'd, that, well-employ'd, with Rome  
 might vie our grandeur, and with Greece our art.  
 Lo ! princes I behold ! contriving still,  
 still conducting firm some brave design ;  
 Ours ! that the narrow joyless circle scorn,  
 at the blockade of false designing men,  
 treacherous smiles, of adulation fell,  
 of the blinding clouds around them thrown :  
 in court rejoicing millions ; worth alone,  
 in virtue dear to them ; their best delight,  
 just proportion, to give general joy :  
 in jealous care thy kingdom to maintain ;  
 in public glory theirs ; unsparing love  
 in endless treasure ; and their deeds their praise.  
 Hence they work. Nought can resist your force :  
 feels it quickening in her dark retreats ;  
 and spread the blooms of genius, science, art ;  
 and bashful bounds disengaging merit breaks ;  
 and, big with fruits of glory, virtue blows  
 anisive o'er the land. Another race  
 generous youth, of patriot-sires, I see !  
 those vain insects fluttering in the blaze  
 of court, and ball, and play ; those venal souls,  
 of upstart's veteran unrelenting bands,  
 to, to their vices slaves, can ne'er be free.  
 I see the fountain's purg'd ; whence life derives  
 clear or turbid flow ; see the young mind  
 fed impure by chance, by flattery fool'd.  
 My scholastic jargon bloated proud,  
 fill'd and nourish'd by the light of truth.  
 and, beam'd through fancy the refining ray,  
 pouring on the heart, the passions feel  
 once informing light and moving flame ;

Till moral, public, graceful action crowns  
 The whole. Behold ! the fair contention glows,  
 In all that mind or body can adorn,  
 And form to life. Instead of barren heads,  
 Barbarian pedants, wrangling sons of pride,  
 And truth-perplexing metaphysic wits,  
 Men, patriots, chiefs, and citizens are form'd.  
 " Lo ! Justice, like the liberal light of Heaven,  
 Unpurchas'd shines on all, and from her beam,  
 Appalling guilt, retire the savage crew,  
 That prowl amid the darkness they themselves  
 Have thrown around the laws. Oppression grieves :  
 See ! how her legal furies bite the lip,  
 While Yorks and Talbots their deep snares detect,  
 And seize swift justice through the clouds they raise.

" See ! social Labour lifts his guarded head,  
 And men not yield to government in vain.  
 From the sure land is rooted ruffian force,  
 And, the lewd nurse of villains, idle waste ; [howl,  
 Lo ! raz'd their haunts, down dash'd their maddening  
 A nation's poison ! beauteous order reigns !  
 Manly submission, unimposing toil,  
 Trade without guile, civility that marks  
 From the foul herd of brutal slaves thy sons,  
 And fearless peace. Or should affronting war  
 To slow but dreadful vengeance rouse the just,  
 Unfailing fields of freemen I behold !  
 That know, with their own proper arm, to guard  
 Their own blest isle against a leaguering world.  
 Despairing Gaul her boiling youth restrains,  
 Dissolv'd her dream of universal sway :  
 The winds and seas are Britain's wide domain ;  
 And not a sail, but by permission, spreads.

" Lo ! swarming southward on rejoicing sons,  
 Gay colonies extend ; the calm retreat  
 Of undeserv'd distress, the better home  
 Of those whom bigots chase from foreign lands,  
 Not built on rapine, servitude, and woe,  
 And in their turn some petty tyrant's prey ;  
 But, bound by social freedom, firm they rise ;  
 Such as, of late, an Oglethorpe has form'd,  
 And, crowding round, the charm'd Savannah sees.

" Horrid with want and misery, no more  
 Our streets the tender passenger afflict.  
 Nor shivering age, nor sickness without friend,  
 Or home, or bed to bear his burning load,  
 Nor agonizing infant, that ne'er earn'd  
 Its guiltless pangs, I see ! The stores, profuse,  
 Which British bounty has to these assign'd,  
 No more the sacrilegious riot swell  
 Of cannibal devourers ! Right apply'd,  
 No starving wretch the land of freedom stains ;  
 If poor, employment finds ; if old, demands ;  
 If sick, if maim'd, his miserable due ;  
 And will, if young, repay the fondest care.  
 Sweet sets the sun of stormy life, and sweet  
 The morning shines, in mercy's dews array'd.  
 Lo ! how they rise ! these families of Heaven !  
 That ! \* chief, (but why — ye bigots ! — why so late ?)  
 Where blooms and warbles glad a rising age :  
 What smiles of praise ! and while their song ascends,  
 The listening seraph lays his lute aside.

" Hark ! the gay Muses raise a nobler strain,  
 With active nature, warm impassion'd truth,  
 Engaging fable, lucid order, notes  
 Of various string, and heart-felt image fill'd.  
 Behold ! I see the dread delightful school  
 Of temper'd passions, and of polish'd life,

\* An hospital for foundlings.

Restor'd : behold ! the well-dissembled scene  
 Calls from embellish'd eyes the lovely tear,  
 Or lights up mirth in modest cheeks again.  
 Lo ! vanish'd monster-land. Lo ! driven away  
 Those that Apollo's sacred walls profane :  
 Their wild creation scatter'd, where a world  
 Unknown to Nature, chaos more confus'd,  
 O'er the brute scene its ouran-outangs \* pours ;  
 Detested forms ! that, on the mind imprest,  
 Corrupt, confound, and barbarise an age.

" Behold ! all thine again the sister-arts,  
 Thy graces they, knit in harmonious dance.  
 Nurs'd by the treasure from a nation drain'd  
 Their works to purchase, they to nobler rouse  
 Their untam'd genius, their unfetter'd thought ;  
 Of pompous tyrants, and of dreaming monks,  
 The gaudy tools, and prisoners, no more.

" Lo ! numerous domes a Burlington confess :  
 For kings and senates fit, the palace see !  
 The temple breathing a religious awe ;  
 Ev'n fram'd with elegance the plain retreat,  
 The private dwelling. Certain in his aim,  
 Taste, never idly working, saves expence.

" See ! Sylvan scenes, where Art, alone, pretends  
 To dress her mistress, and disclose her charms :  
 Such as a Pope in miniature has shown ;  
 A Bathurst o'er the widening forest † spreads ;  
 And such as form a Richmond, Chiswick, Stowe.

" August, around, what public works I see !  
 Lo ! stately, streets, lo ! squares that court the  
 breeze,

In spite of those to whom pertains the care,  
 Ingulphing more than founded Roman ways.  
 Lo ! ray'd from cities o'er the brighten'd land,  
 Connecting sea to sea, the solid road.  
 Lo ! the proud arch (no vile exactor's stand)  
 With easy sweep bestrides the chafing flood.  
 See ! long canals, and deepen'd rivers, join  
 Each part with each, and with the circling main  
 The whole enliven'd iale. Lo ! ports expand,  
 Free as the winds and waves, their sheltering arms.  
 Lo ! streaming comfort o'er the troubled deep,  
 On every pointed coast the light-house towers ;  
 And, by the broad imperious mole repell'd,  
 Hark ! how the baffled storm indignant roars."

As thick to view these varied wonders rose,  
 Shook all my soul with transport, unassur'd,  
 The vision broke ; and, on my waking eye,  
 Rush'd the still ruins of dejected Rome.

### ODE.

TELL me, thou soul of her I love,  
 Ah ! tell me, whither art thou fled ;  
 To what delightful world above,  
 Appointed for the happy dead ?

Or dost thou, free, at pleasure, roam,  
 And sometimes share thy lover's woe ;  
 Where, void of thee, his cheerless home  
 Can now, alas ! no comfort know ?

\* A creature which, of all brutes, most resembles man. — See Dr. Tyson's treatise on this animal.

† Okely woods, near Cirencester.

Oh ! if thou hover'st round my walk,  
 While under every well-known tree,  
 I to thy fancy'd shadow talk,  
 And every tear is full of thee ;

Should then the weary eye of grief,  
 Beside some sympathetic stream,  
 In slumber find a short relief,  
 O visit thou my soothing dream !

### THE HAPPY MAN.

He's not the Happy Man, to whom is given  
 A plenteous fortune by indulgent Heaven ;  
 Whose gilded roofs on shining columns rise,  
 And painted walls enchant the gazer's eyes ;  
 Whose table flows with hospitable cheer,  
 And all the various bounty of the year ; [Spring  
 Whose valleys smile, whose gardens breathe  
 Whose carved mountains bleat, and forests sing ;  
 For whom the cooling shade in Summer twines.  
 While his full cellars give their generous wines ;  
 From whose wide fields unbounded Autumn pours  
 A golden tide into his swelling stores :  
 Whose Winter laughs ; for whom the liberal gale  
 Stretch the big sheet, and toiling commerce sails ;  
 When yielding crowds attend, and pleasure serves ;  
 While youth, and health, and vigour string the  
 nerves.

Ev'n not all these, in one rich lot combin'd,  
 Can make the Happy Man, without the mind ;  
 Where Judgment sits clear-sighted, and surveys  
 The chain of Reason with unerring gaze ;  
 Where Fancy lives, and to the brightening eyes,  
 His fairer scenes, and bolder figures rises ;  
 Where social Love exerts her soft command,  
 And plays the passions with a tender hand,  
 Whence every virtue flows, in rival strife,  
 And all the moral harmony of life.

### SONG.

HARD is the fate of him who loves,  
 Yet dares not tell his trembling pain,  
 But to the sympathetic groves,  
 But to the lonely listening plain.

Oh ! when she blesses next your shade,  
 Oh ! when her footsteps next are seen  
 In flowery tracts along the mead,  
 In fresher mazes o'er the green,

Ye gentle spirits of the vale,  
 To whom the tears of love are dear,  
 From dying lillies waft a gale,  
 And sigh my sorrows in her ear.

O, tell her what she cannot blame,  
 Though fear my tongue must ever bind ;  
 O, tell her that my virtuous flame  
 Is as her spotless soul refin'd.

Not her own guardian angel eyes  
 With chaster tenderness his care,  
 Not purer her own wishes rise,  
 Not holier her own sighs in prayer.

But if, at first, her virgin fear  
Should start at love's suspected name,  
With that of friendship soothe her ear —  
True love and friendship are the same.

## SONG.

For ever, Fortune, wilt thou prove  
An unrelenting foe to love,  
And when we meet a mutual heart,  
Come in between, and bid us part?

Bid us sigh on from day to day,  
And wish, and wish the soul away;  
Till youth and genial years are flown,  
And all the life of life is gone?

But busy, busy, still art thou,  
To bind the loveless joyless vow,  
The heart from pleasure to delude,  
To join the gentle to the rude.

For once, O Fortune, hear my prayer,  
And I absolve thy future care;  
All other blessings I resign,  
Make but the dear Amanda mine.

## ODE.

NIGHTINGALE, best poet of the grove,  
That plaintive strain can ne'er belong to thee,  
Not in the full possession of thy love:  
Lend that strain, sweet nightingale, to me!

Alas! to mourn my wretched fate:  
I love a maid who all my bosom charms,  
I lose my days without this lovely mate;  
Inhuman Fortune keeps her from my arms.

O happy birds! by Nature's simple laws  
Lead your soft lives, sustain'd by Nature's fare;  
I dwell wherever roving fancy draws,  
And love and song is all your pleasing care:

O we, vain slaves of interest and of pride,  
Dare not be blest lest envious tongues should  
Blame:

Hence, in vain I languish for my bride;  
Do mourn with me, sweet bird, my hapless flame.

## HYMN ON SOLITUDE.

HAIL, mildly pleasing Solitude,  
Companion of the wise and good,  
But, from whose holy, piercing eye,  
The herd of fools and villains fly.

Oh! how I love with thee to walk,  
And listen to thy whisper'd talk,  
Which innocence and truth imparts,  
And melts the most obdurate hearts.

A thousand shapes you wear with ease,  
And still in every shape you please.  
Now wrapt in some mysterious dream,  
A lone philosopher you seem;  
Now quick from hill to vale you fly,  
And now you sweep the vaulted sky;  
A shepherd next, you haunt the plain,  
And warble forth your oaten strain.  
A lover now, with all the grace  
Of that sweet passion in your face;  
Then, calm'd to friendship, you assume  
The gentle-looking Hartford's bloom,  
As, with her Musidora, she  
(Her Musidora fond of thee)  
Amid the long withdrawing vale,  
Awakes the rival'd nightingale.

Thine is the balmy breath of morn,  
Just as the dew-bent rose is born;  
And while meridian fervours beat,  
Thine is the woodland dumb retreat;  
But chief, when evening scenes decay,  
And the faint landscape swims away,  
Thine is the doubtful soft decline,  
And that best hour of musing thine.

Descending angels bless thy train,  
The virtues of the sage, and swain;  
Plain Innocence, in white array'd,  
Before thee lifts her fearless head:  
Religion's beams around thee shine,  
And cheer thy glooms with light divine:  
About thee sports sweet Liberty;  
And rapt Urania sings to thee.

Oh, let me pierce thy secret cell!  
And in thy deep recesses dwell;  
Perhaps from Norwood's oak-clad hill,  
When Meditation has her fill,  
I just may cast my careless eyes  
Where London's spiry turrets rise,  
Think of its crimes, its cares, its pain,  
Then shield me in the woods again.

## TO THE

REV. MR. MURDOCH,

RECTOR OF STRADDISHALL, IN SUFFOLK, 1738.

Thus safely low, my friend, thou canst not fall:  
Here reigns a deep tranquillity o'er all;  
No noise, no care, no vanity, no strife;  
Men, woods, and fields, all breathe untroubled life.  
Then keep each passion down, however dear;  
Trust me the tender are the most severe.  
Guard, while 'tis thine, thy philosophic ease,  
And ask no joy but that of virtuous peace;  
That bids defiance to the storms of Fate,  
High bliss is only for a higher state.



## AMBROSE PHILIPS.

AMBROSE PHILIPS, a poet and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1671, claiming his descent from an ancient Leicestershire family. He received his education at St John's College, Cambridge; and, attaching himself to the Whig party, he published, in 1700, an epitome of Hacket's life of Archbishop Williams, by which he obtained an introduction to Addison and Steele. Soon after, he made an attempt in pastoral poetry, which, for a time, brought him into celebrity. In 1709, being then at Copenhagen, he addressed to the Earl of Dorset some verses, descriptive of that capital, which are regarded as his best performance; and these, together with two translations from Sappho's writings, stand pre-eminent in his works of this class. In 1712 he made his appearance as a dramatic writer, in the tragedy of "The Distrest Mother," acted at Drury-lane with great applause, and still considered as a stock play. It cannot, indeed, claim the merit of originality, being closely copied from Racine's "Andromacque;" but it is well written, and skilfully adapted to the English stage.

A storm now fell upon him relatively to his pastorals, owing to an exaggerated compliment from Tickell, who, in a paper of the Guardian, had made the true pastoral pipe descend in succession from Theocritus to Virgil, Spenser, and Philips. Pope, who found his own juvenile pastorals under-

valued, sent to the same paper a comparison between his and those of Philips, in which he ironically gave the preference to the latter. The irony was not detected till it encountered the critical eye of Addison; and the consequence was that it ruined the reputation of Philips as a composer of pastoral.

When the accession of George I. brought the Whigs again into power, Philips was made a Westminster justice, and, soon after, a commissioner for the lottery. In 1718, he was the editor of a periodical paper, called "The Freethinker." In 1724, he accompanied to Ireland his friend Dr. Boulter, created archbishop of Armagh, to whom he acted as secretary. He afterwards represented the county of Armagh in parliament; and the places of secretary to the Lord Chancellor, and Judge of the Prerogative Court, were also conferred upon him. He returned to England in 1748, and died in the following year, at the age of seventy-eight.

The verses which he composed, not only to young ladies in the nursery, but to Walpole when Minister of State, and which became known by the ludicrous appellation of *namby-pamby*, are easy and sprightly, but with a kind of infantile air, which fixed upon them the above name.

### TO THE EARL OF DORSET.

*Copenhagen, March 9. 1709.*

FROM frozen climes, and endless tracts of snow,  
From streams which northern winds forbid to flow,  
What present shall the Muse to Dorset bring,  
Or how, so near the Pole, attempt to sing?  
The hoary winter here conceals from sight  
All pleasing objects which to verse invite.  
The hills and dales, and the delightful woods,  
The flowery plains, and silver-streaming floods,  
By snow disguis'd, in bright confusion lie,  
And with one dazzling waste fatigue the eye.

No gentle breathing breeze prepares the spring,  
No birds within the desert region sing.  
The ships, unmov'd, the boisterous winds defy,  
While rattling chariots o'er the ocean fly.  
The vast Leviathan wants room to play,  
And spout his waters in the face of day.

The starving wolves along the main sea prowl,  
And to the Moon in icy valleys howl.  
O'er many a shining league the level main  
Here spreads itself into a glassy plain:  
There solid billows of enormous size,  
Alps of green ice, in wild disorder rise.

And yet but lately have I seen, ev'n here,  
The winter in a lovely dress appear.  
Ere yet the clouds let fall the treasur'd snow,  
Or winds begun through hazy skies to blow,  
At evening a keen eastern breeze arose,  
And the descending rain unsullied froze.  
Soon as the silent shades of night withdrew,  
The ruddy morn disclos'd at once to view  
The face of Nature in a rich disguise,  
And brighten'd every object to my eyes:  
For every shrub, and every blade of grass,  
And every pointed thorn, seem'd wrought in glass,  
In pearls and rubies rich the hawthorns show,  
While through the ice the crimson berries glow.

The thick-sprung reeds, which watery marshes yield,  
Seem'd polish'd lances in a hostile field.  
The stag, in limpid currents, with surprise,  
Sees crystal branches on his forehead rise.  
The spreading oak, the beech, and towering pine,  
Glas'd over, in the freezing ether shine.  
The frighted birds the rattling branches shun,  
Which wave and glitter in the distant sun.  
When, if a sudden gust of wind arise,  
The brittle forest into atoms flies,  
The crackling wood beneath the tempest bends,  
And in a spangled shower the prospect ends :  
Or, if a southern gale the region warm,  
And by degrees unbind the wintery charm,  
The traveller a miry country sees,  
And journeys sad beneath the dropping trees :  
Like some deluded peasant, Merlin leads [meads :  
Through fragrant bowers, and through delicious  
While here enchanted gardens to him rise,  
And airy fabrics there attract his eyes,  
His wandering feet the magic paths pursue,  
And, while he thinks the fair illusion true,  
The trackless scenes disperse in fluid air,  
And woods, and wilds, and thorny ways appear.  
A tedious road the weary wretch returns,  
And, as he goes, the transient vision mourns.

### A HYMN TO VENUS,

FROM THE GREEK OF SAPPHO.

O VENUS, beauty of the skies,  
To whom a thousand temples rise,  
Gaily false in gentle smiles,  
Full of love-perplexing wiles,  
O, goddess ! from my heart remove  
The wasting cares and pains of love.

If ever thou hast kindly heard  
A song in soft distress prefer'd,  
Propitious to my tuneful vow,  
O, gentle goddess, hear me now.  
Descend, thou bright immortal guest,  
In all thy radiant charms confest.

Thou once didst leave almighty Jove,  
And all the golden roofs above :  
The car thy wanton sparrows drew ;  
Hovering in air they lightly flew ;  
As to my bower they wing'd their way,  
I saw their quivering pinions play.

The birds, dismiss'd, (while you remain,)  
Bore back their empty car again :  
Then you, with looks divinely mild,  
In every heavenly feature smil'd,  
And ask'd, what new complaints I made,  
And why I call'd you to my aid ?

What phrenzy in my bosom rag'd,  
And by what care to be assuag'd ?  
What gentle youth I would allure,  
Whom in my artful toils secure ?  
Who does thy tender heart subdue,  
Tell me, my Sappho, tell me who ?

Though now he shuns thy longing arms,  
He soon shall court thy slighted charms ;  
Though now thy offerings he despise,  
He soon to thee shall sacrifice ;  
Though now he freeze, he soon shall burn,  
And be thy victim in his turn.

Celestial visitant, once more  
Thy needful presence I implore !  
In pity come and ease my grief,  
Bring my distemper'd soul relief :  
Favour thy suppliant's hidden fires,  
And give me all my heart desires.

### A FRAGMENT OF SAPPHO.

Blest as the immortal gods is he,  
The youth who fondly sits by thee,  
And hears and sees thee all the while  
Softly speak, and sweetly smile.

'Twas this deprived my soul of rest,  
And rais'd such tumults in my breast ;  
For while I gaz'd, in transport tost,  
My breath was gone, my voice was lost.

My bosom glow'd ; the subtle flame  
Ran quick through all my vital frame ;  
O'er my dim eyes a darkness hung,  
My ears with hollow murmurs rung.

In dewy damps my limbs were chill'd,  
My blood with gentle horrors thrill'd ;  
My feeble pulse forgot to play,  
I fainted, sunk, and died away.

## WILLIAM COLLINS.

**W**ILLIAM COLLINS, a distinguished modern poet, was born at Chichester, in 1720 or 1721, where his father exercised the trade of a hatter. He received his education at Winchester College, whence he entered as a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford. In 1741, he procured his election into Magdalen college as a *demý*; and it was here that he wrote his poetical "Epistle to Sir Thomas Hanmer," and his "Oriental Eclogues;" of both which pieces the success was but moderate. In 1744, he came to London as a literary adventurer, and various were the projects which he formed in this capacity. In 1746, however, he ventured to lay before the public a volume of "Odes, Descriptive and Allegorical;" but so callous was the national taste at this time, that their sale did not pay for the printing. Collins, whose spirit was high, returned to the bookseller his copy-money, burnt all the unsold copies, and as soon as it lay in his power, indemnified him for his small loss; yet among these odes, were many pieces which now rank among the finest lyric compositions in the language. After this mortification, he obtained from the booksellers a small sum for an intended translation of Aristotle's *Poetics*, and paid a visit to an uncle, Lieutenant-colonel Martin, then with the army in Germany. The Colonel dying soon after, left Collins a legacy of 2000*l.*, a sum which raised him to temporary opulence; but he now soon became incapable of every mental exertion. Dreadful depression of spirits was an occasional attendant on his malady, for which he had no remedy but the bottle. It was about this time, that it was thought proper to confine him in a receptacle of lunatics. Dr. Johnson paid him a visit at Islington, when there was nothing

of disorder in his mind, perceptible to any but himself. He was reading the New Testament. "I have but one book," said he, "but it is the best." He was finally consigned to the care of his sister, in whose arms he finished his short and melancholy course, in the year 1756.

It is from his Odes, that Collins derives his chief poetical fame; and in compensation for the neglect with which they were treated at their first appearance, they are now almost universally regarded as the first productions of the kind in our language with respect to vigour of conception, boldness and variety of personification, and genuine warmth of feeling. They are well characterised in an easy prefixed to his works in an ornamented edition published by Cadell and Davies, with which we shall conclude this article. "He will be acknowledged (says the author) to possess imagination, sweetness, bold and figurative language. His numbers dwell on the ear, and easily fix themselves in the memory. His vein of sentiment is by turns tender and lofty, always tinged with a degree of melancholy, but not possessing any claim to originality. His originality consists in his manner, in the highly figurative garb in which he clothes abstract ideas, in the felicity of his expressions, and his skill in embodying ideal creations. He had much of the mysticism of poetry, and sometimes became obscure by aiming at impressions stronger than he had clear and well-defined ideas to support. Had his life been prolonged, and with life had he enjoyed that ease which is necessary for the undisturbed exercise of the faculties, he would probably have risen far above most of his contemporaries."

### ODE TO PITY.

**O** thou, the friend of man assign'd,  
With balmy hands his wounds to bind,  
And charm his frantic woe:  
When first Distress, with dagger keen,  
Broke forth to waste his destin'd scene,  
His wild unsated foe!

By Pella's bard, a magic name,  
By all the griefs his thought could frame,  
Receive my humble rite:  
Long, Pity, let the nations view  
Thy sky-worn robes of tenderest blue,  
And eyes of dewy light!

But wherefore need I wander wide  
To old Ilissus' distant side,  
Deserted stream, and mute?  
Wild Arun \* too has heard thy strains,  
And Echo, 'midst my native plains,  
Been sooth'd by Pity's lute.

There first the wren thy myrtles shed  
On gentlest Otway's infant head,  
To him thy cell was shown;  
And while he sung the female heart,  
With youth's soft notes unspoil'd by art,  
Thy turtles mix'd their own.

\* A river in Sussex.

Come, Pity, come, by Fancy's aid,  
E'en now my thoughts, relenting maid,  
Thy temple's pride design :  
Its southern site, its truth complete,  
Shall raise a wild enthusiast heat  
In all who view the shrine.

There Picture's toil shall well relate,  
How Chance, or hard involving Fate,  
O'er mortal bliss prevail :  
The buskin'd Muse shall near her stand,  
And, sighing, prompt her tender hand  
With each disastrous tale.

There let me oft, retir'd by day,  
In dreams of passion melt away,  
Allow'd with thee to dwell :  
There waste the mournful lamp of night,  
Till, Virgin, thou again delight  
To hear a British shell !

### ODE TO FEAR.

Thou, to whom the world unknown  
With all its shadowy shapes is shown ;  
Who seest appall'd th' unreal scene,  
While Fancy lifts the veil between :

Ab, Fear ! ah, frantic Fear !

I see, I see thee near.

Know thy hurried step, thy haggard eye !  
Like thee I start, like thee disorder'd fly.  
Or, lo, what monsters in thy train appear !  
Terror, whose limbs of giant mould

That mortal eye can fix behold ?

Who stalks his round, a hideous form,  
Howling amidst the midnight storm,

And throws him on the ridgy steep  
Of some loose hanging rock to sleep :

And with him thousand phantoms join'd,  
Who prompt to deeds accurs'd the mind :

And those, the fiends, who, near allied,  
O'er Nature's wounds and wrecks preside ;

While Vengeance, in the lurid air,  
Flits her red arm, expos'd and bare :

Whom that ravening brood of Fate,  
Who lap the blood of Sorrow, wait ;

Oh, Fear, this ghastly train can see,  
And look not madly wild, like thee ?

### EPIODE

From earliest Greece, to thee, with partial choice,  
The grief-full Muse address'd her infant tongue ;  
The maids and matrons, on her awful voice,  
Silent and pale, in wild amazement hung.

Thou, the bard \* who first invok'd thy name,  
Disdain'd in Marathon its power to feel :  
Not alone he nurs'd the poet's flame,  
But reach'd from Virtue's hand the patriot's steel.

Thou, who is he, whom later garlands grace,  
Who left awhile o'er Hybla's dews to rove,  
With trembling eyes thy dreary steps to trace,  
Where thou and furies shar'd the baleful grove ?

\* Æschylus.

Wrapt in thy cloudy veil th' incestuous queen †,  
Sigh'd the sad call her son and husband heard,  
When once alone it broke the silent scene,  
And he the wretch of Thebes no more appear'd.

O Fear ! I know thee by my throbbing heart,  
Thy withering power inspir'd each mournful line ;  
Though gentle Pity claim her mingled part,  
Yet all the thunders of the scene are thine.

### ANTISTROPHE.

Thou who such weary lengths hast past,  
Where wilt thou rest, mad nymph, at last ?  
Say, wilt thou shroud in haunted cell,  
Where gloomy Rape and Murder dwell ?  
Or in some hollow'd seat,  
'Gainst which the big waves beat,  
Hear drowning seamen's cries in tempests brought !  
Dark power, with shuddering meek submitted  
thought,

Be mine, to read the visions old,  
Which thy awakening bards have told.

And, lest thou meet my blasted view,  
Hold each strange tale devoutly true ;  
Ne'er be I found, by thee o'er-aw'd,  
In that thrice-hallow'd eve abroad,  
When ghosts, as cottage-maids believe,  
Their pebbled beds permitted leave,  
And goblins haunt from fire, or fen,  
Or mine, or flood, the walks of men !

O thou, whose spirit most possess  
The sacred seat of Shakspeare's breast !  
By all that from thy prophet broke,  
In thy divine emotions spoke !  
Hither again thy fury deal,  
Teach me but once like him to feel :  
His cypress wreath my meed decree,  
And I, O Fear, will dwell with thee !

### ODE.

WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1746.

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,  
By all their country's wishes blest !  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallow'd mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod,  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By Fairy hands their knell is rung,  
By forms unseen their dirge is sung ;  
Their Honour comes, a pilgrim gray,  
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,  
And Freedom shall awhile repair,  
To dwell a weeping hermit there !

† Jocasta.

## ODE, TO A LADY,

ON THE DEATH OF COL. CHARLES ROSS, IN THE  
ACTION AT FONTENOY.

*Written May, 1745.*

WHILE, lost to all his former mirth,  
Britannia's genius bends to earth,  
And mourns the fatal day :  
While stain'd with blood he strives to tear  
Unseemly from his sea-green hair  
The wreaths of cheerful May :

The thoughts which musing Pity pays,  
And fond Remembrance loves to raise,  
Your faithful hours attend :  
Still Fancy, to herself unkind,  
Awakes to grief the soften'd mind,  
And points the bleeding friend.

By rapid Scheld's descending wave  
His country's vows shall bless the grave,  
Where'er the youth is laid :  
That sacred spot the village hind  
With every sweetest turf shall bind,  
And Peace protect the shade.

O'er him, whose doom thy virtues grieve,  
Aërial forms shall sit at eve,  
And bend the pensive head ;  
And, fall'n to save his injur'd land,  
Imperial Honour's awful hand  
Shall point his lonely bed !

The warlike dead of every age,  
Who fill the fair recording page,  
Shall leave their sainted rest :  
And, half-reclining on his spear,  
Each wondering chief by turns appear  
To hail the blooming guest.

Old Edward's sons, unknown to yield,  
Shall crowd from Cressy's laurel'd field,  
And gaze with fix'd delight :  
Again for Britain's wrongs they feel,  
Again they snatch the gleamy steel,  
And wish th' avenging fight.

But, lo ! where, sunk in deep despair,  
Her garments torn, her bosom bare,  
Impatient Freedom lies !  
Her matted tresses madly spread,  
To every sod which wraps the dead,  
She turns her joyless eyes.

Ne'er shall she leave that lowly ground,  
Till notes of triumph bursting round  
Proclaim her reign restor'd :  
Till William seek the sad retreat,  
And, bleeding at her sacred feet,  
Present the sated sword.

If, weak to soothe so soft an heart,  
These pictur'd glories nought impart,  
To dry thy constant tear :  
If yet, in Sorrow's distant eye,  
Expos'd and pale thou see'st him lie,  
Wild war insulting near :

Where'er from time thou court'st relief,  
The Muse shall still, with social grief,  
Her gentlest promise keep :  
E'en humble Harting's cottag'd vale  
Shall learn the sad repeated tale,  
And bid her shepherds weep.

## ODE TO EVENING.

If aught of oaten stop, or pastoral song,  
May hope, chaste Eve, to soothe thy modest ear,  
Like thy own solemn springs,  
Thy springs, and dying gales ;

O nymph reserv'd, while now the bright-hair'd Sun  
Sits in yon western tent, whose cloudy skirts,  
With brede ethereal wove,  
O'erhang his wavy bed :

Now air is hush'd, save where the weak-cy'd bat,  
With short shrill shriek flits by on leathern wing,  
Or where the beetle winds  
His small but sullen horn,

As oft he rises 'midst the twilight path,  
Against the pilgrim borne in heedless hum :  
Now teach me, maid compos'd,  
To breathe some soften'd strain,

Whose numbers, stealing through thy darkening vale,  
May not unseemly with its stillness suit,  
As, musing slow, I hail  
Thy genial lov'd return !

For when thy folding-star arising shows  
His paly circlet, at his warning lamp  
The fragrant hours, and elves  
Who slept in buds the day,

And many a nymph who wreathes her brows with  
sedge,  
And sheds the freshening dew, and lovelier still,  
The pensive pleasures sweet  
Prepare thy shadowy car.

Then let me rove some wild and heathy scene,  
Or find some ruin 'midst its dreary dells,  
Whose walls more awful nod  
By thy religious gleams.

Or if chill blustering winds, or driving rain,  
Prevent my willing feet, be mine the hut,  
That from the mountain's side  
Views wilds and swelling floods,

And hamlets brown, and dim-discover'd spires,  
And hears their simple bell, and marks o'er all  
Thy dewy fingers draw  
The gradual dusky veil.

While Spring shall pour his showers, as oft he wets  
And bathe thy breathing tresses, meekest Eve !  
While Summer loves to sport  
Beneath thy lingering light :

While fallow fills Autumn thy lap with leaves,  
Or Winter, yelling through the troublous air,  
Affrights thy shrinking train,  
And rudely rends thy robes :

So long, regardful of thy quiet rule,  
Shall Fancy, Friendship, Science, smiling Peace,  
Thy gentlest influence own,  
And love thy favourite name!

## ODE TO LIBERTY.

## STROPHE.

Who shall awake the Spartan fire,  
And call in solemn sounds to life,  
The youths, whose locks divinely spreading,  
Like vernal hyacinths in sullen hue,  
At once the breath of fear and virtue shedding,  
Applauding Freedom lov'd of old to view?  
What new Alceus, fancy-blest,  
Shall sing the sword, in myrtles drest,  
At Wisdom's shrine awhile its flame concealing,  
(What place so fit to seal a deed renown'd?)  
Till she her brightest lightnings round revealing,  
It leap'd in glory forth, and dealt her prompted  
wound!

O goddess, in that feeling hour,  
When most its sounds would court thy ears,  
Let not my shell's misguided power  
E'er draw thy sad, thy mindful tears.  
No, Freedom, no, I will not tell,  
How Rome, before thy face,  
With heaviest sound, a giant-statue, fell,  
Push'd by a wild and artless race,  
From off its wide ambitious base,  
When Time his northern sons of spoil awoke,  
And all the blended work of strength and grace  
With many a rude repeated stroke, [broke.  
And many a barbarous yell, to thousand fragments

## EPODE.

Yet, e'en where'er the least appear'd  
Th' admiring world thy hand rever'd;  
Still, 'midst the scatter'd states around,  
Some remnants of her strength were found;  
They saw, by what escap'd the storm,  
How wondrous rose her perfect form;  
How in the great, the labour'd whole,  
Each mighty master pour'd his soul;  
For sunny Florence, seat of Art,  
Beneath her vines preserv'd a part,  
Nill they, whom Science lov'd to name,  
O, who could fear it!) quench'd her flame.  
And, lo, an humbler relic laid  
In jealous Pisa's olive shade!  
See small Marino joins the theme,  
Though least, not last in thy esteem;  
Strike, louder strike th' ennobling strings  
To those, whose merchants sons were kings;  
To him, who, deck'd with pearly pride,  
In Adria weds his green-hair'd bride:  
Hail, port of glory, wealth, and pleasure,  
Ne'er let me change this Lydian measure:  
Nor e'er her former pride relate  
To sad Liguria's bleeding state.  
Ah, no! more pleas'd thy haunts I seek,  
In wild Helvetia's mountains bleak:  
Where, when the favour'd of thy choice,  
The daring archer heard thy voice;  
Forth from his eyrie rous'd in dread,  
The ravening eagle northward fled.)

Or dwell in willow'd meads more near,  
With those to whom the stork \* is dear:  
Those whom the rod of Alva bruise'd,  
Whose crown a British queen refus'd!  
The magic works, thou feel'st the strains,  
One holier name alone remains;  
The perfect spell shall then avail,  
Hail, nymph, ador'd by Britain, hail!

## ANTISTROPHE.

Beyond the measure vast of thought,  
The works, the wizard Time has wrought!  
The Gaul, 't is held of antique story,  
Saw Britain link'd to his now adverse strand,  
No sea between, nor cliff sublime and hoary,  
He pass'd with unwet feet through all our land.  
To the blown Baltic then, they say,  
The wild waves found another way,  
Where Orcas howls, his wolfish mountains rounding;  
Till all the banded west at once 'gan rise,  
A wide wild storm e'en Nature's self confounding,  
Withering her giant sons with strange uncouth  
surprise.

This pillar'd earth so firm and wide,  
By winds and inward labours torn,  
In thunders dread was push'd aside,  
And down the shouldering billows borne.  
And see, like gems, her laughing train,  
The little isles on every side,  
Mona †, once hid from those who search the main,  
Where thousand elfin shapes abide,  
And Wight, who checks the westerling tide,  
For thee consenting Heaven has each bestow'd,  
A fair attendant on her sovereign pride:  
To thee this blest divorce she ow'd,  
For thou hast made her vales thy lov'd, thy last abode!

## SECOND EPODE.

Then too, 't is said, an hoary pile,  
'Midst the green navel of our isle,

\* The Dutch, amongst whom there are very severe penalties for those who are convicted of killing this bird. They are kept tame in almost all their towns, and particularly at the Hague, of the arms of which they make a part. The common people of Holland are said to entertain a superstitious sentiment, that if the whole species of them should become extinct, they should lose their liberties.

† This tradition is mentioned by several of our old historians. Some naturalists, too, have endeavoured to support the probability of the fact, by arguments drawn from the correspondent disposition of the two opposite coasts. I do not remember that any poetical use has been hitherto made of it.

‡ There is a tradition in the Isle of Man, that a mermaid, becoming enamoured of a young man of extraordinary beauty, took an opportunity of meeting him one day as he walked on the shore, and opened her passion to him, but was received with a coldness, occasioned by his horror and surprise at her appearance. This, however, was so misconstrued by the sea-lady, that, in revenge for his treatment of her, she punished the whole island, by covering it with a mist, so that all who attempted to carry on any commerce with it, either never arrived at it, but wandered up and down the sea, or were on a sudden wrecked upon its cliffs.

Thy shrine in some religious wood,  
O soul-enforcing goddess, stood!  
There oft the painted native's feet  
Were wont thy form celestial meet:  
Though now with hopeless toil we trace  
Time's backward rolls, to find its place;  
Whether the fiery-tressed Dane,  
Or Roman's self o'erturn'd the fane,  
Or in what heaven-left age it fell,  
'T were hard for modern song to tell.  
Yet still, if truth those beams infuse,  
Which guide at once, and charm the Muse,  
Beyond yon braided clouds that lie,  
Paving the light embroider'd sky:  
Amidst the bright pavilion'd plains,  
The beauteous model still remains,  
There happier than in islands blest,  
Or bowers by Spring or Hebe drest,  
The chiefs who fill our Albion's story,  
In warlike weeds, retir'd in glory,  
Hear their consorted Druids sing  
Their triumphs to th' immortal string.

How may the poet now unfold,  
What never tongue or numbers told?  
How learn delighted, and amaz'd,  
What hands unknown that fabric rais'd?  
E'en now, before his favour'd eyes,  
In Gothic pride it seems to rise!  
Yet Grecia's graceful orders join,  
Majestic, through the mix'd design;  
The secret builder knew to chuse,  
Each sphere-found gem of richest hues:  
Whate'er Heaven's purer mould contains,  
When nearer suns emblaze its veins;  
There on the walls the patriot's sight  
May ever hang with fresh delight,  
And, 'grav'd with some prophetic rage,  
Read Albion's fame through every age.

Ye forms divine, ye laureate band,  
That near her inmost altar stand!  
Now soothe her, to her blissful train  
Blithe Concord's social form to gain:  
Concord, whose myrtle wand can steep  
E'en Anger's blood-shot eyes in sleep:  
Before whose breathing bosom's balm,  
Rage drops his steel, and storms grow calm;  
Her let our sires and matrons hoar  
Welcome to Britain's ravag'd shore,  
Our youths, enamour'd of the fair,  
Play with the tangles of her hair,  
Till, in one loud applauding sound,  
The nations shout to her around,  
"O, how supremely art thou blest,  
Thou, lady, thou shalt rule the West!"

## THE PASSIONS.

### AN ODE FOR MUSIC.

WHEN Music, heavenly maid, was young,  
While yet in early Greece she sung,  
The Passions oft, to hear her shell,  
Throng'd around her magic cell,  
Exulting, trembling, raging, fainting,  
Possess'd beyond the Muse's painting;  
By turns they felt the glowing mind  
Disturb'd, delighted, rais'd, refin'd;  
Till once, 't is said, when all were fir'd,  
Fill'd with fury, rapt, inspir'd,

From the supporting myrtles round  
They snatch'd her instruments of sound,  
And, as they oft had heard apart  
Sweet lessons of her forceful art,  
Each, for madness rul'd the hour, —  
Would prove his own expressive power.

First Fear his hand, its skill to try,  
Amid the chords bewilder'd laid,  
And back recoil'd, he knew not why,  
E'en at the sound himself had made.

Next Anger rush'd, his eyes on fire,  
In lightnings own'd his secret stings,  
In one rude clash he struck the lyre,  
And swept with hurried hand the strings.

With woeful measures wan Despair —  
Low sullen sounds his grief beguil'd,  
A solemn, strange, and mingled air,  
'T was sad by fits, by starts 't was wild.

But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair,  
What was thy delighted measure?  
(Still it whisper'd promis'd pleasure,  
And bade the lovely scenes at distance hail!  
Still would her touch the strain prolong,  
— And from the rocks, the woods, the vale,  
She call'd on Echo still through all the song;  
And where her sweetest theme she chose,  
A soft responsive voice was heard at every close,  
And Hope enchanted smil'd, and wav'd her golden hair.  
And longer had she sung — but, with a frown,  
Revenge impatient rose,  
He threw his blood-stain'd sword in thunder down,  
And, with a withering look,  
The war-denouncing trumpet took,  
And blew a blast so loud and dread,  
Were ne'er prophetic sound so full of woe.  
And ever and anon he beat,  
The doubling drum with furious heat; [tween,  
And though sometimes, each dreary pause be-  
Dejected Pity at his side  
Her soul-subduing voice applied,  
Yet still he kept his wild unalter'd mien,  
While each strain'd ball of sight seem'd bursting  
from his head.

Thy numbers, Jealousy, to nought were fix'd,  
Sad proof of thy distressful state,  
Of differing themes the veering song was mix'd,  
And now it courted Love, now raving call'd on  
Hate.

With eyes up-rais'd, as one inspir'd,  
Pale Melancholy sat retir'd,  
And from her wild sequester'd seat,  
In notes by distance made more sweet,  
Pour'd through the mellow horn her pensive soul:  
And dashing soft from rocks around,  
Bubbling runnels join'd the sound; [stole,  
Through glades and glooms the mingled measure  
Or o'er some haunted streams with fond delay,  
Round an holy calm diffusing,  
Love of peace, and lonely musing,  
In hollow murmurs died away.  
But, O, how alter'd was its sprightlier tone!  
When Cheerfulness, a nymph of healthiest hue,  
Her bow across her shoulder flung,  
Her buskins gemm'd with morning dew,  
Blew an inspiring air, that dale and thicket rung.

The hunter's call to Faun and Dryad known ;  
 The oak-crown'd sisters, and their chaste-ey'd  
 queen,  
 Satyrs and sylvan boys were seen,  
 Peeping from forth their alleys green ;  
 Brown Exercise rejoic'd to hear,  
 And Sport leapt up, and seiz'd his beechen spear.  
 Last came Joy's ecstatic trial,  
 He, with viny crown advancing,  
 First to the lively pipe his hand address,  
 But soon he saw the briak-awakening viol,  
 Whose sweet entrancing voice he lov'd the best.  
 They would have thought, who heard the strain,  
 They saw in Tempe's vale her native maids,  
 Amidst the festal sounding shades,  
 To some unwearied minstrel dancing,  
 While, as his flying fingers kiss'd the strings,  
 Love fram'd with Mirth a gay fantastic round,  
 Loose were her tresses seen, her zone unbound,  
 And he, amidst his frolic play,  
 As if he would the charming air repay,  
 Shook thousand odours from his dewy wings.

O Music, sphere-descended maid,  
 Friend of pleasure, wisdom's aid,  
 Why, goddess, why to us denied,  
 Lay'st thou thy ancient lyre aside?  
 As in that lov'd Athenian bower,  
 You learn'd an all-commanding power,  
 Thy mimic soul, O nymph endear'd,  
 Can well recall what then it heard.  
 Where is thy native simple heart,  
 Devote to virtue, fancy, art?  
 Arise, as in that elder time,  
 Warm, energetic, chaste, sublime!  
 Thy wonders, in that god-like age,  
 Fill thy recording sister's page —  
 'T is said, and I believe the tale,  
 Thy humblest reed could more prevail,  
 Had more of strength, diviner rage,  
 Than all which charms this laggard age,  
 E'en all at once together found  
 Cæcilia's mingled world of sound —  
 O, bid our vain endeavours cease,  
 Revive the just designs of Greece,  
 Return in all thy simple state!  
 Confirm the tales her sons relate!

### DIRGE IN CYMBELINE.

BY GUIDERUS AND ANIRAGUS OVER FIDELÉ,  
 SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD.

To fair Fidelé's grassy tomb  
 Soft maids and village hinds shall bring  
 Each opening sweet, of earliest bloom,  
 And rifle all the breathing Spring. —  
 No wailing ghost shall dare appear  
 To vex with shrieks this quiet grove,  
 But shepherd lads assemble here,  
 And melting virgins own their love.

No wither'd witch shall here be seen,  
 No goblins lead their nightly crew;  
 The female fays shall haunt the green,  
 And dress thy grave with pearly dew. —

The red-breast oft at evening hours  
 Shall kindly lend his little aid,  
 With hoary moss, and gather'd flowers,  
 To deck the ground where thou art laid.

— When howling winds, and beating rain,  
 In tempests shake thy sylvan cell;  
 Or 'midst the chase on every plain,  
 The tender thought on thee shall dwell.

Each lonely scene shall thee restore,  
 For thee the tear be duly shed;  
 Belov'd, till life can charm no more;  
 And mourn'd, till Pity's self be dead.

### AN ODE

ON THE

POPULAR SUPERSTITIONS OF THE  
 HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND;

CONSIDERED AS

THE SUBJECT OF POETRY.

INSCRIBED TO MR. JOHN HOME.

HOME, thou return'st from Thames, whose Naiads  
 long

Have seen thee lingering with a fond delay, [day  
 Mid those soft friends, whose hearts some future  
 Shall melt, perhaps, to hear thy tragic song. \*  
 Go, not unmindful of that cordial youth † [side;  
 Whom, long endear'd, thou leav'st by Lavant's  
 Together let us wish him lasting truth  
 And joy untainted with his destin'd bride.  
 Go! nor regardless, while these numbers boast  
 My short-liv'd bliss, forget my social name;  
 But think, far off, how, on the Southern coast,  
 I met thy friendship with an equal flame!  
 Fresh to that soil thou turn'st, where every vale —  
 Shall prompt the poet, and his song demand:  
 To thee thy copious subjects ne'er shall fail;  
 Thou need'st but take thy pencil to thy hand,  
 And paint what all believe, who own thy genial land.

There must thou wake perforce thy Doric quill;  
 'Tis Fancy's land to which thou sett'st thy feet;  
 Where still, 't is said, the fairy people meet,  
 Beneath each birken shade, on mead or hill.  
 There each trim lass, that skims the milky store  
 To the swart tribes, their creamy bowls alots;  
 By night they sip it round the cottage-door,  
 While airy minstrels warble jocund notes. —  
 There, every herd, by sad experience, knows  
 How, wing'd with fate, their elf-shot arrows fly,  
 When the sick ewe her summer food forgoes,  
 Or, stretch'd on earth, the heart-smit heifers lie.  
 Such airy beings awe th' untutor'd swain: [neglect;  
 Nor thou, tho' learn'd, his homelier thoughts  
 Let thy sweet Muse the rural faith sustain;  
 These are the themes of simple, sure effect,  
 That add new conquests to her boundless reign,  
 And fill with double force her heart-commanding  
 strain.

\* How truly did Collins predict Home's tragic  
 powers!

† A gentleman of the name of Barrow, who  
 introduced Home to Collins.



E'en yet preserv'd, how often mayst thou hear,  
Where to the Pole the Boreal mountains run,  
Taught by the father, to his listening son;  
Strange lays, whose power had charm'd a Spenser's ear.

At every pause, before thy mind possess,  
Old Runic bards shall seem to rise around,  
With uncouth lyres, in many-colour'd vest,  
Their matted hair with boughs fantastic crown'd:  
Whether thou bidd'st the well-taught hind repeat  
The choral dirge that mourns some chieftain brave,  
When every shrieking maid her bosom beat,  
And strew'd with choicest herbs his scented grave;  
Or, whether sitting in the shepherd's shiel,  
Thou hear'st some sounding tale of war's alarms;  
When at the bugle's call, with fire and steel,  
The sturdy clans pour'd forth their brawny swarms,  
And hostile brothers met, to prove each other's arms.

'T is thine to sing, how, framing hideous spells,  
In Sky's lone isle, the gifted wizard-seer,  
Lodg'd in the wintry cave with Fate's fell spear,  
Or in the depth of Uist's dark forest dwells:  
How they, whose sight such dreary dreams engross,  
With their own vision oft astonish'd droop;  
When, o'er the watery strath, or quaggy moss,  
They see the gliding ghosts unbodied troop.  
Or, if in sports, or on the festive green,  
Their destin'd glance some fated youth descry,  
Who now, perhaps, in lusty vigour seen,  
And rosy health, shall soon lamented die.  
For them the viewless forms of air obey;  
Their bidding heed, and at their beck repair.  
They know what spirit brews the stormful day,  
And heartless, oft like moody madness, stare  
To see the phantom train their secret work prepare.

To monarchs dear, some hundred miles astray,  
Oft have I seen Fate give the fatal blow!  
The seer, in Sky, shriek'd as the blood did flow,  
When headless Charles warm on the scaffold lay!  
As Boreas threw his young Aurora\* forth,  
In the first year of the first George's reign,  
And battles rag'd in welkin of the North,  
They mourn'd in air, fell, fell Rebellion slain!  
And as, of late, they joy'd in Preston's fight,  
Saw at sad Falkirk all their hopes near crown'd!  
They rav'd! divining thro' their second sight †,  
Pale, red Culloden, where these hopes were drown'd!

Illustrious William! † Britain's guardian name!  
One William sav'd us from a tyrant's stroke;  
He, for a sceptre, gain'd heroic fame,  
But thou, more glorious, Slavery's chain hast broke,  
To reign a private man, and bow to Freedom's yoke!

\* By young Aurora, Collins undoubtedly meant the first appearance of the northern lights, which happened about the year 1715; at least, it is most highly probable, from this peculiar circumstance, that no ancient writer whatever has taken any notice of them, nor even any one modern, previous to the above period.

† Second sight is the term that is used for the divination of the Highlanders.

‡ The late Duke of Cumberland, who defeated the Pretender at the battle of Culloden.

These, too, thou 'lt sing! for well thy magic Mus  
Can to the topmost heaven of grandeur soar;  
Or stoop to wail the swain that is no more!  
Ah, homely swains! your homeward steps ne'er lose;

Let not dank Will § mislead you to the heath:  
Dancing in mirky night, o'er fen and lake,  
He glows, to draw you downward to your death,  
In his bewitch'd, low, marshy, willow brake!  
What though far off, from some dark dell espied,  
His glimmering mazes cheer th' excursive sight,  
Yet turn, ye wanderers, turn your steps aside,  
Nor trust the guidance of that faithless light;  
For watchful, lurking, 'mid th' unrustling reed,  
At those mirk hours the wily monster lies,  
And listens oft to hear the passing steed,  
And frequent round him rolls his sullen eyes,  
If chance his savage wrath may some weak wretch surprise.

Ah, luckless swain, o'er all unblest, indeed!  
Whom late bewilder'd in the dank, dark fen,  
Far from his flocks, and smoking hamlet, then!  
To that sad spot where hums the sedgy weed:-  
On him, enrag'd, the fiend, in angry mood,  
Shall never look with pity's kind concern,  
But instant, furious, raise the whelming flood  
O'er its drown'd banks, forbidding all return!  
Or, if he meditate his wish'd escape,  
To some dim hill that seems uprising near,  
To his faint eye, the grim and grisly shape,  
In all its terrors clad, shall wild appear.  
Meantime the watery surge shall round him rise,  
Pour'd sudden forth from every swelling source!  
What now remains but tears and hopeless sighs?  
His fear-shook limbs have lost their youthful force,  
And down the waves he floats, a pale and breathless corpse!

For him in vain his anxious wife shall wait,  
Or wander forth to meet him on his way;  
For him in vain, at to-fall of the day, —  
His babes shall linger at th' unclosing gate:  
Ah, ne'er shall he return! Alone, if night  
Her travell'd limbs in broken slumbers steep,  
With drooping willows drest his mournful sprite  
Shall visit sad, perchance, her silent sleep:  
Then he, perhaps, with moist and watery hand,  
Shall fondly seem to press her shuddering cheek,  
And with his blue-swoln face before her stand,  
And, shivering cold, these piteous accents speak:  
"Pursue, dear wife, thy daily toils, pursue,  
At dawn or dusk, industrious as before;  
Nor e'er of me one helpless thought renew,  
While I lie weltering on the oasid shore,  
Drown'd by the Kelpie's ‖ wrath, nor e'er shall aid thee more!"

Unbounded is thy range; with varied skill  
Thy Muse may, like those feathery tribes which spring  
From their rude rocks, extend her skirting wing  
Round the moist marge of each cold Hebrideal isle,

§ A fiery meteor, called by various names, such as Will with the Wisp, Jack with the Lantern, &c. It hovers in the air over marshy and fenny places.  
‖ The water-fiend.

to that hoar pile \* which still its ruin shows :  
 In whose small vaults a Pigmy-folk is found,  
 Whose bones the delver with his spade upthrows,  
 And culls them, wond'ring, from the hallow'd  
 ground !  
 Or thither †, where beneath the show'ry west  
 The mighty kings of three fair realms are laid :  
 Once foes, perhaps together now they rest,  
 No slaves revere them, and no wars invade :  
 Yet frequent now, at midnight solemn hour, —  
 The rifted mounds their yawning cells unfold,  
 And forth the monarchs stalk with sovereign power,  
 In pageant robes, and wreath'd with sheeny gold,  
 And on their twilight tombs ærial council hold.

But, oh, o'er all, forget not Kilda's race, [tides,  
 On whose bleak rocks, which brave the wasting  
 Fair Nature's daughter, Virtue, yet abides.  
 So ! just, as they, their blameless manners trace !  
 Then to my ear transmit some gentle song,  
 Of those whose lives are yet sincere and plain,  
 Their bounded walks the rugged cliffs along,  
 And all their prospect but the wintery main.  
 With sparing temperance at the needful time  
 They drain the scented spring ; or, hunger-prest,  
 Along th' Atlantic rock, undreading, climb,  
 And of its eggs despoil the solan's ‡ nest.  
 Thus blest in primal innocence they live,  
 Suffic'd and happy with that frugal fare  
 Which tasteful toil and hourly danger give.  
 Hard is their shallow soil, and bleak and bare ;  
 Nor ever vernal bee was heard to murmur there !

Nor need'st thou blush that such false themes en-  
 gage  
 Thy gentle mind, of fairer stores possess ;  
 For not alone they touch the village breast,  
 But fill'd in elder time th' historic page.  
 There, Shakspeare's self, with ev'ry garland crown'd,  
 Flew to those fairy climes his fancy sheen,  
 In musing hour ; his wayward sisters found,  
 And with their terrors dress'd the magic scene.  
 From them he sung, when, 'mid his bold design,  
 Before the Scot, afflicted, and agast !  
 The shadowy kings of Banquo's fated line  
 Through the dark cave in gleamy pageant pass'd.  
 Proceed ! nor quit the tales which, simply told,  
 Could once so well my answering bosom pierce ;  
 Proceed, in forceful sounds, and colour bold,  
 The native legends of thy land rehearse ;  
 To such adapt thy lyre, and suit thy powerful verse.

In scenes like these, which, daring to depart  
 From sober truth, are still to Nature true,  
 And call forth fresh delight to Fancy's view,  
 Th' heroic Muse employ'd her Tasso's art.  
 How have I trembled, when, at Tancred's stroke,  
 Its gushing blood the gaping cypress pour'd !  
 When each live plant with mortal accents spoke,  
 And the wild blast upheav'd the vanish'd sword !

\* One of the Hebrides is called the Isle of Pig-  
 mies ; where it is reported that several miniature  
 bones of the human species have been dug up in  
 the ruins of a chapel there.

† Icolmkill, one of the Hebrides, where near  
 forty of the ancient Scottish, Irish, and Norwegian  
 kings are interred.

‡ An aquatic bird like a goose, on the eggs of  
 which the inhabitants of St. Kilda, another of the  
 Hebrides, chiefly subsist.

How have I sat, when pip'd the pensive wind, —  
 To hear his harp by British Fairfax strung !  
 Prevailing poet ! whose undoubting mind  
 Believ'd the magic wonders which he sung !  
 Hence, at each sound, imagination glows !  
 Hence, at each picture, vivid life starts here !  
 Hence his warm lay with softest sweetness flows !  
 Melting it flows, pure, murmuring, strong, and  
 clear,  
 And fills th' empession'd heart, and wins th' bar-  
 monious ear !

All hail, ye scenes that o'er my soul prevail !  
 — Ye splendid friths and lakes, which, far away,  
 Are by smooth Anan fill'd, or past'ral Tay,  
 Or Don's \* romantic springs, at distance, hail !  
 The time shall come, when I, perhaps, may tread  
 — Your lowly glens † o'erhung with spreading  
 broom ;  
 Or o'er your stretching heaths, by Fancy led,  
 Or o'er your mountains creep, in awful gloom !  
 Then will I dress once more the faded bower,  
 Where Jonson sat in Drummond's classic shade ‡ ;  
 Or crop, from Tiviotdale, each lyric flower, [laid !  
 And mourn, on Yarrow's banks, where Willy's  
 Meantime, ye powers, that on the plains which bore  
 The cordial youth, on Lothian's plains § attend !  
 Where'er Home dwells, on hill or lowly moor,  
 To him I lose, your kind protection lend,  
 And, touch'd with love like mine, preserve my ab-  
 sent friend !

## ODE

ON

### THE DEATH OF MR. THOMSON.

THE SCENE OF THE FOLLOWING STANZAS IS SUPPOSED  
 TO LIE ON THE THAMES, NEAR RICHMOND.

In yonder grave a Druid lies  
 Where slowly winds the stealing wave : —  
 The year's best sweets shall duteous rise,  
 To deck its poet's sylvan grave.

In yon deep bed of whispering reeds  
 His airy harp || shall now be laid,  
 That he, whose heart in sorrow bleeds,  
 May love through life the soothing shade.

Then maids and youths shall linger here,  
 And, while its sounds at distance swell,  
 Shall sadly seem in Pity's ear  
 To hear the woodland pilgrim's knell.

Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore  
 When Thames in summer wreaths is drest, —  
 And oft suspend the dashing oar  
 To bid his gentle spirit rest !

\* Three rivers in Scotland. † Valleys.  
 ‡ Ben Jonson paid a visit on foot, in 1619, to  
 the Scotch poet, Drummond, at his seat of Haw-  
 thornden, within four miles of Edinburgh.  
 § Barrow, it seems, was at the Edinburgh Uni-  
 versity, which is in the county of Lothian.  
 || The harp of Æolus, of which see a description  
 in the Castle of Indolence.

And oft as Ease and Health retire  
 To breezy lawn, or forest deep,  
 The friend shall view yon whitening spire \*,  
 And 'mid the varied landscape weep.

But thou, who own'st that earthly bed,  
 Ah! what will every dirge avail?  
 Or tears which Love and Pity shed,  
 That mourn beneath the gliding sail!

Yet lives there one, whose heedless eye  
 Shall scorn thy pale shrine glimmering near?  
 With him, sweet bard, may Fancy die,  
 And Joy desert the blooming year.

But thou, lorn stream, whose sullen tide —  
 No sedge-crown'd sisters now attend,  
 Now waft me from the green hill's side  
 Whose cold turf hides the buried friend!

• Mr. Thomson was buried in Richmond church.

/ And see, the fairy valleys fade,  
 Dun Night has veil'd the solemn view!  
 Yet once again, dear parted shade,  
 Meek Nature's child, again adieu!

The genial meads† assign'd to bless  
 Thy life, shall mourn thy early doom!  
 Their hinds and shepherd-girls shall dress  
 With simple hands thy rural tomb.

Long, long, thy stone, and pointed clay  
 Shall melt the musing Briton's eyes,  
 "O! vales, and wild woods," shall he say,  
 "In yonder grave your Druid lies!"

† Mr. Thomson resided in the neighbourhood of  
 Richmond some time before his death.

## JOHN DYER.

JOHN DYER, an agreeable poet, was the son of a solicitor at Aberglasney, in Carmarthenshire, where he was born in 1700. He was brought up at Westminster-school, and was designed by his father for his own profession; but being at liberty, in consequence of his father's death, to follow his own inclination, he indulged what he took for a natural taste in painting, and entered as pupil to Mr. Richardson. After wandering for some time about South Wales and the adjacent counties as an itinerant artist, he appeared convinced that he should not attain to eminence in that profession. In 1727, he first made himself known as a poet, by the publication of his "Grongar Hill," descriptive of a scene afforded by his native country, which became one of the most popular pieces of its class, and has been admitted into numerous collections. Dyer then travelled to Italy, still in pursuit of professional improvement; and if he did not acquire this to any considerable degree, he improved his poetical taste, and laid in a store of new images. These were displayed in a poem of some length, published in 1740, which he entitled "The Ruins of Rome," that capital having been the principal object of his journeyings. Of this work it may be said, that it contains many passages of real poetry, and that the strain of moral and political reflection denotes a benevolent and enlightened mind.

His health being now in a delicate state, he was advised by his friends to take orders; and he was accordingly ordained by Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln; and, entering into the married state, he sat down on a small living in Leicestershire. This he exchanged for one in Lincolnshire; but the fenny country in which he was placed did not agree with his health, and he complained of the want of books and company. In 1757, he published his largest work, "The Fleece," a didactic poem, in four books, of which the first part is pastoral, the second mechanical, the third and fourth historical and geographical. This poem has never been very popular, many of its topics not being well adapted to poetry; yet the opinions of critics have varied concerning it. It is certain that there are many pleasing, and some grand and impressive passages in the work; but, upon the whole, the general feeling is, that the length of the performance necessarily imposed upon it a degree of tediousness.

Dyer did not long survive the completion of his book. He died of a gradual decline in 1758, leaving behind him, besides the reputation of an ingenious poet, the character of an honest, humane, and worthy person.

## GRONGAR HILL.

SILENT nymph, with curious eye!  
Who, the purple evening, lie  
On the mountain's lonely vau,  
Beyond the noise of busy man;  
Painting fair the form of things,  
While the yellow linnet sings;  
Or the tuneful nightingale  
Charms the forest with her tale;—  
Come, with all thy various dues,  
Come and aid thy sister Muse;  
Now, while Phœbus riding high,  
Gives lustre to the land and sky!  
Grongar Hill invites my song,  
Draw the landscape bright and strong;  
Grongar, in whose mossy cells  
Sweetly musing Quiet dwells;  
Grongar, in whose silent shade,  
For the modest Muses made,

So oft I have, the evening still,  
At the fountain of a rill,  
Sate upon a flowery bed,  
With my hand beneath my head;  
While stray'd my eyes o'er Towy's flood,  
Over mead and over wood,  
From house to house, from hill to hill,  
Till Contemplation had her fill.

About his chequer'd sides I wind,  
And leave his brooks and meads behind,  
And groves, and grottoes where I lay,  
And vistas shooting beams of day:  
Wide and wider spreads the vale,  
As circles on a smooth canal:  
The mountains round, unhappy fate!  
Sooner or later, of all height,  
Withdraw their summits from the skies,  
And lessen as the others rise:  
Still the prospect wider spreads,  
Adds a thousand woods and meads;  
Still it widens, widens still,  
And sinks the newly-risen hill.

Now, I gain the mountain's brow,  
What a landscape lies below !  
No clouds, no vapours intervene ;  
But the gay, the open scene  
Does the face of Nature show,  
In all the hues of Heaven's bow !  
And, swelling to embrace the light,  
Spreads around beneath the sight.

Old castles on the cliffs arise,  
Proudly towering in the skies !  
Rushing from the woods, the spires  
Seem from hence ascending fires !  
Half his beams Apollo sheds  
On the yellow mountain-heads !  
Gilds the fleeces of the flocks,  
And glitters on the broken rocks !

Below me trees unnumber'd rise,  
Beautiful in various dyes :  
The gloomy pine, the poplar blue,  
The yellow beech, the sable yew,  
The slender fir that taper grows,  
The sturdy oak with broad-spread boughs.

And beyond the purple grove,  
Haunt of Phyllis, queen of love !  
Gaudy as the opening dawn,  
Lies a long and level lawn,  
On which a dark hill, steep and high,  
Holds and charms the wandering eye !  
Deep are his feet in Towy's flood,  
His sides are cloth'd with waving wood,

And ancient towers crown his brow,  
That cast an awful look below ;  
Whose ragged walls the ivy creeps,  
And with her arms from falling keeps ;  
So both a safety from the wind  
On mutual dependence find.

'T is now th' raven's bleak abode ;  
'T is now the apartment of the toad ;  
And there the fox securely feeds ;  
And there the poisonous adder breeds,  
Conceal'd in ruins, moss, and weeds ;  
While, ever and anon, there falls  
Huge heaps of hoary moulder'd walls.  
Yet Time has seen, that lifts the low,  
And level lays the lofty brow,  
Has seen this broken pile complete,  
Big with the vanity of state ;  
But transient is the smile of Fate !

A little rule, a little sway,  
A sun-beam in a winter's day,  
Is all the proud and mighty have  
Between the cradle and the grave.

And see the rivers how they run,  
Through woods and meads, in shade and sun,  
Sometimes swift, sometimes slow,  
Wave succeeding wave, they go  
A various journey to the deep,  
Like human life, to endless sleep !  
Thus is Nature's vesture wrought,  
To instruct our wandering thought ;  
Thus she dresses green and gay,  
To disperse our cares away.

Ever charming, ever new,  
When will the landscape tire the view !  
The fountain's fall, the river's flow,  
The woody valleys, warm and low ;  
The windy summit, wild and high,  
Roughly rushing on the sky !  
The pleasant seat, the ruin'd tower,  
The naked rock, the shady bower ;

The town and village, dome and farm,  
Each give each a double charm,  
As pearls upon an Ethiop's arm.

See on the mountain's southern side,  
Where the prospect opens wide,  
Where the evening gilds the tide ;  
How close and snall the hedges lie !  
What streaks of meadows cross the eye !  
A step methinks may pass the stream,  
So little distant dangers seem ;  
So we mistake the Future's face,  
Ey'd through Hope's deluding glass ;  
As yon summits soft and fair,  
Clad in colours of the air,  
Which to those who journey near,  
Barren, brown, and rough appear ;  
Still we tread the same coarse way,  
The present's still a cloudy day.

O may I with myself agree,  
And never covet what I see ;  
Content me with an humble shade,  
My passions tam'd, my wishes laid ;  
For, while our wishes wildly roll,  
We banish quiet from the soul :  
'T is thus the busy beat the air,  
And misers gather wealth and care.

Now, ev'n now, my joys run high,  
As on the mountain-turf I lie ;  
While the wanton Zephyr sings,  
And in the vale perfumes his wings ;  
While the waters murmur deep ;  
While the shepherd charms his sheep ;  
While the birds unbounded fly,  
And with music fill the sky,  
Now, e'en now, my joys run high.

Be full, ye courts ; be great who will ;  
Search for Peace with all your skill :  
Open wide the lofty door,  
Seek her on the marble floor.  
In vain you search, she is not there ;  
In vain ye search the domes of Care !  
Grass and flowers Quiet treads,  
On the meads, and mountain-heads,  
Along with Pleasure, close ally'd,  
Ever by each other's side :  
And often, by the murmuring rill,  
Hears the thrush, while all is still,  
Within the groves of Grongar Hill.

#### THE RUINS OF ROME.

Aspice murorum moles, præruptaque saxa,  
Obrutæque horrenti vesta theatra situ :  
Hæc sunt Roma. Viden' velut ipsa cadavera tantæ  
Urbs adhuc spirent imperiosa minas ?

JANUS VITALIS.

ENOUGH of Grongar, and the shady dales  
Of winding Towy : Merlin's fabled haunt  
I sing inglorious. Now the love of arts,  
And what in metal or in stone remains  
Of proud antiquity, through various realms  
And various languages and ages fam'd,  
Bears me remote, o'er Gallia's woody bounds,  
O'er the cloud-piercing Alps remote ; beyond  
The vale of Arno purpled with the vine,  
Beyond the Umbrian and Etruscan hills,  
To Latium's wide champain, forlorn and waste,  
Where yellow Tiber his neglected wave

Mournfully rolls. Yet once again, my Muse,  
Yet once again, and soar a loftier flight;  
Lo the resistless theme, imperial Rome.

Fall'n, fall'n, a silent heap; her heroes all  
Sunk in their urns; behold the pride of pomp,  
The throne of nations fall'n; obscur'd in dust;  
E'en yet majestic! the solemn scene  
Elates the soul, while now the rising Sun  
Flames on the ruins in the purer air  
Fowering aloft, upon the glittering plain,  
Like broken rocks, a vast circumference:  
Rent palaces, crush'd columns, rifled moles,  
Fanes roll'd on fanes, and tombs on buried tombs.

Deep lies in dust the Theban obelisk  
Immense along the waste; minuter art,  
Eliconian forms, or Phidian subtly fair,  
D'erwhelming; as th' immense Leviathan  
The finny brood, when near Ierne's shore  
Outstretch'd, unwieldy, his island-length appears  
Above the foamy flood. Globose and huge,  
Gray mouldering temples swell, and wide o'ercast  
The solitary landscape, hills and woods,  
And boundless wilds; while the vine-mantled brows  
The pendent goats unveil, regardless they  
Of hourly peril, though the clefted domes  
Tremble to every wind. The pilgrim oft  
At dead of night, 'mid his orison hears  
Aghast the voice of Time, departing towers,  
Tumbling all precipitate down-dash'd,  
Rattling around, loud thundering to the Moon;  
While murmurs soothe each awful interval  
Of ever-falling waters; shrouded Nile,  
Eridanus, and Tiber with his twins,  
And palmy Euphrates\*; they with drooping locks  
Languish o'er their urns, and mournfully among  
The plaintive-echoing ruins pour their streams.

Yet here, adventurous in the sacred search  
Of ancient arts, the delicate of mind,  
Curious and modest, from all climes resort.  
Fraternal society! with these I raise  
The toilsome step up the proud Palatin,  
Through spiry cypress groves, and towering pine,  
AVING aloft o'er the big ruin's brows,  
In numerous arches rear'd: and frequent stopp'd,  
The sunken ground startles me with dreadful chasm,  
Breathing forth darkness from the vast profound  
Of aisles and halls, within the mountain's womb.  
For these the nether works; all these beneath,  
And all beneath the vales and hills around,  
Extend the cavern'd sewers, massy, firm,  
As the Sibylline grot beside the dead  
Lake of Avernus; such the sewers huge,  
Whither the great Tarquinian genius dooms  
Each wave impure; and proud with added rains,  
Mark how the mighty billows lash their vaults,  
And thunder; how they heave their rocks in vain!  
Though now incessant time has roll'd around  
A thousand winters o'er the changeful world,  
And yet a thousand since, th' indignant floods  
O'er loud in their firm bounds, and dash and swell,  
In vain; convey'd to Tiber's lowest wave.

Hence over airy plains, by crystal founts,  
That weave their glittering waves with tuneful lapse,  
Among the sleeky pebbles, agate clear,  
Cerulean opHITE, and the flowery vein  
Of orient jasper, pleas'd I move along,  
And vases boss'd, and huge inscriptive stones,

And intermingling vines; and figur'd nymphs,  
Floras and Chloes of delicious mould,  
Cheering the darkness; and deep empty tombs,  
And dells, and mouldering shrines, with old decay  
Rustic and green, and wide-embowering shades,  
Shot from the crooked clefts of nodding towers.  
A solemn wilderness! with error sweet,  
I wind the lingering step, where'er the path  
Mazy conducts me, which the vulgar foot  
O'er sculptures maim'd has made; Anubis, Sphinx,  
Idols of antique guise, and horned Pan,  
Terrific, monstrous shapes! preposterous gods  
Of Fear and Ignorance, by the sculptor's hand  
Hewn into form, and worshipp'd; as e'en now  
Blindly they worship at their breathless mouths†  
In varied appellations: men to these  
(From depth to depth in darkening error fall'n)  
At length ascrib'd th' inapplicable name.

How doth it please and fill the memory  
With deeds of brave renown, while on each hand  
Historic urns and breathing statues rise,  
And speaking busts! Sweet Scipio, Marius stern,  
Pompey superb, the spirit-stirring form  
Of Caesar raptur'd with the charm of rule  
And boundless fame; impatient for exploits,  
His eager eyes upcast, he soars in thought  
Above all height: and his own Brutus see,  
Desponding Brutus, dubious of the right,  
In evil days, of faith, of public weal,  
Solicitous and sad. Thy next regard  
Be Tully's graceful attitude; unprais'd,  
His outstretch'd arm he waves, in act to speak  
Before the silent masters of the world,  
And Eloquence arrays him. There behold,  
Prepar'd for combat in the front of war,  
The pious brothers; jealous Alba stands  
In fearful expectation of the strife,  
And youthful Rome intent: the kindred foes  
Fall on each other's neck in silent tears;  
In sorrowful benevolence embrace—  
Howe'er, they soon unsheath the flashing sword,  
Their country calls to arms;—now all in vain  
The mother clasps the knee, and e'en the fair  
Now weeps in vain; their country calls to arms.  
Such virtue Clelia, Cocles, Manlius, reus'd:  
Such were the Fabii, Decii; so inspir'd,  
The Scipios battled, and the Gracchi spoke:  
So rose the Roman state. Me now, of these  
Deep musing, high ambitious thoughts inflame  
Greatly to serve my country, distant land,  
And build me virtuous fame; nor shall the dust  
Of these fall'n piles with show of sad decay  
Avert the good resolve, mean argument,  
The fate alone of matter. — Now the brow  
We gain enraptur'd; beautifully distinct†  
The numerous porticoes and domes upswell,  
With obelisks and columns interpos'd,  
And pine, and fir, and oak: so fair a scene  
Sees not the dervise from the spiral tomb  
Of ancient Chammoss, while his eye beholds  
Proud Memphis' reliques o'er th' Egyptian plain:  
Nor hoary hermit from Hymettus' brow,  
Though graceful Athens in the vale beneath.  
Along the windings of the Muse's stream,  
Lucid Illyssus weeps her silent schools,

† Several statues of the Pagan gods have been converted into images of saints.

† From the Palatin hill one sees most of the remarkable antiquities.

\* Fountains at Rome adorned with the statues of those rivers.

And groves, unvisited by bard or sage.  
 Amid the towery ruins, huge, supreme,  
 Th' enormous amphitheatre behold,  
 Mountainous pile! o'er whose capacious womb  
 Pours the broad firmament its varied light;  
 While from the central floor the seats ascend  
 Round above round, slow-widening to the verge  
 A circuit vast and high; nor less had held  
 Imperial Rome, and her attendant realms,  
 When drunk with rule she will'd the fierce delight,  
 And op'd the gloomy caverns, whence out-rush'd  
 Before th' innumerable shouting crowd  
 The fiery, madd'd, tyrants of the wilds,  
 Lions and tygers, wolves and elephants,  
 And desperate men, more fell. Abhor'd intent!  
 By frequent converse with familiar death,  
 To kindle brutal daring apt for war;  
 To lock the breast, and steel th' obdurate heart  
 Amid the piercing cries of sore distress  
 Impenetrable. — But away thine eye;  
 Behold yon steepy cliff; the modern pile  
 Perchance may now delight, while that \*, rever'd  
 In ancient days, the page alone declares,  
 Or narrow coin through dim cerulean rust.  
 The fane was Jove's, its spacious golden roof,  
 O'er thick-surrounding temples beaming wide,  
 Appear'd, as when above the morning hills  
 Half the round Sun ascends; and tower'd aloft,  
 Sustain'd by columns huge, innumerable  
 As cedars proud on Canaan's verdant heights  
 Darkening their idols, when Astarte lur'd  
 Too-prosperous Israel from his living strength.

And next regard yon venerable dome,  
 Which virtuous Latium, with erroneous aim,  
 Rais'd to her various deities, and nam'd  
 Pantheon; plain and round; of this our world  
 Majestic emblem; with peculiar grace  
 Before its ample orb, projected stands  
 The many-pillar'd portal: noblest work  
 Of human skill: here, curious architect,  
 If thou essay'st, ambitious, to surpass  
 Palladius, Angelus, or British Jones,  
 On these fair walls extend the certain scale,  
 And turn th' instructive compass: careful mark  
 How far in hidden art, the noble plain  
 Extends, and where the lovely forms commence  
 Of flowing sculpture: nor neglect to note  
 How range the taper columns, and what weight  
 Their leafy brows sustain: fair Corinth first  
 Boasted their order, which Callimachus  
 (Reclining studious on Asopus' banks  
 Beneath an urn of some lamented nymph)  
 Haply compos'd; the urn with foliage curl'd  
 Thinly conceal'd, the chapter inform'd.

See the tall obelisks from Memphis old,  
 One stone enormous each, or Thebes convey'd;  
 Like Albion's spires they rush into the skies.  
 And there the temple †, where the summon'd state  
 In deep of night conven'd: e'en yet methinks  
 The vehement orator in rent attire  
 Persuasion pours, Ambition sinks her crest;  
 And lo the villain, like a troubled sea,  
 That toses up her mire! Ever disguis'd,  
 Shall Treason walk? Shall proud Oppression yoke  
 The neck of Virtue? Lo the wretch, abash'd,  
 Self-betray'd Catiline! O Liberty,

Parent of Happiness, celestial-born;  
 When the first man became a living soul,  
 His sacred genius thou; — be Britain's care;  
 With her, secure, prolong thy lov'd retreat;  
 Thence bless mankind; while yet among her sons,  
 E'en yet there are, to shield thine equal laws,  
 Whose bosoms kindle at the sacred names  
 Of Cecil, Raleigh, Walsingham, and Drake.  
 May others more delight in tuneful airs;  
 In masque and dance excel; to sculptur'd stone  
 Give with superior skill the living look;  
 More pompous piles erect, or pencil soft  
 With warmer touch the visionary board:  
 But thou, thy nobler Britons teach to rule;  
 To check the ravage of tyrannic sway;  
 To quell the proud; to spread the joys of peace,  
 And various blessings of ingenious trade.  
 Be these our arts; and ever may we guard,  
 Ever defend thee with undaunted heart!  
 Inestimable good! who giv'st us Truth,  
 Whose hand upleads to light, divinest Truth,  
 Array'd in every charm: whose hand benign  
 Teaches unwearied Toil to clothe the fields,  
 And on his various fruits inscribes the name  
 Of Property: O nobly hail'd of old  
 By thy majestic daughters, Judah fair,  
 And Tyris and Sidonia, lovely nymphs,  
 And Libya bright, and all-enchanting Greece,  
 Whose numerous towns and isles, and peopled seas,  
 Rejoic'd around her lyre; th' heroic note  
 (Smit with sublime delight) Ausonia caught,  
 And plann'd imperial Rome. Thy hand benign  
 Rear'd up her towery battlements in strength;  
 Bent her wide bridges o'er the swelling stream  
 Of Tuscan Tiber; thine those solemn domes  
 Devoted to the voice of humbler prayer!  
 And thine those piles; undeck'd, capacious, vast,  
 In days of dearth where tender Charity  
 Dispens'd her timely succours to the poor.  
 Thine too those musically falling fountains,  
 To slake the clammy lip; adown they fall,  
 Musical ever; while from yon blue hills,  
 Dim in the clouds, the radiant aqueducts  
 Turn their innumerable arches o'er  
 The spacious desert, brightening in the Sun,  
 Proud and more proud in their august approach:  
 High o'er irriguous vales and woods and towns,  
 Glide the soft whispering waters in the wind,  
 And here united pour their silver streams  
 Among the figur'd rocks, in murmuring falls,  
 Musical ever. These thy beauteous works:  
 And what beside felicity could tell  
 Of human benefit: more late the rest;  
 At various times their turrets chanc'd to rise,  
 When impious Tyranny vouchsaf'd to smile.

Behold by Tiber's flood, where modern Rome!  
 Couches beneath the ruins: there of old  
 With arms and trophies gleam'd the field of Mars:  
 There to their daily sports the noble youth  
 Rush'd emulous; to fling the pointed lance;  
 To vault the steed; or with the kindling wheel  
 In dusty whirlwinds sweep the trembling goal;  
 Or, wrestling, cope with adverse swelling breasts.  
 Strong grappling arms, close heads, and distant feet  
 Or clash the lifted gauntlets: there they form'd  
 Their ardent virtues: in the bossy piles,

\* The Capitol.

† The Temple of Concord, where the senate met on Catiline's conspiracy.

‡ The public granaries.

§ Modern Rome stands chiefly on the old *Campus Martius*.

The proud triumphal arches ; all their wars,  
Their conquests, honours, in the sculptures live.  
And see from every gate those ancient roads,  
With tombs high verg'd, the solemn paths of Fame :  
Deserve they not regard ? O'er whose broad flints  
Such crowds have roll'd, so many storms of war ;  
So many pomps ; so many wondering realms :  
Yet still through mountains pierc'd, o'er valleys  
rais'd,

In even state, to distant seas around, [Peace \*,  
They stretch their pavements. Lo, the fane of  
Built by that prince, who to the trust of power  
Was honest, the delight of human-kind.  
Three nodding aisles remain ; the rest a heap  
Of sand and weeds ; her shrines, her radiant roofs,  
And columns proud, that from her spacious floor,  
As from a shining sea, majestic rose  
A hundred foot aloft, like stately beech  
Around the brim of Dion's glassy lake,  
Charming the mimic painter : on the walls  
Hung Salem's sacred spoils ; the golden board,  
And golden trumpets, now conceal'd, entomb'd  
By the sunk roof. — O'er which in distant view  
Th' Etruscan mountains swell, with ruins crown'd  
Of ancient towns ; and blue Soracte spires,  
Wrapping his sides in tempests. Eastward hence,  
Nigh where the Cestian pyramid † divides  
The mouldering wall, beyond yon fabric huge,  
Whose dust the solemn antiquarian turns,  
And thence, in broken sculptures cast abroad,  
Like Sibyl's leaves, collects the builder's name  
Lejoic'd, and the green medals frequent found  
Doom Caracalla to perpetual fame :

The stately pines, that spread their branches wide  
In the dun ruins of its ample halls ;  
Appear but tufts ; as may what'er is high  
Link in comparison, minute and vile.

These, and unnumber'd, yet their brows uplift,  
Rent of their graces ; as Britannia's oaks  
On Merlin's mount, or Snowdon's rugged sides,  
Stand in the clouds, their branches scatter'd round,  
After the tempest ; Mausoleums, Cirques,  
Atriumachios, Forums ; Trajan's column tall,  
From whose low base the sculptures wind aloft,  
And lead through various toils, up the rough steep,  
Is hero to the skies : and his dark tower §  
Whose execrable hand the city fir'd,  
And while the dreadful conflagration blas'd,  
Lay'd to the flames ; and Phœbus' letter'd dome || ;  
And the rough reliques of Carinæ's street,  
Where now the shepherd to his nibbling sheep  
Its piping with his oaten reed ; as erst  
Here pip'd the shepherd to his nibbling sheep,  
When th' humble roof Anchises' son explor'd  
Of good Evander, wealth-despising king,  
Mid the thickets : so revolves the scene ;  
O Time ordains, who rolls the things of pride  
From dust again to dust. Behold that heap  
Of mouldering urns (their ashes blown away,  
Tust of the mighty) the same story tell ;  
And at its base, from whence the serpent glides  
Down the green desert street, yon hoary monk  
Aments the same, the vision as he views,  
He solitary, silent, solemn scene,

\* Begun by Vespasian, and finished by Titus.  
† The tomb of Cestius, partly within and partly  
without the walls.

‡ The baths of Caracalla, a vast ruin.  
§ Nero's. || The Palatin library.

Where Cæsars, heroes, peasants, hermits lie,  
Blended in dust together ; where the slave  
Rests from his labours ; where th' insulting proud  
Resigns his power ; the miser drops his hoard ;  
Where human folly sleeps. — There is a mood,  
(I sing not to the vacant and the young,)  
There is a kindly mood of melancholy,  
That wings the soul, and points her to the skies ;  
When tribulation clothes the child of man,  
When age descends with sorrow to the grave,  
'T is sweetly-soothing sympathy to pain,  
A gently-wakening call to health and ease.  
How musical ! when all-devouring Time,  
Here sitting on his throne of ruins hoar,  
While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre,  
How sweet thy diapason, Melancholy !  
Cool evening comes ; the setting Sun displays  
His visible great round between yon towers,  
As through two shady cliffs ; away, my Muse,  
Though yet the prospect pleases, ever new  
In vast variety, and yet delight  
The many-figur'd sculptures of the path  
Half beauteous, half effac'd ; the traveller  
Such antique marbles to his native land  
Oft hence conveys ; and every realm and state  
With Rome's august remains, heroes and gods,  
Deck their long galleries and winding groves ;  
Yet miss we not th' innumerable thefts,  
Yet still profuse of graces teems the waste.

Suffice it now th' Esquilian mount to reach  
With weary wing, and seek the sacred rests  
Of Maro's humble tenement ; a low  
Plain wall remains ; a little sun-gilt heap,  
Grotesque and wild ; the gourd and olive brown  
Weave the light roof : the gourd and olive fan  
Their amorous foliage, mingling with the vine,  
Who drops her purple clusters through the green.  
Here let me lie, with pleasing fancy sooth'd :  
Here flow'd his fountain ; here his laurels grew ;  
Here oft the meek good man, the lofty bard  
Fram'd the celestial song, or social walk'd  
With Horace and the ruler of the world :  
Happy Augustus ! who, so well inspir'd,  
Couldst throw thy pomps and royalties aside,  
Attentive to the wise, the great of soul,  
And dignify thy mind. Thrice glorious days,  
Auspicious to the Muses ! then rever'd,  
Then hallow'd was the fount, or secret shade,  
Or open mountain, or whatever scene  
The poet chose, to tune th' ennobling rhyme  
Melodious ; e'en the rugged sons of war,  
E'en the rude hinds rever'd the poet's name :  
But now — another age, alas ! is ours —  
Yet will the Muse a little longer soar,  
Unless the clouds of care weigh down her wing,  
Since Nature's stores are shut with cruel hand,  
And each aggrieves his brother ; since in vain  
The thirsty pilgrim at the fountain asks [dain. —  
Th' o'erflowing wave — Enough — the plaint dis-

See'st thou yon fane ? \* e'en now incessant time  
Sweeps her low mouldering marbles to the dust ;  
And Phœbus' temple, nodding with its woods,  
Threatens huge ruin o'er the small rotund.  
'T was there beneath a fig-tree's umbrage broad,  
Th' astonish'd swains with reverend awe beheld  
Thee, O Quirinus, and thy brother-twin,  
Pressing the teat within a monster's grasp

\* The temple of Romulus and Remus under  
Mount Palatine



Sportive ; while oft the gaunt and rugged wolf  
Turn'd her stretch'd neck and form'd your tender  
limbs ;

So taught of Jove e'en the fell savage fed  
Your sacred infancies, your virtues, toils,  
The conquests, glories, of th' Ausonian state,  
Wrapp'd in their secret seeds. Each kindred soul,  
Robust and stout, ye grapple to your hearts,  
And little Rome appears. Her cots arise,  
Green twigs of osier weave the slender walls,  
Green rushes spread the roofs ; and here and there  
Opens beneath the rock the gloomy cave.  
Elate with joy Etruscan Tiber views  
Her spreading scenes enamelling his waves,  
Her huts and hollow dells, and flocks and herds,  
And gathering swains ; and rolls his yellow car  
To Neptune's court with more majestic train.

Her speedy growth alarm'd the states around,  
Jealous ; yet soon, by wondrous virtue won,  
They sink into her bosom. From the plough  
Rose her dictators ; fought, o'ercame, return'd,  
Yes, to the plough return'd, and hail'd their peers ;  
For then no private pomp, no household state,  
The public only swell'd the generous breast.  
Who has not heard the Fabian heroes sung ?  
Dentatus' scars, or Mutius' flaming hand ?  
How Manlius sav'd the Capitol ? the choice  
Of steady Regulus ? As yet they stood,  
Simple of life ; as yet seducing wealth  
Was unexplor'd, and shame of poverty  
Yet unimagin'd. — Shine not all the fields  
With various fruitage ? murmur not the brooks  
Along the flowery valleys ? They, content,  
Feasted at Nature's hand, indelicate,  
Bliethe, in their easy taste ; and only sought  
To know their duties ; that their only strife,  
Their generous strife, and greatly to perform.  
They through all shapes of peril and of pain,  
Intent on honour, dar'd in thickest death  
To snatch the glorious deed. Nor Trebia quell'd,  
Nor Thrasymene, nor Cannæ's bloody field,  
Their dauntless courage ; storming Hannibal  
In vain the thunder of the battle roll'd,  
The thunder of the battle they return'd  
Back on his Punic shores ; till Carthage fell,  
And danger fled afar. The city gleam'd  
With precious spoils : alas, prosperity !  
Ah, baneful state ! yet ebb'd not all their strength  
In soft luxurious pleasures ; proud desire  
Of boundless sway, and feverish thirst of gold,  
Rous'd them again to battle. Beauteous Greece,  
Torn from her joys, in vain with languid arm  
Half rais'd her rusty shield ; nor could avail  
The sword of Dacia, nor the Parthian dart ;  
Nor yet the car of that fam'd British chief,  
Which seven brave years, beneath the doubtful wing  
Of Victory, dreadful roll'd its griding wheels  
Over the bloody war : the Roman arms  
Triumph'd, till Fame was silent to their foes.

And now the world unrivall'd they enjoy'd  
In proud security : the crested helm,  
The plated greave and corslet hung unbrac'd ;  
Nor clank'd their arms, the spear and sounding shield,  
But on the glittering trophy to the wind.

Dissolv'd in ease and soft delights they lie,  
Till every sun annoys, and every wind  
Has chilling force, and every rain offends :  
For now the frame no more is girt with strength  
Masculine, nor in lustiness of heart  
Laughs at the winter storm, and summer-beam,  
Superior to their rage : enfeebling vice

Withers each nerve, and opens every pore  
To painful feeling : flowery bowers they seek  
(As ether prompts, as the sick sense approves)  
Or cool Nymphæan grots ; or tepid baths  
(Taught by the soft Ionians) ; they, along  
The lawny vale, of every beauteous stone,  
Pile in the roseat air with fond expense :  
Through silver channels glide the vagrant waves,  
And fall on silver beds crystalline down,  
Melodious murmuring ; while Luxury  
Overs their naked limbs with wanton hand  
Sheds roses, odours, sheds unheeded bane.

Swift is the flight of wealth ; unnumber'd wants,  
Brood of voluptuousness, cry out aloud  
Necessity, and seek the splendid bribe.  
The citron board, the bowl emboss'd with gems,  
And tender foliage wildly wreath'd around  
Of seeming ivy, by that artful hand,  
Corinthian Theries ; whate'er is known  
Of rarest acquisition ; Tyrian garbs,  
Neptunian Albion's high testaceous food,  
And flavour'd Chian wines with incense fum'd  
To slake patrician thirst ; for these, their rights  
In the vile streets they prostitute to sale,  
Their ancient rights, their dignities, their laws,  
Their native glorious freedom. Is there none,  
Is there no villain, that will bind the neck  
Stretch'd to the yoke ? they come ; the market throng.  
But who has most by fraud or force amass'd ?  
Who most can charm corruption with his doles ?  
He be the monarch of the state ; and lo !  
Didius \*, vile usurer, through the crowd he mounts,  
Beneath his feet the Roman eagle cowers,  
And the red arrows fill his grasp uncouth.  
O Britons, O my countrymen, beware ;  
Gird, gird your hearts ; the Romans once were free,  
Were brave, were virtuous. — Tyranny, howe'er,  
Deign'd to walk forth awhile in pageant state,  
And with licentious pleasures fed the rout,  
The thoughtless many : to the wanton sound  
Of pipes and drums they danc'd, or in the shade  
Sung Cæsar, great and terrible in war,  
Immortal Cæsar ! Lo, a god, a god,  
He cleaves the yielding skies ! Cæsar meanwhile  
Gathers the ocean pebbles ; or the great  
Enrag'd pursues ; or at his lonely meal  
Starves a wide province ; tastes, dislikes, and flings  
To dogs and sycophants. A god, a god !  
The flowery shades and shrines obscene return.

But see along the north the tempests swell  
O'er the rough Alps, and darken all their snows !  
Sudden the Goth and Vandal, dreaded names,  
Rush as the breach of waters, whelming all  
Their domes, their villas ; down the festive piles,  
Down fall their Parian porches, gilded baths,  
And roll before the storm in clouds of dust.

Vain end of human strength, of human skill,  
Conquest, and triumph, and domain, and pomp,  
And ease, and luxury ! O Luxury,  
Bane of elated life, of affluent states,  
What dreary change, what ruin is not thine ?  
How doth thy bowl intoxicate the mind !  
To the soft entrance of thy rosy cave  
How dost thou lure the fortunate and great !  
Dreadful attraction ! while behind thee gapes  
Th' unfathomable gulph where Asher lies  
O'erwhelm'd, forgotten ; and high-boasting Cham ;  
And Elam's haughty pomp ; and beauteous Greece ;  
And the great queen of Earth, imperial Rome.

Didius Julianus, who bought the empire.

## WILLIAM SHENSTONE.

WILLIAM SHENSTONE, a popular and agreeable poet, was born at Hales-Owen, Shropshire, in 1714. His father was an uneducated gentleman farmer, who cultivated an estate of his own, called the Leasowes. William, after passing through other instruction, was removed to that of a clergyman at Solihull, from whom he acquired a fund of classical literature, together with a taste for the best English writers. In 1732 he was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he formed one of a set of young men who met in the evenings at one another's chambers, and read English works in polite literature. He also began to exercise his poetical talent upon some light topics; but coming to the possession of his paternal property; with some augmentation, he indulged himself in rural retirement, and forgetting his calls to college residence, he took up his abode at a house of his own, and commenced gentleman. In 1737 he printed anonymously a small volume of juvenile poems, which was little noticed. His first visit to London, in 1740, introduced him to the acquaintance of Doddsley, who ranted his "Judgment of Hercules," dedicated to his Hagley neighbour, Mr. (afterwards Lord) Littleton. It was followed by a work written before it, *The School-mistress*, a piece in Spenser's style and stanza, the heroine of which was a village wome, supposed to have given him his first instruction. The vein of benevolence and good sense, and the touches of the pathetic, by which this performance is characterised, render it extremely pleasing, and perhaps place it at the head of his compositions. After amusing himself with a few rambles to places of public resort, Shenstone now sat down to

the life which he invariably pursued, and which consisted in improving the picturesque beauties of the Leasowes, exercising his pen in casual effusions of verse and prose, and cultivating such society as lay within his reach. The fame of the Leasowes was widely spread by an elaborate description of Doddsley's, which drew multitudes of visitors to the place; and the house being originally only a farm, became inadequate to his grounds, and required enlargement. Hence he lay continually under the pressure of narrow circumstances, which preyed upon his spirits, and rendered him by no means a happy inhabitant of the little Eden he had created. Gray, from the perusal of his letters, deduces the following, perhaps too satirical, account. "Poor man! he was always wishing for money, for fame, and other distinctions; and his whole philosophy consisted in living against his will in retirement, and in a place which his taste had adorned, but which he only enjoyed when people of note came to see and commend it."

Shenstone died of a fever in February, 1763, in his fiftieth year, and was interred in the churchyard of Hales-Owen. Monuments to his memory were erected by several persons who loved the man, and esteemed his poetry. Of the latter, the general opinion is now nearly uniform. It is regarded as commonly correct, elegant, melodious, and tender in sentiment, and often pleasing and natural in description, but verging to the languid and feeble. His prose writings, published in a separate volume, display good sense and cultivated taste, and sometimes contain new and acute observations on mankind.

### THE SCHOOL-MISTRESS.

IN IMITATION OF SPENSER.

*Audite voces, vagitus et ingens,  
antumque animæ fientes in limine primo. VIRG.*

#### *Advertisement.*

at particulars in Spenser were imagined most proper for the author's imitation on this occasion, re his language, his simplicity, his manner of description, and a peculiar tenderness of sentiment remarkable throughout his works.

Alas! full sorely is my heart forlorn,  
To think how modest Worth neglected lies  
While partial Fame doth with her blasts adorn  
Such deeds alone, as pride and pomp disguise;  
Seeds of ill sort, and mischievous emprise.

Lend me thy clarion, goddess! let me try  
To sound the praise of Merit, ere it dies,  
Such as I oft have chaunced to espy,  
Lost in the dreary shades of dull Obscurity.

In every village mark'd with little spire,  
Embower'd in trees, and hardly known to Fame,  
There dwells in lowly shed, and mean attire,  
A matron old, whom we School-mistress name;  
Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame;  
They griev'd sore, in piteous durance pent,  
Aw'd by the power of this relentless dame;  
And oft-times, on vagaries idly bent,  
For unkempt hair, or task unconn'd, are sorely shent.

And all in sight doth rise a birchen tree,  
Which Learning near her little dome did stowe;  
Whilom a twig of small regard to see,  
Though now so wide its waving branches flow;

And work the simple vassal's mickle woe ;  
 For not a wind might curl the leaves that blew,  
 But their limbs shudder'd, and their pulse beat  
 low ;  
 ( And as they look'd they found their horror grew )  
 And shap'd it into rods, and tingled at the view.

So have I seen ( who has not, may conceive )  
 A lifeless phantom near a garden plac'd ;  
 So doth it wanton birds of peace bereave,  
 Of sport, of song, of pleasure, of repast ;  
 They start, they stare, they wheel, they look  
 aghast ;  
 Sad servitude ! such comfortless annoy  
 May no bold Briton's riper age e'er taste !  
 Ne superstition clog his dance of joy,  
 No vision empty, vain, his native bliss destroy.

Near to this dome is found a patch so green,  
 On which the tribe their gambols do display ;  
 And at the door imprisoning-board is seen,  
 Lest weakly wights of smaller size should stray ;  
 Eager, perdie, to bask in sunny day !  
 The noises intermixed, which thence resound,  
 Do Learning's little tenement betray ;  
 Where sits the dame, disguis'd in look profound,  
 And eyes her fairy throng, and turns her wheel  
 around.

Her cap, far whiter than the driven snow,  
 Emblem right meet of decency does yield ;  
 Her apron dy'd in grain, as blue, I trowe,  
 As is the hare-bell that adorns the field :  
 And in her hand, for sceptre, she does wield  
 Tway birchen sprays ; with anxious fear entwin'd,  
 With dark distrust, and sad repentance fill'd ;  
 And stedfast hate, and sharp affliction join'd,  
 And fury uncontroul'd, and chastisement unkind.

Few but have ken'd, in semblance meet pour-  
 tray'd,  
 The childish faces of old Eol's train ;  
 Libs, Notus, Auster : these in frowns array'd,  
 How then would fare or Earth, or Sky, or Main,  
 Were the stern god to give his slaves the rein ?  
 And were not she rebellious breasts to quell,  
 And were not she her statutes to maintain,  
 The cot no more, I ween, were deem'd the cell,  
 Where comely peace of mind, and decent order dwell.

A russet stole was o'er her shoulders thrown ;  
 A russet kirtle fenc'd the nipping air ;  
 'T was simple russet, but it was her own ;  
 'T was her own country bred the flock so fair !  
 'T was her own labour did the fleece prepare ;  
 And, sooth to say, her pupils, rang'd around,  
 Through pious awe, did term it passing rare ;  
 For they in gaping wonderment abound,  
 And think, no doubt, she been the greatest wight on  
 ground.

Albeit ne flattery did corrupt her truth,  
 Ne pompous title did debauch her ear ;  
 Goody, good-woman, gossip, n' aunt, forsooth,  
 Or dame, the sole additions she did hear ;  
 Yet these she challeng'd, these she held right dear :  
 Ne would esteem him act as mought behove,  
 Who should not honour'd eld with these revere :  
 For never title yet so mean could prove,  
 But there was eke a mind which did that title love.

One ancient hen she took delight to feed,  
 The plodding pattern of the busy dame ;  
 Which, ever and anon, impell'd by need,  
 Into her school, begirt with chickens, came !  
 Such favour did her past deportment claim :  
 And, if Neglect had lavish'd on the ground  
 Fragment of bread, she would collect the same ;  
 For well she knew, and quaintly could expound  
 What sin it were to waste the smallest crumb she  
 found.

Herbs too she knew, and well of each could speak  
 That in her garden sipp'd the silvery dew ;  
 Where no vain flower disclos'd a gaudy streak ;  
 But herbs for use, and physic, not a few,  
 Of grey renown, within those borders grew :  
 The tufted basil, pun-provoking thyme,  
 Fresh baum, and marygold of cheerful hue ;  
 The lowly gill, that never dares to climb ;  
 And more I fain would sing, disdaining here to  
 rhyme.

Yet euphrasy may not be left unsung,  
 That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around ;  
 And pungent radish, biting infants' tongue ;  
 And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound ;  
 And marjoram sweet, in shepherd's posie found ;  
 And lavender, whose spikes of azure bloom  
 Shall be, ere-while, in arid bundles bound,  
 To lurk amidst the labours of her loom,  
 And crown her kerchiefs clean, with mickle rare pe-  
 fume.

And here trim rosemarine, that whilom crown'd  
 The daintiest garden of the proudest peer ;  
 Ere, driven from its envied site, it found  
 A sacred shelter for its branches here ;  
 Where edg'd with gold its glittering skirts appear,  
 Oh wassel days ! O customs meet and well !  
 Ere this was banish'd from its lofty sphere :  
 Simplicity then sought this humble cell, ( dwell  
 Nor ever would she more with thane and lordling

Here oft the dame, on Sabbath's decent eve,  
 Hymned such psalms as Sternhold forth did meane,  
 If winter 't were, she to her hearth did cleave,  
 But in her garden found a summer-seat :  
 Sweet melody ! to hear her then repeat  
 How Israel's sons, beneath a foreign king,  
 While taunting foe-men did a song entreat,  
 All, for the nonce, untuning every string,  
 Uphung their useless lyres — small heart had they  
 to sing.

For she was just, and friend to virtuous lore,  
 And pass'd much time in truly virtuous deed ;  
 And in these elfins' ears, would oft deplore  
 The times, when Truth by Popish rage did bleed ;  
 And tortious death was true Devotion's meed ;  
 And simple Faith in iron chains did mourne,  
 That nould on wooden image place her creed ;  
 And lawny saints in smouldering flames did burn :  
 Ah ! dearest Lord, forefend, thilk days should e'er  
 return.

In elbow-chair, like that of Scottish stem  
 By the sharp tooth of cankering eld defac'd,  
 In which, when he receives his diadem,  
 Our sovereign prince and liefest liege is plac'd,  
 The matron sate ; and some with rank she grac'd,

(The source of children's and of courtiers' pride!)  
Redress'd affronts, for vile affronts there pass'd;  
And warn'd them not the fretful to deride,  
But love each other dear, whatever them betide.

(Right well she knew each temper to descry;  
To thwart the proud, and the submit to raise;  
Some with vile copper-prize exalt on high,  
And some entice with pittance small of praise,  
And other some with baleful sprig she 'frays:  
E'en absent, she the reins of power doth hold,  
While with quaint arts the giddy crowd she sways:  
Forewarn'd, if little bird their pranks behold,  
'T will whisper in her ear, and all the scene unfold.

Lo now with state she utters the command!  
Eftsoons the urchins to their tasks repair;  
'Their books of stature small they take in hand,  
Which with pellucid horn secured are,  
To save from finger wet the letters fair:  
The work so gay that on their back is seen,  
St. George's high achievements does declare;  
On which think wight that has y-gazing been,  
Kens the forth-coming rod, unpleasing sight, I ween!

Ah luckless he, and born beneath the beam  
Of evil star! it irks me whilst I write:  
As erst the bard \* by Mulla's silver stream,  
Of, as he told of deadly dolorous plight,  
Sigh'd as he sung, and did in tears indite.  
For brandishing the rod, she doth begin  
To loose the brogues, the stripling's late delight!  
And down they drop; appears his dainty skin,  
Fair as the furry-coat of whitest ermin.

O ruthless scene! when from a nook obscure,  
His little sister doth his peril see:  
All playful as she sate, she grows demure;  
She finds full soon her wonted spirits flee;  
She meditates a prayer to set him free:  
Nor gentle pardon could this dame deny  
(If gentle pardon could with dames agree)  
To her sad grief that swells in either eye,  
nd wings her so that all for pity she could dye.

No longer can she now her shrieks command;  
And hardly she forbears, through awful fear,  
To rushen forth, and, with presumptuous hand,  
To stay herah Justice in its mid career.  
On thee she calls, on thee her parent dear!  
(Ah! too remote to ward the shameful blow!)  
She sees no kind domestic visage near,  
And soon a flood of tears begins to flow;  
nd gives a loose at last to unavailing woe.

But ah! what pen his piteous plight may trace?  
Or what device his loud laments explain?  
The form uncouth of his disguised face?  
The pallid hue that dyes his looks amain?  
The plenteous shower that does his cheek stain?  
When he, in abject wise, implores the dame,  
Ne hopeth aught of sweet reprieve to gain;  
Or when from high she levels well her aim,  
d, through the thatch, his cries each falling  
stroke proclaim.

The other tribe, aghast, with sore dismay,  
Attend, and conn their tasks with mickle care:

\* Spenser.

By turns, astony'd, every twig survey,  
And, from their fellows' hateful wounds, beware;  
Knowing, I wist, how each the same may share;  
Till fear has taught them a performance meet,  
And to the well-known chest the dame repair;  
Whence oft with sugar'd cates she doth them greet,  
And ginger-bread y-rare; now certes, doubly sweet!

See to their seats they hie with merry glee,  
And in beseeemly order sitten there;  
All but the wight of bum y-galled, he  
Abhorreth bench, and stool, and fourm, and chair;  
(This hand in mouth y-fix'd, that rends his hair;) And eke with snubs profound, and heaving breast,  
Convulsions intermitting! does declare  
His grievous wrong; his dame's unjust behest;  
And scorns her offer'd love and shuns to be caress'd.

His face besprent with liquid crystal shines,  
His blooming face that seems a purple flower,  
Which low to earth its drooping head declines,  
All smear'd and sullied by a vernal shower.  
O the hard bosoms of despotic power!  
All, all, but she, the author of his shame,  
All, all, but she, regret this mournful hour:  
Yet hence the youth, and hence the flower shall  
claim,

If so I deem aright, transcending worth and fame.

Behind some dōor, in melancholy thought,  
Mindless of food, he, dreary caitiff! pines,  
Ne for his fellows' joyaunce careth aught,  
But to the wind all merriment resigns;  
And deems it shame, if he to peace inclines:  
And many a sullen look ascance is sent,  
Which for his dame's annoyance he designs;  
And still the more to pleasure him she's bent,  
The more doth he, perverse, her haviour past resent.

Ah me! how much I fear lest pride it be!  
But if that pride it be, which thus inspires,  
Beware, ye dames, with nice discernment see,  
Ye quench not too the sparks of nobler fires:  
Ah! better far than all the Muses' lyres,  
All coward arts, is Valour's generous heat;  
The firm fist breast which fit and right requires,  
Like Vernon's patriot soul! more justly great  
Than Craft that pimps for ill, or flowery false Deceit.

Yet nurs'd with skill, what dazling fruits appear!  
E'en now sagacious Foresight points to show  
A little bench of heedless bishops here,  
And there a chancellor in embryo,  
Or bard sublime, if bard may e'er be so,  
As Milton, Shakspeare, names that ne'er shall die!  
Though now he crawl along the ground so low,  
Nor weeting how the Muse should soar on high,  
Wisheth, poor starveling elf! his paper kite may fly.

And this perhaps, who, censuring the design,  
Low lays the house which that of cards doth  
build,  
Shall Dennis be! if rigid Fate incline,  
And many an epic to his rage shall yield;  
And many a poet quit th' Aonian field;  
And, sour'd by age, profound he shall appear,  
As he who now with 'sdaivil fury thrill'd  
Surveys mine work; and levels many a sneer,  
And furls his wrinkly front, and cries, "What  
stuff is here?"

But now Dan Phœbus gains the middle skie,  
And Liberty unbars her prison-door ;  
And like a rushing torrent out they fly,  
And now the grassy cirque had cover'd o'er  
With boisterous revel-rout and wild uproar ;  
A thousand ways in wanton rings they run,  
Heaven shield their short-liv'd pastimes, I implore !

For well may Freedom erst so dearly won,  
Appear to British elf more gladsome than the Sun.

Enjoy, poor imps ! enjoy your sportive trade,  
And chase gay flies, and cull the fairest flowers ;  
For when my bones in grass-green sods are laid,  
For never may ye taste more careless hours  
In knightly castles, or in ladies' bowers.  
O vain to seek delight in earthly thing !  
But most in courts where proud Ambition towers ;  
Deluded wight ! who weens fair Peace can spring  
Beneath the pompous dome of kesar or of king.

See in each sprite some various bent appear !  
These rudely carol most incondite lay ;  
Those sauntering on the green, with jocund leer  
Salute the stranger passing on his way ;  
Some builden fragile tenements of clay ;  
Some to the standing lake their courses bend,  
With pebbles smooth at duck and drake to play ;  
Thilk to the huxter's savory cottage tend,  
In pastry kings and queens th' allotted mite to spend.

Here, as each season yields a different store,  
Each season's stores in order ranged been ;  
Apples with cabbage-net y-cover'd o'er,  
Galling full sore th' unmoney'd wight, are seen ;  
And goose-b'rie clad in livery red or green ;  
And here of lovely dye, the catharine pear,  
Fine pear ! as lovely for thy juice, I ween :  
O may no wight e'er pennyless come there,  
Lest smit with ardent love he pine with hopeless care !

See ! cherries here, ere cherries yet abound,  
With thread so white in tempting posies ty'd,  
Scattering like blooming maid their glances round,  
With pamper'd look draw little eyes aside ;  
And must be bought, though penury betide.  
The plum all azure and the nut all brown,  
And here each season do those cakes abide,  
Whose honour'd names \* th' inventive city own,  
Rendering through Britain's isle Salopia's praises known ;

Admir'd Salopia ! that with venial pride  
Eyes her bright form in Severn's ambient wave,  
Fam'd for her loyal cares in perils try'd,  
Her daughters lovely, and her striplings brave :  
Ah ! midst the rest, may flowers adorn his grave  
Whose heart did first these dulcet cates display !  
A motive fair to Learning's imps he gave,  
Who cheerless o'er her darkling region stray ;  
Till Reason's morn arise, and light them on their way.

\* Shrewsbury cakes.

## ELEGY.

*Describing the sorrow of an ingenuous mind, on the melancholy event of a licentious amour.*

WHY mourns my friend ? why weeps his downcast eye,

That eye where mirth, where fancy us'd to shine ?  
Thy cheerful meads reprove that swelling sigh ;  
Spring ne'er enamell'd fairer meads than thine.

Art thou not lodg'd in Fortune's warm embrace ?  
Wert thou not form'd by Nature's partial care ?  
Blest in thy song, and blest in every grace  
That wins the friend, or that enchants the fair ?

" Damon," said he, " thy partial praise restrain ;  
Not Damon's friendship can my peace restore ;  
Alas ! his very praise awakes my pain,  
And my poor wounded bosom bleeds the more.

" For oh ! that Nature on my birth had frown'd,  
Or Fortune fix'd me to some lowly cell ;  
Then had my bosom 'scap'd this fatal wound,  
Nor had I bid these vernal sweets farewell.

" But led by Fortune's hand, her darling child,  
My youth her vain licentious bliss admir'd ;  
In Fortune's train the syren Flattery smil'd,  
And rashly hallow'd all her queen inspir'd.

" Of folly studious, e'en of vices vain,  
Ah vices ! gilded by the rich and gay !  
I chas'd the guileless daughters of the plain,  
Nor dropp'd the chase, till Jessy was my prey.

" Poor artless maid ! to stain thy spotless name,  
Expense, and art, and toil, united strove ;  
To lure a breast that felt the purest flame,  
Sustain'd by virtue, but betray'd by love.

" School'd in the science of love's many wiles,  
I cloth'd each feature with affected scorn ;  
I spoke of jealous doubts, and fickle smiles,  
And, feigning, left her anxious and forlorn.

" Then, while the fancy'd rage alarm'd her care,  
Warm to deny, and zealous to disprove ;  
I bade my words their wonted softness wear,  
And seiz'd the minute of returning love.

" To thee, my Damon, dare I paint the rest ?  
Will yet thy love a candid ear incline ?  
Assur'd that virtue, by misfortune prest,  
Feels not the sharpness of a pang like mine.

" Nine envious moons matur'd her growing shame ;  
Ere-while to flaunt it in the face of day ;  
When, scorn'd of virtue, stigmatiz'd by fame,  
Low at my feet desponding Jessy lay.

" ' Henry,' she said, ' by thy dear form subdu'd,  
See the sad reliques of a nymph undone !  
I find, I find this rising sob renew'd :  
I sigh in shades, and sicken at the Sun.

" ' Amid the dreary gloom of night, I cry,  
When will the morn's once pleasing scenes return ?  
Yet what can morn's returning ray supply,  
But foes that triumph, or but friends that mourn !

" 'Alas! no more that joyous morn appears  
That led the tranquil hours of spotless fame;  
For I have steep'd a father's couch in tears,  
And ting'd a mother's glowing cheek with shame.

" 'The vocal birds that raise their matin strain,  
The sportive lambs, increase my pensive moan;  
All seem to chase me from the cheerful plain,  
And talk of truth and innocence alone.

" 'If through the garden's flowery tribes I stray,  
Where bloom the jasmynes that could once allure,  
Hope not to find delight in us, they say,  
For we are spotless, Jessy; we are pure.

" 'Ye flowers! that well reproach a nymph so frail;  
Say, could ye with my virgin fame compare?  
The brightest bud that scents the vernal gale  
Was not so fragrant, and was not so fair.

" 'Now the grave old alarm the gentler young;  
And all my fame's abhorr'd contagion flee:  
Trembles each lip, and falters every tongue,  
That bids the morn propitious smile on me.

" 'Thus for your sake I shun each human eye;  
I bid the sweets of blooming youth adieu;  
To die I languish, but I dread to die,  
Lest my sad fate should nourish pangs for you.

" 'Raise me from earth; the pains of want remove,  
And let me silent seek some friendly shore:  
There only, banish'd from the form I love,  
My weeping virtue shall relapse no more.

" 'Be but my friend; I ask no dearer name;  
Be such the meed of some more artful fair;  
Nor could it heal my peace, or chase my shame,  
That pity gave, what love refus'd to share.

" 'Force not my tongue to ask its scanty bread;  
Nor hurl thy Jessy to the vulgar crew;  
Not such the parent's board at which I fed!  
Not such the precept from his lips I drew!

" 'Haply, when Age has silver'd o'er my hair,  
Malice may learn to scorn so mean a spoil;  
Envy may slight a face no longer fair;  
And pity, welcome, to my native soil.'

" 'She spoke — nor was I born of savage race;  
Nor could these hands a niggard boon assign;  
Grateful she clasp'd me in a last embrace,  
And vow'd to waste her life in prayers for mine.

" 'I saw her foot the lofty bark ascend;  
I saw her breast with every passion heave;  
I left her — torn from every earthly friend;  
Oh! my hard bosom, which could bear to leave!

" — Brief let me be; the fatal storm arose;  
The billows rag'd, the pilot's art was vain;  
O'er the tall mast the circling surges close;  
My Jessy — floats upon the watery plain!

" 'And see my youth's impetuous fires decay;  
Seek not to stop Reflection's bitter tear;  
But warn the frolic, and instruct the gay,  
From Jessy floating on her watery bier!"

## A PASTORAL BALLAD,

IN FOUR PARTS. 1743.

Arbusta humilesque myricæ. VIRG.

## I. ABSENCE.

Y<sup>e</sup> shepherds so cheerful and gay,  
Whose flocks never carelessly roam;  
Should Corydon's happen to stray,  
Oh! call the poor wanderers home.  
Allow me to muse and to sigh,  
Nor talk of the change that ye find;  
None once was so watchful as I;  
I have left my dear Phyllis behind.

Now I know what it is, to have strove  
With the torture of doubt and desire;  
What it is to admire and to love,  
And to leave her we love and admire.  
Ah! lead forth my flock in the morn,  
And the damps of each evening repel;  
Alas! I am faint and forlorn:  
— I have bade my dear Phyllis farewell.

Since Phyllis vouchsaf'd me a look,  
I never once dreamt of my vine:  
May I lose both my pipe and my crook,  
If I knew of a kid that was mine!  
I priz'd ev'ry hour that went by,  
Beyond all that had pleas'd me before;  
But now they are past, and I sigh;  
And I grieve that I priz'd them no more.

But why do I languish in vain;  
Why wander thus pensively here?  
Oh! why did I come from the plain,  
Where I fed on the smiles of my dear?  
They tell me, my favourite maid,  
The pride of that valley, is flown;  
Alas! where with her I have stray'd,  
I could wander with pleasure, alone.

When forc'd the fair nymph to forego,  
What anguish I felt at my heart!  
Yet I thought — but it might not be so —  
'T was with pain that she saw me depart.  
She gaz'd, as I slowly withdrew;  
My path I could hardly discern;  
So sweetly she bade me adieu,  
I thought that she bade me return.

The pilgrim that journeys all day  
To visit some far distant shrine,  
If he bear but a relique away,  
Is happy, nor heard to repine.  
Thus widely remov'd from the fair,  
Where my vows, my devotion, I owe,  
Soft Hope is the relique I bear,  
And my solace wherever I go.

## II. HOPE.

My banks they are furnish'd with bees,  
Whose murmur invites one to sleep;  
My grottoes are shaded with trees,  
And my hills are white over with sheep.  
I seldom have met with a loss,  
Such health do my fountains bestow:  
My fountains all border'd with moss,  
Where the hare-bells and violets grow.

Not a pine in my grove is there seen,  
 But with tendrils of woodbine is bound :  
 Not a beech's more beautiful green,  
 But a sweet-brier entwines it around.  
 Not my fields, in the prime of the year,  
 More charms than my cattle unfold ;  
 Not a brook that is limpid and clear,  
 But it glitters with fishes of gold.

One would think she might like to retire  
 To the bower I have labour'd to rear ;  
 Not a shrub that I heard her admire,  
 But I hasted and planted it there.  
 O how sudden the jessamine strove  
 With the lilac to render it gay !  
 Already it calls for my love,  
 To prune the wild branches away.

From the plains, from the woodlands and groves,  
 What strains of wild melody flow !  
 How the nightingales warble their loves  
 From thickets of roses that blow !  
 And when her bright form shall appear,  
 Each bird shall harmoniously join  
 In a concert so soft and so clear,  
 As — she may not be fond to resign.

I have found out a gift for my fair ;  
 I have found where the wood-pigeons breed :  
 But let me that plunder forbear,  
 She will say 't was a barbarous deed.  
 For he ne'er could be true, she averr'd,  
 Who would rob a poor bird of its young :  
 And I lov'd her the more when I heard  
 Such tenderness fall from her tongue.

I have heard her with sweetness unfold  
 How that pity was due to — a dove :  
 That it ever attended the bold ;  
 And she call'd it the sister of love.  
 But her words such a pleasure convey,  
 So much I her accents adore,  
 Let her speak, and whatever she say,  
 Methinks I should love her the more.

Can a bosom so gentle remain  
 Unmov'd when her Corydon sighs ?  
 Will a nymph that is fond of the plain,  
 These plains and this valley despise ?  
 Dear regions of silence and shade !  
 Soft scenes of contentment and ease ?  
 Where I could have pleasingly stray'd,  
 If aught, in her absence, could please.

But where does my Phyllida stray ?  
 And where are her grots and her bowers ?  
 Are the groves and the valleys as gay,  
 And the shepherds as gentle as ours ?  
 The groves may perhaps be as fair,  
 And the face of the valleys as fine ;  
 The swains may in manners compare,  
 But their love is not equal to mine.

### III. SOLICITUDE.

WHY will you my passion reprove ?  
 Why term it a folly to grieve ?  
 Ere I show you the charms of my love,  
 She's fairer than you can believe.

With her mien she enamours the brave ;  
 With her wit she engages the free ;  
 With her modesty pleases the grave ;  
 She is every way pleasing to me.

O you that have been of her train,  
 Come and join in my amorous lays ;  
 I could lay down my life for the swain,  
 That will sing but a song in her praise.  
 When he sings, may the nymphs of the town  
 Come trooping, and listen the while ;  
 Nay on him let not Phyllida frown ;  
 — But I cannot allow her to smile.

For when Paridel tries in the dance  
 Any favour with Phyllis to find,  
 O how, with one trivial glance,  
 Might she ruin the peace of my mind !  
 In ringlets he dresses his hair,  
 And his crook is bestudded around ;  
 And his pipe — oh my Phyllis, beware  
 Of a magic there is in the sound.

'T is his with mock passion to glow,  
 'T is his in smooth tales to unfold,  
 How her face is as bright as the snow,  
 And her bosom, be sure, is as cold.  
 How the nightingales labour the strain,  
 With the notes of his charmer to vie ;  
 How they vary their accents in vain,  
 Repine at her triumphs, and die.

To the grove or the garden he strays,  
 And pillages every sweet ;  
 Then, suiting the wreath to his lays,  
 He throws it at Phyllis's feet.  
 " O Phyllis," he whispers, " more fair,  
 More sweet than the jessamine's flower !  
 What are pinks in a morn to compare ?  
 What is eglantine after a shower ?

" Then the lily no longer is white ;  
 The rose is depriv'd of its bloom ;  
 Then the violets die with despire,  
 And the woodbines give up their perfume.  
 Thus glide the soft numbers along,  
 And he fancies no shepherd his peer ;  
 — Yet I never should envy the song,  
 Were not Phyllis to lend it an ear.

Let his crook be with hyacinths bound,  
 So Phyllis the trophy despise :  
 Let his forehead with laurels be crown'd,  
 So they shine not in Phyllis's eyes.  
 The language that flows from the heart,  
 Is a stranger to Paridel's tongue ;  
 — Yet may she beware of his art,  
 Or sure I must envy the song.

### IV. DISAPPOINTMENT.

Y<sup>e</sup> shepherds, give ear to my lay,  
 And take no more heed of my sheep ;  
 They have nothing to do but to stray ;  
 I have nothing to do but to weep.  
 Yet do not my folly reprove ;  
 She was fair — and my passion begun ;  
 She smil'd — and I could not but love ;  
 She is faithful — and I am undone.

Perhaps I was void of all thought :

Perhaps it was plain to foresee,  
That a nymph so complete would be sought,  
By a swain more engaging than me.  
Ah ! love every hope can inspire ;  
It banishes wisdom the while ;  
And the lip of the nymph we admire  
Seems for ever adorn'd with a smile.

She is faithless, and I am undone ;  
Ye that witness the woes I endure,  
Let reason instruct you to shun  
What it cannot instruct you to cure.  
Beware how you loiter in vain  
Amid nymphs of a higher degree :  
It is not for me to explain  
How fair, and how fickle they be.

Alas ! from the day that we met,  
What hope of an end to my woes ?  
When I cannot endure to forget  
The glance that undid my repose.  
Yet time may diminish the pain :  
The flower, and the shrub, and the tree,  
Which I rear'd for her pleasure in vain,  
In time may have comfort for me.

The sweets of a dew-sprinkled rose,  
The sound of a murmuring stream,  
The peace which from solitude flows,  
Henceforth shall be Corydon's theme.  
High transports are shown to the sight,  
But we 're not to find them our own ;  
Fate never bestow'd such delight,  
As I with my Phyllis had known.

O ye woods, spread your branches apace ;  
To your deepest recesses I fly ;  
I would hide with the beasts of the chase ;  
I would vanish from every eye.  
Yet my reed shall resound through the grove  
With the same sad complaint it begun ;  
How she smil'd — and I could not but love ;  
Was faithless — and I am undone !

### THE DYING KID.

*Optima quæque dies miseris mortalibus ævi  
Prima fugit —* VIRG.

A TEAR bedews my Delia's eye,  
To think yon playful kid must die ;  
From crystal spring, and flowery mead,  
Must, in his prime of life, recede !

Erewhile, in sportive circles round  
She saw him wheel, and frisk, and bound ;  
From rock to rock pursue his way,  
And on the fearful margin play.

Pleas'd on his various freaks to dwell,  
She saw him climb my rustic cell ;  
Thence eye my lawns with verdure bright,  
And seem all ravish'd at the sight.

She tells with what delight he stood  
To trace his features in the flood ;  
Then skipp'd aloof with quaint amaze,  
And then drew near again to gaze.

She tells me how with eager speed  
He flew to hear my vocal reed ;  
And how with critic face profound,  
And stedfast ear, devour'd the sound.

His every frolic, light as air,  
Deserves the gentle Delia's care ;  
And tears bedew her tender eye,  
To think the playful kid must die. —

But knows my Delia, timely wise,  
How soon this blameless era flies ?  
While violence and craft succeed ;  
Unfair design, and ruthless deed !

Soon would the vine his wounds deplore,  
And yield her purple gifts no more ;  
Ah ! soon, eras'd from every grove  
Were Delia's name, and Strephon's love.

No more those bowers might Strephon see,  
Where first he fondly gaz'd on thee ;  
No more those beds of flowerets find,  
Which for thy charming brows he twin'd.

Each wayward passion soon would tear  
His bosom, now so void of care ;  
And, when they left his ebbing vein,  
What, but insipid age, remain ?

Then mourn not the decrees of Fate,  
That gave his life so short a date ;  
And I will join thy tenderest sighs,  
To think that youth so swiftly flies !



## THE REV. CHARLES CHURCHILL.

THE REV. CHARLES CHURCHILL, a poet, once of great repute, was the son of a curate of St. John's Westminster, in which parish he was born in 1731. He received his early education at the celebrated public school in the vicinity, whence he was sent to Oxford; but to this university he was refused admission on account of deficient classical knowledge. Returning to school, he soon closed his further education by an early and imprudent marriage. Receiving holy orders from the indulgence of Dr. Sherlock, he went down to a curacy in Wales, where he attempted to remedy the scantiness of his income, by the sale of cyder; but this expedient only plunged him deeper in debt. Returning to London, he was chosen, on his father's death, to succeed him as curate and lecturer of St. John's. His finances still falling short, he took various methods to improve them; at the same time he displayed an immoderate fondness for theatrical exhibitions. This latter passion caused him to think of exercising those talents which he was conscious of possessing; and in March, 1761, he published, though anonymously, a view of the excellencies and defects of the actors in both houses, which he entitled "The Rosciad." It was much admired, and a second edition appeared with the author's

name. Churchill was now at once raised from obscurity to eminence; and the *Rosciad*, which we have selected as his best work, is, in fact, the only one of his numerous publications on which he bestowed due labour. The delineations are drawn with equal energy and vivacity; the language is versification, though not without inequalities, is superior to the ordinary strain of current poetry, and many of the observations are stamped with sound judgment and correct taste.

The remainder of his life, though concurring with the period of his principal fame, is little worthy of notice. He became a party writer, joining with Wilkes and other oppositionists, and employed his pen assiduously in their cause. With this was joined a lamentable defect of moral feeling, exhibited by loose and irregular manners. Throwing off his black suit, he decorated his large and clumsy person with gold lace; and dismissing his wife, he debauched from her parents the daughter of a tradesman in Westminster. His writings at length became mere rhapsodies; and taking a journey to France for the purpose of visiting Mr. Wilkes, then an exile in that country, he was seized with a fever, which put a period to his life on November 1764, at the age of 34.

### THE ROSCIAD.

**R**oscius deceas'd, each high aspiring play'r  
Push'd all his int'rest for the vacant chair.  
The buskin'd heroes of the mimic stage  
No longer whine in love, and rant in rage;  
The monarch quits his throne, and condescends  
Humbly to court the favour of his friends;  
For pity's sake tells undeserv'd mishaps,  
And, their applause to gain, recounts his claps.  
Thus the victorious chiefs of ancient Rome,  
To win the mob, a suppliant's form assume,  
In pompous strain fight o'er th' extinguish'd war,  
And show where honour bled in ev'ry scar.

But though bare merit might in Rome appear  
The strongest plea for favour, 'tis not here;  
We form our judgment in another way;  
And they will best succeed, who best can pay:  
Those, who would gain the votes of British tribes,  
Must add to force of merit, force of bribes.

What can an actor give? In ev'ry age  
Cash hath been rudely banish'd from the stage;  
Monarchs themselves, to grief of ev'ry play'r,  
Appear as often as their image there:

They can't, like candidate for other seat,  
Pour seas of wine, and mountains raise of meat.  
Wine! they could bribe you with the world as soon,  
And of roast beef, they only know the tune:  
But what they have they give; could Clive do more.  
Though for each million he had brought home four!

Shuter keeps open house at Southwark fair,  
And hopes the friends of humour will be there;  
In Smithfield, Yates prepares the rival treat  
For those who laughter love, instead of meat;  
Foote, at Old House, for even Foote will be,  
In self-conceit, an actor, bribes with tea;  
Which Wilkinson at second-hand receives,  
And at the New, pours water on the leaves.

The town divided, each runs sev'ral ways,  
As passion, humour, int'rest, party sways.  
Things of no moment, colour of the hair,  
Shape of a leg, complexion brown or fair,  
A dress well chosen, or a patch misplac'd,  
Conciliate favour, or create distaste.

From galleries loud peals of laughter roll,  
And thunder Shuter's praises — he's so *droll*!  
*Emboss'd*, the ladies must have something smart,  
Palmer! Oh! Palmer tops the janty part.  
Seated in pit, the dwarf, with aching eyes,  
Looks up, and vows that Barry's out of size;

Whilst to six feet the vig'rous stripling grown,  
Declares that Garrick is another Coan.\*

When place of judgment is by whim supply'd,  
And our opinions have their rise in pride;  
When, in discoursing on each mimic elf,  
We praise and censure with an eye to self;  
All must meet friends, and Ackman bids as fair  
In such a court, as Garrick, for the chair.

At length agreed, all squabbles to decide,  
By some one judge the cause was to be try'd;  
But this their squabbles *did* afresh renew,  
Who should be judge in such a trial: — Who?  
For Johnson some, but Johnson, it was fear'd,  
Would be too grave; and Sterne too gay appear'd:  
Others for Franklin voted; but 't was known,  
He sicken'd at all triumphs but his own:

For Colman many, but the peevish tongue  
Of prudent Age found out that he was young:  
For Murphy some few *pilf'ring* wits declar'd,  
Whilst Folly clapp'd her hands, and Wisdom star'd.

To mischief train'd, e'en from his mother's womb,  
Born old in fraud, though yet in manhood's bloom,  
Adopting arts, by which gay villains rise,  
And reach the heights which honest men despise;  
Dute at the bar, and in the senate loud,  
Jull 'mongst the dullest, proudest of the proud;  
Pert, prim, prater of the *northern* race,  
Built in his heart, and famine in his face,  
Good forth: — and thrice he wav'd his lily hand —  
And thrice he twirl'd his tie — thrice strok'd his  
band — [aim

"At Friendship's call," (thus oft with trait'rous  
Ien, void of faith, usurp Faith's sacred name)

At Friendship's call I come, by Murphy sent,  
Who thus by me *developes* his intent.

But lest, *transfus'd*, the spirit should be lost,  
That spirit which in storms of *rhet'ric* tost,  
Bounces about, and flies like bottled beer,  
On his own words his own intentions hear. [born,

"Thanks to my friends. — But to vile fortunes  
To robes of fur these shoulders must adorn.

'ain your applause, no aid from thence I draw;  
'ain all my wit, for what is wit in law?

'twice (curs'd remembrance!) twice I strove to gain  
Admittance 'mongst the law-instructed train,

Who, in the Temple and Gray's Inn, prepare  
For clients' wretched feet the legal snare;

Lead to those arts, which polish and refine,  
Deaf to all worth, because that worth was *mine*,

'twice did those blockheads startle at my name,  
And, foul rejection, gave me up to shame.

To laws and lawyers then I bad adieu,  
And plans of far more lib'ral note pursue.

Who will may be a judge — my kindling breast  
Burns for that chair which Roscius once possess'd.

Here give your votes, your interest *here* exert,  
And let success for *once* attend desert."

With sleek appearance, and with ambling pace,  
And, type of vacant head, with vacant face,

He Proteus Hill put in his *modest* plea, —  
Let Favour speak for others, Worth for me." —

Or who, like him, his various powers could call  
Into so many shapes, and shine in all?

Who could so nobly grace the motley list,  
Lector, inspector, doctor, *botanist*?

Knows any one so well — sure no one knows, —  
Once to *play*, *prescribe*, *compound*, *compose*?

\* John Coan, a dwarf, who died in 1764. C.

Who can — But Woodward came, — Hill slipp'd  
away,

Melting like ghosts, before the rising day.

† With that *low* cunning, which in fools supplies,  
And amply too, the place of being wise,  
Which Nature, kind, indulgent parent, gave  
To qualify the blockhead for a knave; [charms,  
With that *smooth* falsehood, whose appearance  
And reason of each wholesome doubt disarms,  
Which to the lowest depths of guile descends,  
By vilest means pursues the vilest ends,  
Wears Friendship's mask for purposes of spite,  
Fawns in the day, and butchers in the night;  
With that *malignant* envy, which turns pale,  
And sickens, even if a friend prevail,  
Which merit and success pursues with hate,  
And damns the worth it cannot imitate;  
With the *cold* caution of a coward's spleen,  
Which fears not guilt, but always seeks a skreen,  
Which keeps this maxim ever in her view —  
What 's *basely* done, should be done *safely* too;  
With that *dull*, *rooted*, *callous* impudence,  
Which, dead to shame, and ev'ry nicer sense,  
Ne'er blush'd, unless, in spreading Vice's snares,  
She blunder'd on some virtue *unawares*;  
With all these blessings, which we seldom find  
Lavish'd by Nature on one happy mind,  
A motley figure, of the Fribble tribe,  
Which heart can scarce conceive, or pen describe,  
Came *simp'ring* on; to ascertain whose sex  
Twelve sage, *impanell'd* matrons would perplex.  
Nor *male*, nor *female*; *neither*, and yet both;  
Of *neuter* gender, though of *Irish* growth;  
A six-foot suckling, mincing in its gait;  
Affected, peevish, prim, and delicate;  
Fearful *it* seem'd, though of athletic make,  
Lest *brutal breezes* should too roughly shake  
Its tender form, and *savage* motion spread,  
O'er its pale cheeks, the horrid manly red.

Much did *it* talk, in its own *pretty* phrase,  
Of genius and of taste, of play'rs and plays;  
Much too of writings, which *itself* had wrote,  
Of special merit, though of little note;  
For Fate, in a strange humour, had decreed  
That what *it* wrote, none but *itself* should read;  
Much too it chatter'd of *dramatic* laws,  
Misjudging critics, and misplac'd applause;  
Then, with a self-complacent jutting air,  
*It smil'd*, *it smirk'd*, *it wriggled to the chair*;  
And, with an awkward briskness not its own,  
Looking around, and *perking* on the throne,  
Triumphant seem'd, when that strange savage dame,  
Known but to few, or only known by name,  
Plain Common-Sense appear'd, by Nature there  
Appointed, with plain Truth, to guard the chair.  
The pageant saw, and blasted with her frown,  
To its first state of nothing melted down.

Nor shall the Muse (for even there the pride  
Of this *vain* nothing shall be mortified)

Nor shall the Muse (should Fate ordain her rhymes  
Fond, pleasing thought! to live in after-times)  
With such a trifier's name her pages blot;  
Known be the character, the *thing* forgot;

† This severe character was intended for Mr. Fitzpatrick, a person who had rendered himself remarkable by his activity in the playhouse riots of 1763, relative to the taking half prices. He was the hero of Garrick's Fribblediad. E.

Let it, to disappoint each future aim,  
Live without sex, and die without a name !

Cold-blooded critics, by enervate sires  
Scarce hammer'd out, when Nature's feeble fires  
Glimmer'd their last ; whose sluggish blood, half  
froze,  
Creeps lab'ring through the veins ; whose heart  
ne'er glows

With fancy-kindled heat ;—a servile race,  
Who in mere want of fault, all merit place ;  
Who blind obedience pay to ancient schools,  
Bigots to Greece, and slaves to musty rules ;  
With solemn consequence declar'd that none  
Could judge that cause but Sophocles alone.  
Dupes to their fancied excellence, the crowd,  
Obedient to the sacred dictate, bow'd.

When, from amidst the throng, a youth stood forth,  
Unknown his person, not unknown his worth ;  
His look bespoke applause ; alone he stood,  
Alone he stemm'd the mighty critic flood.  
He talk'd of ancients, as the man became  
Who priz'd our own, but envied not their fame ;  
With noble reverence spoke of Greece and Rome,  
And scorn'd to tear the laurel from the tomb.

“ But more than just to other countries grown,  
Must we turn base apostates to our own ?  
Where do these words of Greece and Rome excel,  
That England may not please the ear as well ?  
What mighty magic 's in the place or air,  
That all perfection needs must centre there ?  
In states, let strangers blindly be preferr'd ;  
In state of letters, merit should be heard.  
Genius is of no country, her pure ray  
Spreads all abroad, as gen'ral as the day ;  
Foe to restraint, from place to place she flies,  
And may hereafter e'en in Holland rise.  
May not (to give a pleasing fancy scope,  
And cheer a patriot heart with patriot hope)  
May not some great extensive genius raise  
The name of Britain 'bove Athenian praise ;  
And, whilst brave thirst of fame his bosom warms,  
Make England great in letters as in arms ?  
There may — there hath — and Shakspeare's Muse  
aspire

Beyond the reach of Greece : with natives fires  
Mounting aloft, he wings his daring flight,  
Whilst Sophocles below stands trembling at his  
height.

“ Why should we then abroad for judges roam,  
When abler judges we may find at home ?  
Happy in tragic and in comic pow'rs,  
Have we not Shakspeare ? — Is not Jonson ours ?  
For them, your nat'ral judges, Britons, vote ;  
They'll judge like Britons, who like Britons wrote.”

He said, and conquer'd — Sense resum'd her sway,  
And disappointed pedants stalk'd away.  
Shakspeare and Jonson, with deserv'd applause,  
Joint-judges were ordain'd to try the cause.  
Meantime the stranger ev'ry voice employ'd,  
To ask or tell his name — Who is it ? — *Lloyd*.

Thus, when the aged friends of Job stood mute,  
And, tamely prudent, gave up the dispute,  
Elihu, with the decent warmth of youth,  
Boldly stood forth the advocate of Truth ;  
Confuted Falsehood, and disabled Pride,  
Whilst baffled Age stood snarling at his side.

The day of trial 's fix'd, nor any fear  
Least day of trial should be put off here.  
Causes but seldom for delay can call  
In courts where forms are few, fees none at all.

The morning came, nor find I that the Sun,  
As he on other great events hath done,  
Put on a brighter robe than what he wore  
To go his journey in the day before.

Full in the centre of a spacious plain,  
On plan entirely new, where nothing vain,  
Nothing magnificent appear'd, but Art  
With decent modesty perform'd her part,  
Rose a tribunal: from no other court  
It borrow'd ornament, or sought support :  
No juries here were pack'd to kill or clear,  
No bribes were taken, nor oaths broken here ;  
No gownmen, partial to a client's cause,  
To their own purpose tun'd the pliant laws,  
Each judge was true and steady to his trust,  
As Mansfield wise, and as old Foster \* just.

In the first seat, in robe of various dyes,  
A noble wildness flashing from his eyes,  
Sat Shakspeare. — In one hand a wand he bore,  
For mighty wonders fam'd in days of yore ;  
The other held a globe, which to his will  
Obedient turn'd, and own'd the master's skill :  
Things of the noblest kind his genius drew,  
And look'd through Nature at a single view :  
A loose he gave to his unbounded soul,  
And taught new lands to rise, new seas to roll ;  
Call'd into being scenes unknown before,  
And, passing Nature's bounds, was something more.

Next Jonson sat, in ancient learning train'd,  
His rigid judgment Fancy's flights restrain'd,  
Correctly prun'd each wild luxuriant thought,  
Mark'd out her course, nor spar'd a glorious fault.  
The book of man he read with nicest art,  
And ransack'd all the secrets of the heart ;  
Exerted penetration's utmost force,  
And trac'd each passion to its proper source ;  
Then strongly mark'd, in liveliest colours drew,  
And brought each foible forth to public view.  
The coxcomb felt a lash in ev'ry word,  
And fools, hung out, their brother fools deterr'd.  
His comic humour kept the world in awe,  
And Laughter frighten'd Folly more than Law.

But, hark ! — The trumpet sounds, the crowd gives  
way,

And the procession comes in just array.

Now should I, in some sweet poetic line,  
Offer up incense at Apollo's shrine ;  
Invoke the Muse to quit her calm abode,  
And waken mem'ry with a sleeping ode.  
For how should mortal man, in mortal verse,  
Their titles, merits, or their names rehearse ?  
But give, kind Dullness, memory and rhyme,  
We'll put off Genius till another time.

First, Order came, — with solemn step, and slow.  
In measur'd time his feet were taught to go.  
Behind, from time to time, he cast his eye,  
Lest this should quit his place, that step awry.  
Appearances to save his only care ;  
So things seem right, no matter what they are.  
In him his parents saw themselves renew'd,  
Begotten by *sir* Critic on *saint* Prude.

Then came *drum, trumpet, hautboy, fiddle, fute* :  
Next *snuffer, sweeper, shifter, soldier, mute* :  
Legions of angels all in white advance ;  
Furies, all fire, come forward in a dance ;  
Pantomime figures then are brought to view,  
Fools hand in hand with fools go two by two.

\* Sir Michael Foster, one of the judges of the  
King's Bench.

ext came the treasurer of either house ;  
 ne with full purse, t' other with not a sous.  
 hind, a group of figures awe create,  
 t off with all th' impertinence of state ;  
 lace and feather consecrate to fame,  
 pletive kings, and queens without a name.  
 Here Havard, all serene, in the same strains,  
 ves, hates, and rages, triumphs, and complains ;  
 s easy vacant face proclaim'd a heart  
 hich could not feel emotions, nor impart.  
 ith him came mighty Davies. On my life,  
 at Davies hath a very pretty wife :—  
 utesman all over !—In plots famous grown !—  
 : mouths a sentence, as curs mouth a bone.  
 Next Holland came.—With truly tragic stalk,  
 : creeps, he flies.—A hero should not walk.  
 if with Heav'n he warr'd, his eager eyes  
 unted their batteries against the skies ;  
 itude, action, air, pause, start, sigh, groan,  
 borrow'd, and made use of as his own.  
 fortune thrown on any other stage,  
 : might, *perhaps*, have pleas'd an easy age ;  
 t now appears a copy, and no more,  
 something better we have seen before.  
 e actor who would build a solid fame,  
 s Imitation's servile arts disclaim ;  
 t from himself, on his own bottom stand ;  
 ate e'en Garrick thus at second-hand.  
 Behind came King.—Bred up in modest lore,  
 shful and young he sought Hibernia's shore ;  
 bernia, fam'd, 'bove ev'ry other grace,  
 r matchless intrepidity of face.  
 m her his features caught the gen'rous flame,  
 d bid defiance to all sense of shame.  
 tor'd by her all rivals to surpass,  
 ongst Drury's sons he comes, and shines in Brass.  
 o Yates !—Without the least finesse of art  
 gets applause—I wish he'd get his part.  
 en hot Impatience is in full career,  
 w vilely "Hark'e! Hark'e!" grates the ear.  
 en active Fancy from the brain is sent,  
 d stands on tip-toe for some wish'd event,  
 ate those careless blunders which recall  
 pended sense, and prove it fiction all.  
 n characters of low and vulgar mould,  
 ere Nature's coarsest features we behold,  
 ere, destitute of ev'ry decent grace,  
 manner'd jests are blurted in your face,  
 re Yates with justice strict attention draws,  
 s truly from himself, and gains applause.  
 : when to please himself, or charm his wife,  
 aims at something in politer life,  
 en, blindly thwarting Nature's stubborn plan,  
 treads the stage, by way of gentleman,  
 : clown, who no one touch of breeding knows,  
 ks like Tom Errand dress'd in Clincher's clothes.  
 d of his dress, fond of his person grown,  
 igh'd at by all, and to himself unknown,  
 m side to side he struts, he smiles, he prates,  
 l seems to wonder what 's become of Yates.  
 Woodward, endow'd with various tricks of face,  
 at master in the science of grimace,  
 m Ireland ventures, fav'rite of the town,  
 'd by the pleasing prospect of renown ;  
 peaking Harlequin, made up of whim,  
 twists, he twines, he tortures ev'ry limb,  
 ys to the eye with a mere monkey's art,  
 d leaves to sense the conquest of the heart.  
 laugh indeed, but on reflection's birth,  
 wonder at ourselves, and curse our mirth.

His walk of parts he fatally misplac'd,  
 And inclination fondly took for taste ;  
 Hence hath the town so often seen display'd  
 Beau in burlesque, high life in masquerade.

But when bold wits, not such as patch up plays,  
 Cold and correct, in these insipid days,  
 Some comic character, strong feature'd, urge  
 To probability's extremest verge,  
 Where modest Judgment her decree suspends,  
 And for a time, nor censures, nor commends,  
 Where critics can't determine on the spot  
 Whether it is in Nature found or not,  
 There Woodward safely shall his pow'rs exert,  
 Nor fail of favour where he shows desert.  
 Hence he in Bobadil such praises bore,  
 Such worthy praises, Kitley scarce had more.

By turns transform'd into all kind of shapes,  
 Constant to none, Foote laughs, cries, struts, and  
 scrapes :

Now in the centre, now in van or rear,  
 The Proteus shifts, *bawd*, *parson*, *auctioneer*.  
 His strokes of humour, and his bursts of sport,  
 Are all contain'd in this one word, *Distort*.

Doth a man stutter, look a-squint, or halt ?  
 Mimics draw humour out of Nature's fault,  
 With personal defects their mirth adorn,  
 And hang misfortunes out to public scorn.  
 E'en I, whom Nature cast in hideous mould,  
 Whom, having made, she trembled to behold,  
 Beneath the load of mimicry may groan,  
 And find that Nature's errors are my own.

Shadows behind of Foote and Woodward came ;  
 Wilkinson this, Obrien was that name.  
 Strange to relate, but wonderfully true,  
 That even shadows have their shadows too !  
 With not a single comic pow'r endu'd,  
 The first a mere mere mimic's mimic stood ;  
 The last by Nature form'd to please, who shows,  
 In Jonson's Stephen, which way Genius grows ;  
 Self quite put off, affects, with too much art,  
 To put on Woodward in each mangled part ;  
 Adopts his shrug, his wink, his stare ; nay, more,  
 His voice, and croaks ; for Woodward croak'd be-  
 fore.

When a dull copier simple grace neglects,  
 And rests his imitation in defects,  
 We readily forgive ; but such vile arts  
 Are double guilt in men of real parts.

By Nature form'd in her perversest mood,  
 With no one requisite of art endu'd,  
 Next Jackson came.—Observe that settled glare,  
 Which better speaks a puppet than a player :  
 List to that voice — did ever Discord hear  
 Sounds so well fitted to her untun'd ear ?  
 When, to enforce some very tender part,  
 The right-hand sleeps by instinct on the heart ;  
 His soul, of every other thought bereft,  
 Is anxious only where to place the left ;  
 He sobs and pants to soothe his weeping spouse,  
 To soothe his weeping mother, turns and bows.  
 Awkward, embarrass'd, stiff, without the skill  
 Of moving gracefully, or standing still,  
 One leg, as if suspicious of his brother,  
 Desirous seems to run away from t' other.

Some errors, handed down from age to age,  
 Plead custom's force, and still possess the stage.  
 That 's vile — Should we a parent's faults adore,  
 And err, because our fathers err'd before :  
 If, inattentive to the author's mind,  
 Some actors made the jest they could not find ;

If by low tricks they marr'd fair Nature's mien,  
And blurr'd the graces of the simple scene;  
Shall we, if reason rightly is employ'd,  
Not see their faults, or seeing not avoid?  
When Falstaff stands detected in a lie,  
Why, without meaning, rolls Love's glassy eye?  
Why? — There's no cause — at least no cause we  
know —

It was the fashion twenty years ago.  
Fashion, a word which knaves and fools may use  
Their knavery and folly to excuse.  
To copy beauties, forfeits all pretence  
To fame — to copy faults, is want of sense.

Yet (though in some particulars he fails,  
Some few particulars, where mode prevails)  
If in these hallow'd times, when sober, sad,  
All gentlemen are melancholy mad,  
When 'tis not deem'd so great a crime by half  
To violate a vestal, as to laugh,  
Rude Mirth may hope presumptuous to engage  
An act of toleration for the stage,  
And courtiers will, like reasonable creatures,  
Suspend vain fashion, and unscrew their features,  
Old Falstaff, play'd by Love, shall please once more,  
And humour set the audience in a roar.

Actors I've seen, and of no vulgar name,  
Who, being from one part possess'd of fame,  
Whether they are to laugh, cry, whine, or bawl,  
Still introduce that fav'rite part in all.  
Here, Love, be cautious — ne'er be thou betray'd  
To call in that wag Falstaff's dangerous aid;  
Like Goths of old, howe'er he seems a friend,  
He'll seize that throne, you wish him to defend.  
In a peculiar mould by Humour cast,  
For Falstaff fram'd — Himself, the first and last, —  
He stands aloof from all — maintains his state,  
And scorns, like *Scotsmen*, to assimilate.  
Vain all disguise — too plain we see the trick,  
Though the Knight wears the weeds of Dominic.  
And Boniface, disgrac'd, betrays the smack,  
In Anno Domini, of Falstaff's sack.

Arms cross'd, brows bent, eyes fix'd, feet march-  
ing slow,

A band of malecontents with spleen o'erflow;  
Wrapt in Conceit's impenetrable fog,  
Which Pride, like Phœbus, draws from ev'ry bog,  
They curse the managers, and curse the town,  
Whose partial favour keeps such merit down.

But if some man, more hardy than the rest,  
Should dare attack these gnallings in their nest;  
At once they rise with impotence of rage,  
Whet their small stings, and buzz about the stage.  
" 'Tis breach of privilege! — Shall any dare  
To arm satiric truth against a player?  
Prescriptive rights we plead time out of mind;  
Actors, unlash'd themselves, may lash mankind."

What! shall Opinion then, of nature free  
And lib'ral as the vagrant air, agree  
To rust in chains like these, impos'd by things  
Which, less than nothing, ape the pride of kings?  
No — though half-poets with half-players join  
To curse the freedom of each honest line;  
Though rage and malice dim their faded cheek;  
What the Muse freely thinks, she'll freely speak.  
With just disdain of ev'ry paltry sneer,  
Stranger alike to flattery and fear,  
In purpose fix'd, and to herself a rule,  
Public contempt shall wait the public fool.

Austin would always glisten in French silks,  
Ackman would Norris be, and Packer Wilks.

For who, like Ackman, can with humour please?  
Who can, like Packer, charm with sprightly ease?  
Higher than all the rest, see Bransby strut:  
A mighty Gulliver in Lilliput!  
Ludicrous Nature! which at once could show  
A man so very high, so very low.

If I forget thee, Blakes, or if I say  
Aught hurtful, may I never see thee play.  
Let critics, with a supercilious air,  
Decry thy various merit, and declare  
Frenchman is still at top; — but scorn that rage  
Which, in attacking thee, attacks the age.  
French follies, universally embrac'd,  
At once provoke our mirth, and form our taste.

Long, from a nation ever hardly us'd,  
At random censur'd, wantonly abus'd,  
Have Britons drawn their sport, with partial view  
Form'd gen'ral notions from the rascal few;  
Condemn'd a people, as for vices known,  
Which, from their country banish'd, seek our out.  
At length, howe'er, the slavish chain is broke,  
And Sense, awaken'd, scorns her ancient yoke.  
Taught by thee, Moody, we now learn to raise  
Mirth from their foibles; from their virtues, praise.

Next came the legion, which our *Savannah Boys*  
From alleys, here and there, contriv'd to raise.  
Flush'd with vast hopes, and certain to succeed  
With wits who cannot write, and scarce can read.  
Vet'rans no more support the rotten cause,  
No more from Elliot's worth they reap applause:  
Each on himself determines to rely,  
Be Yates disbanded, and let Elliot fly,  
Never did play'rs so well an author fit,  
To Nature dead, and foes declar'd to Wit.  
So loud each tongue, so empty was each head,  
So much they talk'd, so very little said,  
So wondrous dull, and yet so wondrous vain,  
At once so willing, and unfit to reign,  
That Reason swore, nor would the oath recall.  
Their mighty master's soul inform'd them all.

As one with various disappointments sad,  
Whom Dullness only kept from being mad,  
Apart from all the rest great Murphy came —  
Common to fools and wits, the rage of fame.  
What though the sons of Nonsense hail him still  
AUDITOR, AUTHOR, MANAGER, and SQUIRE,  
His restless soul's ambition stops not there,  
To make his triumphs perfect, dub him PLAYER.

In person tall, a figure form'd to please;  
If symmetry could charm, depriv'd of ease;  
When motionless he stands, we all approve;  
What pity 'tis the thing was made to move.

His voice, in one dull, deep, unvaried sound,  
Seems to break forth from caverns under ground.  
From hollow chest the low sepulchral note  
Unwilling heaves, and struggles in his throat.

Could authors butcher'd give an actor grace,  
All must to him resign the foremost place.  
When he attempts, in some one fav'rite part,  
To ape the feelings of a manly heart,  
His honest features the disguise defy,  
And his face loudly gives his tongue the lie.

Still in extremes, he knows no happy mean,  
Or raving mad, or stupidly serene.  
In cold-wrought scenes the lifeless actor flags,  
In passion, tears the passion into rags.  
Can none remember? — Yes — I know all must —  
When in the Moor he ground his teeth to dust,  
When o'er the stage he Folly's standard bore,  
Whilst Common-Sense stood trembling at the door.

How few are found with real talents bless'd,  
 'e'er with Nature's gifts contented rest.  
 Ian from his sphere eccentric starts astray ;  
 'll hunt for fame ; but most mistake the way.  
 'red at St. Omer's to the shuffling trade,  
 he hopeful youth a Jesuit might have made,  
 'ith various readings stor'd his empty skull,  
 earn'd without sense, and venerably dull ;  
 r, at some banker's desk, like many more,  
 ontent to tell that two and two make four,  
 (his name had stood in CITY ANNALS fair,  
 nd prudent Dullness mark'd him for a mayor.  
 What then could tempt thee, in a critic age,  
 ich blooming hopes to forfeit on a stage ?  
 ould it be worth thy wondrous waste of pains  
 o publish to the world thy lack of brains ?  
 r might not Reason e'en to thee have shown  
 y greatest praise had been to live unknown ?  
 et let not vanity, like thine, despair :  
 rtune makes Folly her peculiar care.  
 A vacant throne high plac'd in Smithfield view,  
 o sacred Dullness and her first-born due,  
 ither with haste in happy hour repair,  
 y birthright claim, nor fear a rival there.  
 nder himself shall own thy juster claim,  
 nd venal Ledgers puff their Murphy's name,  
 hilst Vaughan \* or Dapper, call him which you  
 will,  
 all blow the trumpet, and give out the bill.  
 There rule secure, from critics and from sense,  
 r once shall Genius rise to give offence ;  
 enal peace shall bless the happy shore,  
 id little factions break thy rest no more.  
 om Covent Garden crowds promiscuous go,  
 hom the Muse knows not, nor desires to know.  
 t'rans they seem'd, but knew of arms no more  
 an if, till that time, arms they never bore :  
 ke Westminster militia train'd to fight,  
 ey scarcely knew the left hand from the right.  
 ham'd among such troops to show the head,  
 eir chiefs were scatter'd, and their heroes fled.  
 Sparks at his glass sat comfortably down  
 sep'rate frown from smile, and smile from frown ;  
 ith, the genteel, the airy, and the smart,  
 ith was just gone to school to say his part ;  
 ss (a misfortune which we often meet)  
 is fast asleep at dear Statura's feet ;  
 tira, with her hero to agree,  
 od on her feet as fast asleep as he ;  
 icklin, who largely deals in half-form'd sounds,  
 o wantonly transgresses Nature's bounds,  
 ose acting 's hard, affected, and constrain'd,  
 ose features, as each other they disdain'd,  
 variance set, inflexible and coarse,  
 'er know the workings of united force,  
 'er kindly soften to each other's aid,  
 r show the mingled pow'rs of light and shade,  
 longer for a thankless stage concern'd,  
 worthier thoughts his mighty genius turn'd,  
 rang'u'd, gave lectures, made each simple elf  
 most as good a speaker as himself ;  
 ilst the whole town, mad with mistaken zeal,  
 awkward rage for elocution feel ;  
 'll cits and grave divines his praise proclaim,  
 d join with Sheridan's their Macklin's name ;  
 ster, who never car'd a single pin  
 urther he left out nonsense, or put in,

\* A gentleman who published, at this juncture, a  
 m entitled *The Retort*.

Who aim'd at wit, though, levell'd in the dark,  
 The random arrow seldom hit the mark,  
 At Islington, all by the placid stream  
 Where city swains in lap of Dullness dream,  
 Where, quiet as her strains their strains do flow,  
 That all the patron by the bards may know,  
 Secret as night, with Rolt's experienc'd aid,  
 The plan of future operations laid,  
 Projected schemes the summer months to cheer,  
 And spin out happy folly through the year.  
 But think not, though these dastard chiefs are fled,  
 That Covent Garden troops shall want a head :  
 Harlequin comes their chief ! — See from afar,  
 The hero seated in fantastic car !  
 Wedded to *Novelty*, his only arms  
 Are wooden swords, wands, talismans, and charms ;  
 On one side Folly sits, by some call'd Fun,  
 And on the other, his arch-patron, Lun.  
 Behind, for liberty a-thirst in vain,  
 Sense, helpless captive, drags the galling chain.  
 Six rude mis-shapen beasts the chariot draw,  
 Whom Reason loaths, and Nature never saw ;  
 Monsters, with tails of ice, and heads of fire ;  
 Gorgons, and Hydras, and Chimeras dire.  
 Each was bestrode by full as monstrous wight,  
 Giant, Dwarf, Genius, Elf, Hermaphrodite.  
 The town, as usual, met him in full cry ;  
 The town, as usual, knew no reason why.  
 But Fashion so directs, and moderns raise  
 On Fashion's mouldering base their transient praise.  
 Next, to the field a band of females draw  
 Their force ; for Britain owns no Salique law :  
 Just to their worth, we female rights admit,  
 Nor bar their claim to empire or to wit.  
 First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive,  
 Hoydens and romps, led on by gen'ral Clive.  
 In spite of outward blemishes, she shone  
 For humour fam'd, and humour all her own.  
 Easy, as if at home, the stage she trod,  
 Nor sought the critic's praise, nor fear'd his rod.  
 Original in spirit and in ease,  
 She pleas'd by hiding all attempts to please.  
 No comic actress ever yet could raise,  
 On Humour's base, more merit or more praise.  
 With all the native vigour of sixteen,  
 Among the merry troop conspicuous seen,  
 See lively Pope advance in *jig* and *trip*,  
 Corinna, Cherry, Honeycomb, and Snip.  
 Not without art, but yet to Nature true,  
 She charms the town with humour just, yet new.  
 Cheer'd by her promise, we the less deplore  
 The fatal time when Clive shall be no more.  
 Lo ! Vincent comes — with simple grace array'd,  
 She laughs at paltry arts, and scorns parade.  
 Nature through her is by reflection shown,  
 Whilst Gay once more knows Polly for his own.  
 Talk not to me of diffidence and fear —  
 I see it all, but must forgive it here.  
 Defects like these which *modest* terrors cause,  
 From impudence itself extort applause.  
 Candour and Reason still take Virtue's part ;  
 We love e'en foibles in so good a heart.  
 Let Tommy Arne, with usual pomp of style,  
 Whose chief, whose only merit 's to compile,  
 Who, meanly pilfering here and there a bit,  
 Deals music out as Murphy deals out wit,  
 Publish proposals, laws for taste prescribe,  
 And chant the praise of an Italian tribe ;  
 Let him reverse kind Nature's first decrees,  
 And teach e'en Brent a method not to please ;

But never shall a truly British age  
 Bear a vile race of eunuchs on the stage.  
 The boasted work 's call'd national in vain,  
 If one Italian voice pollutes the strain.  
 Where tyrants rule, and slaves with joy obey,  
 Let slavish minstrels pour th' enervate lay;  
 To Britons far more noble pleasures spring,  
 In native notes whilst Beard and Vincent sing.

Might figure give a title unto fame,  
 What rival should with Yates dispute her claim?  
 But justice may not partial trophies raise,  
 Nor sink the actress in the woman's praise.  
 Still hand in hand her words and actions go,  
 And the heart feels more than the features show:  
 For, through the regions of that beauteous face,  
 We no variety of passions trace;  
 Dead to the soft emotions of the heart,  
 No kindred softness can those eyes impart;  
 The brow, still fix'd in Sorrow's sullen frame,  
 Void of distinction, marks all parts the same.

What 's a fine person, or a beauteous face,  
 Unless deportment gives them decent grace?  
 Bless'd with all other requisites to please,  
 Some want the striking elegance of ease;  
 The curious eye their awkward movement tires;  
 They seem like puppets led about by wires.  
 Others, like statues, in one posture still,  
 Give great ideas of the workman's skill;  
 Wond'ring, his art we praise the more we view,  
 And only grieve he gave not motion too.  
 Weak of themselves are what we beauties call,  
 It is the manner which gives strength to all.  
 This teaches every beauty to unite,  
 And brings them forward in the noblest light.  
 Happy in this, behold, amidst the throng,  
 With transient gleam of grace, Hart sweeps along.

If all the wonders of external grace,  
 A person finely turn'd, a mould of face,  
 Where, union rare, Expression's lively force  
 With Beauty's softest magic holds discourse,  
 Attract the eye; if feelings, void of art,  
 Rouse the quick passions, and inflame the heart;  
 If music, sweetly breathing from the tongue,  
 Captives the ear, Bride must not pass unsung.

When fear, which rank ill-nature terms conceit,  
 By time and custom conquer'd, shall retreat;  
 When judgment, tutor'd by experience sage,  
 Shall shoot abroad, and gather strength from age;  
 When Heav'n in mercy shall the stage release  
 From the dull slumbers of a still-life piece;  
 When some stale flow'r, disgraceful to the walk,  
 Which long hath hung, though wither'd on the stalk,

Shall kindly drop, then Bride shall make her way,  
 And merit find a passage to the day;  
 Brought into action, she at once shall raise  
 Her own renown, and justify our praise.

Form'd for the tragic scene, to grace the stage,  
 With rival excellence of love and rage,  
 Mistress of each soft art, with matchless skill  
 To turn and wind the passions as she will;  
 To melt the heart with sympathetic woe,  
 Awake the sigh, and teach the tear to flow;  
 To put on Frenzy's wild distracted glare,  
 And freeze the soul with horror and despair;  
 With just desert enroll'd in endless fame,  
 Conscious of worth superior, Cibber came.

When poor Alicia's madd'ning brains are rack'd,  
 And strongly imag'd griefs her mind distract:

Struck with her grief, I catch the madness too!  
 My brain turns round, the headless trunk I view!  
 The roof cracks, shakes, and falls! — New horrors  
 rise,

And Reason buried in the ruin lies.

Nobly disdainful of each slavish art,  
 She makes her first attack upon the heart:  
 Pleas'd with the summons, it receives her laws,  
 And all is silence, sympathy, applause.

But when, by fond ambition drawn aside,  
 Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,  
 She quits the tragic scene, and, in pretence  
 To comic merit, breaks down Nature's fence;  
 I scarcely can believe my ears or eyes,  
 Or find out Cibber through the dark disguise.

Pritchard, by Nature for the stage design'd,  
 In person graceful, and in sense refin'd;  
 Her art as much as Nature's friend became,  
 Her voice as free from blemish as her fame,  
 Who knows so well in majesty to please,  
 Attempt'd with the graceful charms of ease?

When Congreve's favour'd pantomime to grace  
 She comes a captive queen of Moorish race;  
 When Love, Hate, Jealousy, Despair, and Rage  
 With wildest tumults in her breast engage;  
 Still equal to herself is Zara seen;  
 Her passions are the passions of a queen.

When she to murder whets the timorous Thaw  
 I feel ambition rush through ev'ry vein;  
 Persuasion hangs upon her daring tongue,  
 My heart grows flint, and ev'ry nerve 's new-strung.

In comedy — "Nay there," cries Critic, "halt!"  
 Pritchard 's for comedy too fat and old.  
 Who can, with patience, bear the grey coquette,  
 Or force a laugh with over-grown Juliet?  
 Her speech, look, action, humour, all are just;  
 But then, her age and figure give disgust.

Are foibles then, and graces of the mind,  
 In real life, to size, or age confin'd?  
 Do spirits flow, and is good-breeding plac'd  
 In any set circumference of waist?

As we grow old, doth affectation cease,  
 Or gives not age new vigour to caprice?  
 If in originals these things appear,  
 Why should we bar them in the copy here?  
 The nice punctilio-mongers of this age,  
 The grand minute reformers of the stage,  
 Slaves to propriety of ev'ry kind,  
 Some standard-measure for each part should find  
 Which when the best of actors shall erected,  
 Let it devolve to one of smaller breed.

All actors too upon the back should bear  
 Certificate of birth,—time, when,—place,—view  
 For how can critics rightly fix their worth,  
 Unless they know the minute of their birth?  
 An audience too, deceiv'd, may find too late  
 That they have clapp'd an actor out of date.

Figure, I own, at first may give offence,  
 And harshly strike the eye's too curious sense:  
 But when perfections of the mind break forth,  
 Humour's chaste sallies, judgment's solid worth,  
 When the pure genuine flame, by Nature taught,  
 Springs into sense, and ev'ry action's thought;  
 Before such merit all objections fly;

Pritchard's genteel, and Garrick's six feet high,  
 Oft have I, Pritchard, seen thy wondrous skill  
 Confess'd thee great, but find thee greater still.  
 That worth, which shone in scatter'd rays before,  
 Collected now, breaks forth with double power.

The Jealous Wife! on that thy trophies raise,  
Inferior only to the author's praise.

From Dublin, fum'd in legends of romance  
For mighty magic of enchanted lance,  
With which her heroes arm'd victorious prove,  
And like a flood rush o'er the land of Love,  
Mossop and Barry came — names ne'er design'd  
By Fate in the same sentence to be join'd.  
rais'd by the breath of popular acclaim,  
They mounted to the pinnacle of Fame;  
There the weak brain, made giddy with the height,  
purr'd on the rival chiefs to mortal fight.  
Thus sportive boys, around some bason's brim,  
Behold the pipe-drawn bladders circling swim:  
But if from lungs more potent, there arise  
Two bubbles of a more than common size,  
Lager for honour they for fight prepare,  
Bubble meets bubble, and both sink to air.  
Mossop, attach'd to military plan,  
Will kept his eye fix'd on his right-hand man.  
Whilst the mouth measures words with seeming  
skill,

he right-hand labours, and the left lies still;  
or he resolv'd on scripture-grounds to go,  
That the right doth, the left-hand shall not know.  
With studied impropriety of speech,  
he soars beyond the hackney critic's reach;  
so epithets allots emphatic state,  
Whilst principals, ungrac'd, like lacquies wait;  
ways first trodden by himself excels,  
and stands alone in indeclinables;  
injunction, preposition, adverb join  
to stamp new vigour on the common line:  
monosyllables his thunders roll,  
E, SH, IT, AND, WE, YE, THEY, fright the soul.

In person taller than the common size,  
Behold where Barry draws admiring eyes!  
When lab'ring passions, in his bosom pent,  
Involutive rage, and struggling heave for vent;  
Sectators, with imagin'd terrors warn,  
Anxious expect the bursting of the storm:  
It, all unfit in such a pile to dwell,  
In voice comes forth, like Echo from her cell;  
To swell the tempest needful aid denies,  
And all a-down the stage in feeble murmur dies.  
What man, like Barry, with such pains can err  
Elocution, action, character?  
That man could give, if Barry was not here,  
Such well-applauded tenderness to Lear?  
Who else can speak so very, very fine,  
That sense may kindly end with ev'ry line?  
Some dozen lines before the ghost is there,  
Behold him for the solemn scene prepare.  
How he frames his eyes, poises each limb,  
Sets the whole body into proper trim. —  
From whence we learn, with no great stretch of art,  
These lines hence comes a ghost, and ha! a start.  
When he appears most perfect, still we find  
Something which jars upon, and hurts the mind.  
Whatever lights upon a part are thrown,  
We see too plainly they are not his own.  
How flame from Nature ever yet he caught;  
Nor knew a feeling which he was not taught;  
How rais'd his trophies on the base of art,  
And conn'd his passions, as he conn'd his part.  
Quin, from afar, lur'd by the scent of fame,  
Stage Leviathan, put in his claim,  
Pill of Betterton and Booth. Alone,  
Lien he walk'd, and deem'd the chair his own.

For how should moderns, mushrooms of the day,  
Who ne'er those masters knew, know how to play?  
Grey-bearded vet'rans, who, with partial tongue,  
Extol the times when they themselves were young,  
Who, having lost all relish for the stage,  
See not their own defects, but lash the age,  
Receiv'd with joyful murmurs of applause,  
Their darling chief, and lin'd his fav'rite cause.

Far be it from the candid Muse to tread  
Insulting o'er the ashes of the dead,  
But, just to living merit, she maintains,  
And dares the test, whilst Garrick's genius reigns;  
Ancients in vain endeavour to excel,  
Happily prais'd, if they could act as well.  
But though prescription's force we disallow,  
Nor to antiquity submissive bow;  
Though we deny imaginary grace,  
Founded on accidents of time and place;  
Yet real worth of ev'ry growth shall bear  
Due praise, nor must we, Quin, forget thee there.

His words bore sterling weight, nervous and  
strong,

In many tides of sense they roll'd along.  
Happy in art, he chiefly had pretence  
To keep up numbers, yet not forfeit sense.  
No actor ever greater heights could reach  
In all the labour'd artifice of speech.

Speech! Is that all? — And shall an actor found  
An universal fame on partial ground?  
Parrots themselves speak properly by rote,  
And, in six months, my dog shall howl by note.  
I laugh at those, who, when the stage they tread,  
Neglect the heart, to compliment the head;  
With strict propriety their cares confin'd  
To weigh out words, while passion halts behind.  
To syllable-dissectors they appeal,  
Allow them accent, cadence, — fools may feel;  
But, spite of all the criticising elves,  
Those who would make us feel, must feel themselves.

His eyes, in gloomy socket taught to roll,  
Proclaim'd the sullen habit of his soul.  
Heavy and phlegmatic he trod the stage,  
Too proud for tenderness, too dull for rage.  
When Hector's lovely widow shines in tears,  
Or Rowe's gay rake dependant virtue jeers,  
With the same cast of features he is seen  
To chide the libertine, and court the queen.  
From the same scene, which without passion flows,  
With just desert his reputation rose;  
Nor less he pleas'd, when, on some surly plan,  
He was, at once, the actor and the man.

In Brute he shone unequal'd: all agree  
Garrick's not half so great a brute as he.  
When Cato's labour'd scenes are brought to view,  
With equal praise the actor labour'd too;  
For still you'll find, trace passions to their root,  
Small diff'rence 'twixt the stoic and the brute.  
In fancied scenes, as in life's real plan,  
He could not, for a moment, sink the man.  
In whate'er cast his character was laid,  
Self still, like oil, upon the surface play'd.  
Nature, in spite of all his skill, crept in:  
Horatio, Dorax, Falstaff, — still 't was Quin.

Next follows Sheridan — a doubtful name,  
As yet unsettled in the rank of Fame.  
This, fondly lavish in his praises grown,  
Gives him all merit; that allows him none.  
Between them both we'll steer the middle course,  
Nor, loving praise, rob Judgment of her force.



Just his conceptions, natural and great :  
 His feelings strong, his words enforc'd with weight.  
 Was speech-fam'd Quin himself to hear him speak,  
 Envy would drive the colour from his cheek :  
 But step-dame Nature, niggard of her grace,  
 Deny'd the social pow'rs of voice and face.  
 Fix'd in one frame of features, glare of eye,  
 Passions, like chaos, in confusion lie :  
 In vain the wonders of his skill are try'd  
 To form distinctions Nature hath deny'd.  
 His voice no touch of harmony admits,  
 Irregularly deep and shrill by fits :  
 The two extremes appear like man and wife,  
 Coupled together for the sake of strife.

His action 's always strong, but sometimes such,  
 That candour must declare he acts too much.  
 Why must impatience fall three paces back ?  
 Why paces three return to the attack ?  
 Why is the right leg too forbid to stir,  
 Unless in motion semicircular ?  
 Why must the hero with the Nailor vie,  
 And hurl the close-clench'd fist at nose or eye ?  
 In royal John, with Philip angry grown,  
 I thought he would have knock'd poor Davies  
 down.

Inhuman tyrant ! was it not a shame,  
 To fright a king so harmless and so tame ?  
 But, spite of all defects, his glories rise ;  
 And Art, by Judgment form'd, with Nature vies :  
 Behold him sound the depth of Hubert's soul,  
 Whilst in his own contending passions roll ;  
 View the whole scene, with critic judgment scan,  
 And then deny him merit if you can.  
 Where he falls short, 't is Nature's fault alone ;  
 Where he succeeds, the merit 's all his own.

Last Garrick came. — Behind him throng a train  
 Of snarling critics, ignorant as vain.

One finds out, — " He 's of stature somewhat  
 low —

Your hero always should be tall, you know. —  
 True nat'ral greatness all consists in height."  
 Produce your voucher, Critic. — " Sergeant Kite."

Another can't forgive the paltry arts  
 By which he makes his way to shallow hearts ;  
 Mere pieces of finesse, traps for applause —  
 " Avaunt, unnat'ral start, affected pause."

For me, by Nature form'd to judge with phlegm,  
 I can't acquit by wholesale, nor condemn.  
 The best things carried to excess are wrong :  
 The start may be too frequent, pause too long ;

But, only us'd in proper time and place,  
 Severest judgment must allow them grace.

If bunglers, form'd on Imitation's plan,  
 Just in the way that monkies mimic man,  
 Their copied scene with mangled arts disgrace,  
 And pause and start with the same vacant face ;  
 We join the critic laugh ; those tricks we scorn,  
 Which spoil the scenes they mean them to adorn.  
 But when, from Nature's pure and genuine source,  
 These strokes of acting flow with gen'rous force,  
 When in the features all the soul 's pourtray'd,  
 And passions, such as Garrick's, are display'd,  
 To me they seem from quickest feelings caught :  
 Each start is Nature ; and each pause is Thought.

When Reason yields to Passion's wild alarms,  
 And the whole state of man is up in arms ;  
 What but a critic could condemn the play'r,  
 For pausing here, when Cool-Sense pauses there ?  
 Whilst, working from the heart, the fire I trace,  
 And mark it strongly flaming to the face ;  
 Whilst, in each sound, I hear the very man ;  
 I can't catch words, and pity those who can.

Let wits, like spiders, from the tortur'd brain,  
 Fine-draw the critic-web with curious pain :  
 The gods, — a kindness I with thanks must pay, —  
 Have form'd me of a coarser kind of clay ;  
 Not stung with envy, nor with pain diseas'd,  
 A poor dull creature, still with Nature pleas'd ;  
 Hence to thy praises, Garrick, I agree,  
 And, pleas'd with Nature, must be pleas'd with thee.

Now I might tell, how silence reign'd throughout  
 And deep attention hush'd the rabble rout :  
 How ev'ry claimant, tortur'd with desire,  
 Was pale as ashes, or as red as fire :  
 But, loose to fame, the Muse more simply acts,  
 Rejects all flourish, and relates mere facts.

The judges, as the several parties came, [claim  
 With temper heard, with judgment weigh'd and  
 And, in their sentence happily agreed,  
 In name of both, great Shakspeare thus decreed.

" If manly sense ; if Nature link'd with Art ;  
 If thorough knowledge of the human heart ;  
 If pow'rs of acting vast and unconfin'd ;  
 If fewest faults with greatest beauties join'd ;  
 If strong expression, and strange pow'rs which lie  
 Within the magic circle of the eye ;  
 If feelings which few hearts, like his, can know,  
 And which no face so well as his can show,  
 Deserve the preference — Garrick, take the chair :  
 Nor quit it — till thou place an equal there."

## EDWARD YOUNG.

EDWARD YOUNG, a poet of considerable celebrity, was the only son of Dr. Edward Young, fellow of Winchester College, and rector of Upham, Hampshire. He was born at his father's living, in 1684, and was educated at Winchester school, whence he was removed to New College, and afterwards to Corpus Christi College, Oxford. By the favour of Archbishop Tenison he obtained a law-fellowship at All-Souls. At this time his chief pursuit appears to have been poetry; and it is little to his credit, with respect to his choice of patrons, that he was sought through all the political changes of the time. Tragedy was one of his favourite pursuits, in which his "Revenge," dedicated in 1721 to the Duke of Wharton, was regarded as his principal effort. Many other performances, however, took their turn, of which the most noted at his time were his "Paraphrase on Part of the book of Job;" and "The Love of Fame, or the Universal Passion."

Young, now in his forty-fourth year, having given up his prospects as a layman, took orders, and was nominated one of the Royal Chaplains. He published some prose works as the fruits of his law profession, of which were, "The True Estimate of Human Life," representing only its dark side; and "An Apology for Princes, or the Reverence due to Government," a sermon, well suited to a court chaplain. In 1730 he was presented, by his college, to the rectory of Welwyn, in Hertfordshire; and in the following year he married Lady Elizabeth Lee, widow of Colonel Lee, and daughter of the Earl of Lichfield. This lady he lost in 1741, after she had borne him one son. Other affecting family losses occurred about that period, and aggravated his disposition to melancholy; and it was in this year that he commenced his famous poem,

the "Night Thoughts." This production is truly original in design and execution: it imitates none, and has no imitators. Its spirit is, indeed, gloomy and severe, and its theology awful and overwhelming. It seems designed to pluck up by the roots every consolation for human evils, except that founded on the scheme of Christianity which the writer adopted; yet it presents reflections which are inculcated with a force of language, and sublimity of imagination, almost unparalleled. It abounds with the faults characteristic of the writer, and is spun out to a tedious length, that of nine books; but if not often read through, it will never sink into neglect. It was evidently the favourite work of the author, who ever after wished to be known as the composer of the "Night Thoughts." The numerous editions of the work sufficiently prove the hold which it has taken of the public mind.

The lyric attempts of Young were singularly unfortunate, not one of his pieces of that class having a claim for perusal; and, indeed, many of his other poetical writings display inequalities, and defects of taste and judgment, very extraordinary for a writer of his rank. In an edition of his works, published during his life, in four vols. 8vo., he himself excluded several compositions, which he thought of inferior merit, and expunged many dedications, of which he was doubtless ashamed. A letter to him, from Archbishop Secker, proves, however, that at a late period of life he had not ceased to solicit preferment. He latterly fell under domestic sway, and was entirely subdued to the controul of a housekeeper. Young continued to exist till April 1765, when he expired in his 84th year.

### A PARAPHRASE

ON PART OF

### THE BOOK OF JOB.

THREE happy Job long liv'd in regal state,  
For saw the sumptuous East a prince so great;  
Whose worldly stores in such abundance flow'd,  
Whose heart with such exalted virtue glow'd.  
At length misfortunes take their turn to reign,  
And ills on ills succeed! a dreadful train!  
What now but deaths, and poverty, and wrong,  
The sword wide-wasting, the reproachful tongue,

And spotted plagues, that mark'd his limbs all o'er  
So thick with pains, they wanted room for more!  
A change so sad what mortal here could bear?  
Exhausted woe had left him nought to fear;  
But gave him all to grief. Low earth he press'd,  
Wept in the dust, and sorely smote his breast.  
His friends around the deep affliction mourn'd,  
Felt all his pangs, and groan for groan return'd;  
In anguish of their hearts their mantles rent,  
And seven long days in solemn silence spent!  
A debt of reverence to distress so great!  
Then Jos contain'd no more; but curs'd his fate.  
His day of birth, its inauspicious light,  
He wishes sunk in shades of endless night,

And blotted from the year ; nor fears to crave  
 Death, instant death ; impatient for the grave,  
 That seat of peace, that mansion of repose,  
 Where rest and mortals are no longer foes ;  
 Where counsellors are hush'd, and mighty kings  
 (Oh happy turn !) no more are wretched things.

His words were daring, and displeas'd his friends ;  
 His conduct they reprove, and he defends ;  
 And now they kindled into warm debate,  
 And sentiments oppos'd with equal heat ;  
 Fix'd in opinion, both refuse to yield,  
 And summon all their reason to the field :  
 So high at length their arguments were wrought,  
 They reach'd the last extent of human thought :  
 A pause ensued — When, lo ! Heaven interpos'd,  
 And awfully the long contention clos'd.  
 Full o'er their heads, with terrible surprise,  
 A sudden whirlwind blacken'd all the skies :  
 (They saw, and trembled !) from the darkness broke  
 A dreadful voice, and thus th' Almighty spoke :

“ Who gives his tongue a loose so bold and vain,  
 Censures my conduct, and reproveth my reign ;  
 Lifts up his thought against me from the dust,  
 And tells the World's Creator what is just ?  
 Of late so brave, now lift a dauntless eye,  
 Face my demand, and give it a reply : —  
 Where didst thou dwell at Nature's early birth ?  
 Who laid foundations for the spacious Earth ?  
 Who on its surface did extend the line,  
 Its form determine, and its bulk confine ?  
 Who fix'd the corner-stone ? What hand, declare,  
 Hung it on nought, and fasten'd it on air ;  
 When the bright morning stars in concert sung,  
 When Heaven's high arch with loud hosannahs  
 rung,

When shouting sons of God the triumph crown'd,  
 And the wide concave thunder'd with the sound ?  
 Earth's numerous kingdoms, hast thou view'd them  
 all ?

And can thy span of knowledge grasp the ball ?  
 Who heav'd the mountain, which sublimely stands,  
 And casts its shadow into distant lands ?

“ Who, stretching forth his sceptre o'er the deep,  
 Can that wide world in due subjection keep ?  
 I broke the globe, I scoop'd its hollow side,  
 And did a basin for the floods provide ;  
 I chain'd them with my word ; the boiling sea,  
 Work'd up in tempests, hears my great decree ;  
 ' Thus far, thy floating tide shall be convey'd ;  
 And here, O main, be thy proud billows stay'd.' ”

“ Hast thou explor'd the secrets of the deep,  
 Where, shut from use, unnumber'd treasures sleep ?  
 Where, down a thousand fathoms from the day,  
 Springs the great fountain, mother of the sea ?  
 Those gloomy paths did thy bold foot e'er tread,  
 Whole worlds of waters rolling o'er thy head ?

“ Hath the cleft centre open'd wide to thee ?  
 Death's inmost chambers didst thou ever see ?  
 E'er knock at his tremendous gate, and wade  
 To the black portal through th' incumbent shade ?  
 Deep are those shades ; but shades still deeper hide  
 My counsels from the ken of human pride.

“ Where dwells the light ? In what refulgent  
 dome ?

And where has darkness made her dismal home ?  
 Thou know'st, no doubt, since thy large heart is  
 fraught

With ripen'd wisdom, through long ages brought ;  
 Since Nature was call'd forth when thou wast by,  
 And into being rose beneath thine eye !

“ Are mists begotten ? Who their father knew !  
 From whom descend the pearly drops of dew ?  
 To bind the stream by night, what hand can boast,  
 Or whiten morning with the hoary frost ?  
 Whose powerful breath, from northern regions blown,  
 Touches the sea, and turns it into stone :  
 A sudden desert spreads o'er realms defac'd,  
 And lays one half of the creation waste ? [see

“ Thou know'st me not ; thy blindness cannot  
 How vast a distance parts thy God from thee.  
 Canst thou in whirlwinds mount aloft ? Canst thou  
 In clouds and darkness wrap thy awful brow ?  
 And, when day triumphs in meridian light,  
 Put forth thy hand, and shade the world with night ?

“ Who launch'd the clouds in air, and bid them  
 roll

Suspended seas aloft, from pole to pole ?  
 Who can refresh the burning sandy plain,  
 And quench the summer with a waste of rain ?  
 Who, in rough deserts far from human toil,  
 Made rocks bring forth, and desolation smile ?  
 There blooms the rose, where human face ne'er shone,  
 And spreads its beauties to the Sun alone.

“ To check the shower, who lifts his hand on high,  
 And shuts the sluices of th' exhausted sky,  
 When Earth no longer mourns her gaping veins,  
 Her naked mountains, and her russet plains ;  
 But, new in life, a cheerful prospect yields  
 Of shining rivers, and of verdant fields ;  
 When groves and forests lavish all their bloom,  
 And Earth and Heaven are fill'd with rich perfume !

“ Hast thou e'er scal'd my wintry skies, and seen  
 Of hail and snows my northern magazine ?  
 These the dread treasures of mine anger are,  
 My funds of vengeance for the day of war,  
 When clouds rain death, and storms at my com-  
 mand

Rage through the world, or waste a guilty land.

“ Who taught the rapid winds to fly so fast,  
 Or shakes the centre with his eastern blast ?  
 Who from the skies can a whole deluge pour ?  
 Who strikes through Nature with the solemn roar  
 Of dreadful thunder, points it where to fall,  
 And in fierce lightning wraps the flying ball ?  
 Not he who trembles at the darted fires,  
 Falls at the sound, and in the flash expires.

“ Who drew the comet out to such a size,  
 And pour'd his flaming train o'er half the skies ?  
 Did thy resentment hang him out ? Does he  
 Glare on the nation, and denounce, from thee ?

“ Who on low Earth can moderate the rein,  
 That guides the stars along th' ethereal plain ?  
 Appoint their seasons, and direct their course,  
 Their lustre brighten, and supply their force ?  
 Canst thou the skies' benevolence restrain,  
 And cause the Pleiades to shine in vain ?  
 Or, when Orion sparkles from his sphere,  
 Thaw the cold season, and unbind the year ?  
 Bid Mazzaroth his destin'd station know,  
 And teach the bright Arcturus where to glow ?  
 Mine is the night, with all her stars ; I pour  
 Myriads, and myriads I reserve in store. [born

“ Dost thou pronounce where day-light shall be  
 And draw the purple curtain of the morn ;  
 Awake the Sun, and bid him come away,  
 And glad thy world with his obsequious ray ?  
 Hast thou, enthron'd in flaming glory, driven  
 Triumphant round the spacious ring of Heav'n's ?  
 That pomp of light, what hand so far displays,  
 That distant Earth lies basking in the beam ?

"Who did the *soul* with her rich powers invest,  
 ad light up reason in the human breast?  
 shine, with fresh increase of lustre bright,  
 hen stars and Sun are set in endless night?  
 these my various questions make reply."  
 'Almighty spoke; and, speaking, shook the sky.  
 What then, Chaldean sire, was thy surprise!  
 us thou, with trembling heart and down-cast

eyes:—

Once and again, which I in groans deplore,  
 y tongue has err'd; but shall presume no more.  
 y voice is in eternal silence bound,  
 id all my soul falls prostrate to the ground."  
 He ceas'd: when, lo, again th' Almighty spoke;  
 e same dread voice from the black whirlwind

broke.

"Can that arm measure with an arm divine?  
 id canst thou thunder with a voice like mine?  
 in the hollow of thy hand contain  
 e bulk of waters, the wide-spreading main,  
 hen, mad with tempests, all the billows rise  
 all their rage, and dash the distant skies?"

"Come forth, in beauty's excellence array'd;  
 id be the grandeur of thy power display'd;  
 it on omnipotence, and, frowning, make  
 e spacious round of the creation shake;  
 spatch thy vengeance, bid it overthrow  
 umphant vice, lay lofty tyrants low,  
 id crumble them to dust. When this is done,

grant thy safety lodg'd in thee alone;  
 'thee thou art, and mayst undaunted stand  
 hind the buckler of thine own right-hand.

"Fond man! the vision of a moment made!  
 eam of a dream! and shadow of a shade!  
 hat worlds hast thou produc'd, what creatures  
 fram'd;

hat insects cherish'd, that thy God is blam'd?  
 hen pain'd with hunger, the wild raven's brood  
 hen call on God, importunate for food:  
 ho hears their cry, who grants their hoarse request,  
 id stills the clamour of the craving nest?"

"Who in the stupid ostrich has subdued  
 parent's care, and fond inquietude?  
 hile far she flies, her scatter'd eggs are found,  
 ithout an owner, on the sandy ground;

st out on fortune, they at mercy lie,  
 id borrow life from an indulgent sky:

lopt by the Sun, in blaze of day,  
 ey ripen under his prolific ray.

mindful she, that some unhappy tread,  
 ay crush her young in their neglected bed.  
 hat time she skims along the field with speed,  
 e scorns the rider, and pursuing steed.

"How rich the peacock! what bright glories run  
 om plume to plume, and vary in the Sun!

e proudly spreads them to the golden ray,  
 ives all his colours, and adorns the day;  
 ith conscious state the spacious round displays,  
 nd slowly moves amid the waving blaze.

"Who taught the hawk to find, in seasons wise,  
 etpetual summer, and a change of skies?"

hen clouds deform the year, she mounts the wind,  
 oots to the south, nor fears the storm behind;  
 he Sun returning, she returns again,  
 ives in his beams, and leaves ill days to men.

"Though strong the hawk, though practis'd well  
 to fly,

n eagle drops her in a lower sky;  
 n eagle, when, deserting human sight,  
 e seeks the Sun in her unwearied flight:

Did thy command her yellow pinion lift  
 So high in air, and set her on the cliff,  
 Where far above *thy* world she dwells alone,  
 And proudly makes the strength of rocks her own;  
 Thence wide o'er Nature takes her dread survey,  
 And with a glance predestinates her prey?  
 She feasts her young with blood; and, hovering o'er  
 Th' unslaughter'd host, enjoys the *promis'd* gore.

"Know'st thou how many moons, by me assign'd,  
 Roll o'er the mountain goat, and forest hind,  
 While pregnant they a mother's load sustain?  
 They bend in anguish, and cast forth their pain.  
 Hale are their young, from human frailties freed;  
 Walk unsustain'd, and unassisted feed;  
 They live at once; forsake the dam's warm side;  
 Take the wide world, with Nature for their guide;  
 Bound o'er the lawn, or seek the distant glade;  
 And find a home in each delightful shade. [me,

"Will the tall reem, which knows no Lord but  
 Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee?

Submit his unworn shoulder to the yoke,  
 Break the stiff clod, and o'er thy furrow smoke?  
 Since great his strength, go trust him, void of care;  
 Lay on his neck the toil of all the year;  
 Bid him bring home the seasons to thy doors,  
 And cast his load among thy gather'd stores.

"Didst thou from service the wild ass discharge,  
 And break his bonds, and bid him live at large,  
 Through the wide waste, his ample mansion, roam,  
 And lose himself in his unbounded home?  
 By Nature's hand magnificently fed,  
 His meal is on the range of mountains spread;  
 As in pure air aloft he bounds along,  
 He sees in distant smoke the city throng;  
 Conscious of freedom, scorns the smother'd train,  
 The threatening driver, and the servile rein.

"Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest  
 With thunder his robust distended chest?

No sense of fear his dauntless soul allays;  
 'Tis dreadful to behold his nostrils blaze;  
 To paw the vale he proudly takes delight,  
 And triumphs in the fullness of his might;  
 High rais'd he snuffs the battle from afar,  
 And burns to plunge amid the raging war;  
 And mocks at death, and throws his foam around,  
 And in a storm of fury shakes the ground.  
 How does his firm, his rising heart advance  
 Full on the brandish'd sword, and shaken lance:  
 While his fix'd eye-balls meet the dazzling shield,  
 Gaze, and return the lightning of the field!  
 He sinks the sense of pain in generous pride,  
 Nor feels the shaft that trembles in his side;  
 But neighs to the shrill trumpet's dreadful blast  
 Till death; and when he groans, he groans his last.

"But, fiercer still, the lordly lion stalks,  
 Grimly majestic in his lonely walks;  
 When round he glares, all living creatures fly;  
 He clears the desert with his rolling eye.  
 Say, mortal, does he rouse at thy command,  
 And roar to thee, and live upon thy hand?  
 Doest thou for him in forests bend thy bow,  
 And to his gloomy den the morsel throw,  
 Where bent on death lie hid his tawny brood,  
 And, couch'd in dreadful ambush, pant for blood;  
 Or, stretch'd on broken limbs, consume the day,  
 In darkness wrapt, and slumber o'er their prey?  
 By the pale Moon they take their destin'd round,  
 And lash their sides, and furious tear the ground.  
 Now shrieks and dying groans the desert fill;  
 They rage, they rend; their ravenous jaws distil

With crimson foam ; and, when the banquet 's o'er,  
They stride away, and paint their steps with gore ;  
In flight alone the shepherd puts his trust,  
And shudders at the talon in the dust.

" Mild is my behemoth, though large his frame ;  
Smooth is his temper, and repress his flame,  
While unprovok'd. This native of the flood  
Lifts his broad foot, and puts ashore for food ;  
Earth sinks beneath him, as he moves along  
To seek the herbs, and mingle with the throng.  
See with what strength his harden'd loins are bound,  
All over proof and shut against a wound.  
How like a mountain cedar moves his tail !  
Nor can his complicated sinews fail.  
Built high and wide, his solid bones surpass  
The bars of steel ; his ribs are ribs of brass ;  
His port majestic and his armed jaw  
Give the wide forest, and the mountain, law.  
The mountains feed him ; there the beasts admire  
The mighty stranger, and in dread retire ;  
At length his greatness nearer they survey,  
Graze in his shadow, and his eye obey.  
The fens and marshes are his cool retreat,  
His noontide shelter from the burning heat ;  
Their sedge bosoms his wide couch are made,  
And groves of willows give him all their shade.

" His eye drinks Jordan up, when fir'd with drought

He trusts to turn its current down his throat ;  
In lessen'd waves it creeps along the plain :  
He sinks a river, and he thirsts again.

" Go to the Nile, and, from its fruitful side,  
Cast forth thy line into the swelling tide :  
With slender hair leviathan command,  
And stretch his vastness on the loaded strand.  
Will he become thy servant ? Will he own  
Thy lordly nod, and tremble at thy frown ?  
Or with his sport amuse thy leisure day,  
And, bound in silk, with thy soft maidens play ?

" Shall pompous banquets swell with such a prize ?  
And the bowl journey round his ample side ?  
Or the debating merchants share the prey,  
And various limbs to various marts convey ?  
Through his firm skull what steel its way can win ?  
What forceful engine can subdue his skin ?  
Fly far, and live ; tempt not his matchless might :  
The bravest shrink to cowards in his sight ;  
The rashest dare not rouse him up : Who then  
Shall turn on me, among the sons of men ?

" Am I a debtor ? Hast thou ever heard  
Whence come the gifts that are on me conferr'd ?  
My lavish fruit a thousand valleys fills,  
And mine the herds that graze a thousand hills :  
Earth, sea, and air, all Nature is my own ;  
And stars and Sun are dust beneath my throne.  
And dar'st thou with the World's great Father vie,  
Thou, who dost tremble at my creature's eye ?

" At full my large leviathan shall rise,  
Boast all his strength, and spread his wondrous size.  
Who, great in arms, e'er stripp'd his shining mail,  
Or crown'd his triumph with a single scale ?  
Whose heart sustains him to draw near ? Behold,  
Destruction yawns ; his spacious jaws unfold,  
And marshall'd round the wide expanse, disclose  
Teeth edg'd with death, and crowding rows on rows :  
What hideous fangs on either side arise !  
And what a deep abyss between them lies !  
Meté with thy lance, and with thy plummet sound,  
The one how long, the other how profound.

His bulk is charg'd with such a furious soul,  
That clouds of smoke from his spread nostrils roll,  
As from a furnace ; and, when rous'd his ire,  
Fate issues from his jaws in streams of fire.  
The rage of tempests, and the roar of seas,  
Thy terror, this thy great superior please ;  
Strength on his ample shoulder sits in state ;  
His well-join'd limbs are dreadfully complete ;  
His flakes of solid flesh are slow to part ;  
As steel his nerves ; as adamant his heart.

" When, late awak'd, he rears him from the flood  
And, stretching forth his stature to the clouds,  
Writhes in the Sun aloft his scaly height,  
And strikes the distant hills with transient light,  
Far round are fatal damps of terror spread,  
The mighty fear, nor blush to own their dread.

" Large is his front ; and, when his burnish'd  
eyes

Lift their broad lids, the morning seems to rise.

" In vain may death in various shapes invade,  
The swift-wing'd arrow, the descending blade ;  
His naked breast their impotence defies ;  
The dart rebounds, the brittle falchion flies.  
Shut in himself, the war without he hears,  
Safe in the tempest of their rattling spears ;  
The cumber'd strand their wasted volleys strow ;  
His sport, the rage and labour of the foe.

" His pastimes like a cauldron boil the flood,  
And blacken ocean with the rising mud ;  
The billows feel him, as he works his way ;  
His hoary footsteps shine along the sea ;  
The foam high-wrought with white divides the green,  
And distant sailors point where Death has been.

" His like Earth bears not on her spacious face ;  
Alone in Nature stands his dauntless race,  
For utter ignorance of fear renown'd,  
In wrath he rolls his baleful eye around ;  
Makes every swoln, disdainful heart subside,  
And holds dominion o'er the sons of pride."  
Then the Chaldean eas'd his labouring breast,  
With full conviction of his crime oppress.

" Thou canst accomplish all things, Lord of  
Might !

And every thought is naked to thy sight.  
But, oh ! thy ways are wonderful, and lie  
Beyond the deepest reach of mortal eye.  
Oft have I heard of thine almighty power ;  
But never saw thee till this dreadful hour.  
O'erwhelm'd with shame, the Lord of Life I see,  
Abhor myself, and give my soul to thee.  
Nor shall my weakness tempt thine anger more :  
Man is not made to question, but adore."

THE COMPLAINT:

OR,

NIGHT-THOUGHTS.

PREFACE.

the occasion of this poem was *real*, not *fictitious*; so the method pursued in it was rather *imposed*, by what spontaneously arose in the author's mind on that occasion, than *meditated* or *designed*; which will appear very probable from the nature of it. For it differs from the common mode of poetry, which is, from long narrations to draw short morals. Here, on the contrary, the narrative is short, and the morality arising from it makes the bulk of the poem. The reason of it is, that the facts mentioned did naturally pour these moral reflections on the thought of the writer.

NIGHT THE FIRST.

ON

LIFE, DEATH, AND IMMORTALITY.

THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR ONSLOW, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

And Nature's sweet restorer, balmy Sleep!  
e, like the world, his ready visit pays  
here fortune smiles; the wretched he forsakes;  
rift on his downy pinion flies from woe,  
ad lights on lids unsullied with a tear.  
From short (as usual) and disturb'd repose,  
wake: How happy they, who wake no more!  
at that were vain, if dreams infest the grave.  
wake, emerging from a sea of dreams  
multituous; where my wreck'd desponding thought,  
rom wave to wave of *fancied* misery,  
t random drove, her helm of reason lost.  
ough now restor'd, 't is only change of pain,  
A bitter change!) severer for severe.  
he Day too short for my distress; and *Night*,  
'en in the *zenith* of her dark domain,  
sunshine to the colour of my fate.  
*Night*, sable goddess! from her *ebon* throne,  
rayless majesty, now stretches forth  
her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.  
lence, how dead! and darkness, how profound!  
or eye, nor listening ear, an object finds;  
reaction sleeps. 'T is, as the general pulse  
f life stood still, and Nature made a pause;  
n awful pause! prophetic of her end.  
nd let her prophecy be soon fulfill'd;  
'ate! drop the curtain; I can lose no more.  
*Silence* and *Darkness*! solemn sisters! twins  
rom ancient *Night*, who nurse the tender thought  
o *reason*, and on *reason* build *resolve*,  
That column of true majesty in man,) assist me: I will thank you in the grave;  
be grave, your kingdom: *there* this frame shall fall  
a victim sacred to your dreary shrine.  
but what are ye? —  
Thou, who didst put to flight  
primeval *Silence*, when the morning stars,  
exulting, shouted o'er the rising ball!  
Thou, whose word from solid *darkness* struck  
that spark, the Sun; strike wisdom from my soul;  
My soul, which flies to thee, her trust, her treasure,  
is misers to their gold, while others rest.  
Through this opaque of *Nature*, and of *soul*,

This double night, transmit one pitying ray,  
To lighten, and to cheer. O lead my mind,  
(A mind that fain would wander from its woe,) lead it through various scenes of *life* and *death*;  
And from each scene, the noblest truths inspire.  
Nor less inspire my *conduct*, than my *song*;  
Teach my best reason, reason; my best will  
Teach rectitude; and fix my firm resolve  
Wisdom to wed, and pay her long arrears:  
Nor let the phial of thy vengeance, pour'd  
On this devoted head, be pour'd in vain.

The bell strikes *one*. We take no note of time  
But from its loss. To give it then a tongue,  
Is wise in man. As if an angel spoke,  
I feel the solemn sound. If heard aright,  
It is the *knell* of my departed hours:  
Where are they? With the years beyond the flood.  
It is the *signal* that demands dispatch;  
How much is to be done? My hopes and fears  
Start up alarm'd, and o'er life's narrow verge  
Look down — On what? a fathomless abyss!  
A dread eternity! how surely *mine*!  
And can eternity belong to me,  
Poor pensioner on the bounties of an hour?

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,  
How complicate, how wonderful, is man!  
How passing wonder He, who made him such!  
Who centered in our make such strange extremes!  
From different natures marvelously mixt,  
*Connection* exquisite of distant worlds!  
Distinguish'd *link* in being's endless chain!  
*Midway* from *nothing* to the *Deity*!  
A beam ethereal, sully'd and absorb'd!  
Though sully'd and dishonour'd, still divine!  
Dim miniature of greatness absolute!  
An heir of glory! a frail child of dust!  
*Helpless* immortal! insect *infinite*!  
A worm! a god! — I tremble at myself,  
And in myself am lost! at home a stranger,  
Thought wanders up and down, surpris'd, aghast,  
And wondering at her *own*: How Reason reels!  
O what a miracle to man is man,  
Triumphantly distress'd! what joy, what dread!  
Alternately transported, and alarm'd!  
What can preserve my life? or what destroy?  
An angel's arm can't snatch me from the grave;  
Legions of angels can't confine me there.

'T is past conjecture; all things rise in proof:  
While o'er my limbs *sleep's* soft dominion spread,  
What though my soul fantastic measures trod  
O'er fairy fields; or mourn'd along the gloom  
Of pathless woods; or, down the craggy steep  
Hurl'd headlong, swam with pain the mantled pool;  
Or scal'd the cliff; or danc'd on hollow winds,  
With antic shapes, wild natives of the brain?  
Her ceaseless flight, though devious, speaks her nature  
Of subtler essence than the trodden clod;  
Active, ærial, towering, unconfin'd,  
Unfetter'd with her gross companion's fall.  
E'en silent night proclaims my soul *immortal*:  
E'en silent night proclaims eternal day.  
For human weal, Heaven husbands all events;  
Dull sleep instructs, nor sport vain dreams in vain.

Why then *their* loss deplore, that are not lost?  
Why wanders wretched thought their tombs around,  
In infidel distress? Are *angels* there?  
Slumbers, rak'd up in dust, ethereal fire?

They live! they greatly live a life on Earth  
Unkindled, unconceiv'd; and from an eye  
Of tenderness let heavenly pity fall

On me, more justly number'd with the dead.  
 This is the desert, *this* the solitude:  
 How populous, how vital, is the grave!  
 This is creation's melancholy vault,  
 The vale funereal, the sad *cypress* gloom;  
 The land of apparitions, empty shades!  
 All, all on Earth, is *shadow*, all beyond  
 Is *substance*; the reverse is folly's creed:  
 How solid all, where change shall be no more!

This is the bud of being, the dim dawn,  
 The twilight of our day, the vestibule:  
 Life's theatre as yet is shut, and Death,  
 Strong Death, alone can heave the massy bar,  
 This gross impediment of clay remove,  
 And make us *embryos* of existence free.  
 From *real* life, but little more remote  
 Is *he*, not yet a candidate for light,  
 The *future* embryo, slumbering in his sire.  
 Embryos we must be, till we burst the shell,  
 Yon ambient azure shell, and spring to life,  
 The life of gods, O transport! and of man.

Yet man, fool man! *here* buries all his thoughts;  
 Inters celestial hopes without one sigh.  
 Prisoner of Earth, and pent beneath the Moon,  
*Here* pinions all his wishes; wing'd by Heaven  
 To fly at infinite; and reach it there,  
 Where *seraphs* gather immortality,  
 On life's fair tree, fast by the throne of God.  
 What golden joys ambrosial clustering glow,  
 In his full beam, and ripen for the just,  
 Where momentary ages are no more! [expire!]  
 Where Time, and Pain, and Chance, and Death  
 And is it in the flight of threescore years,  
 To push eternity from human thought,  
 And smother souls immortal in the dust?  
 A soul immortal, spending all her fires,  
 Wasting her strength in strenuous idleness,  
 Thrown into tumult, raptur'd or alarm'd,  
 At aught this scene can threaten or indulge,  
 Resembles *ocean* into tempest wrought,  
 To waft a feather, or to drown a fly.

Where falls this censure? It o'erwhelms myself;  
 How was my heart incrustured by the world!  
 O how self-fetter'd was my grovelling soul!  
 How, like a worm, was I wrapt round and round  
 In silken thought, which reptile *Fancy* spun,  
 Till darken'd *Reason* lay quite clouded o'er  
 With soft conceit of endless comfort *here*,  
 Nor yet put forth her wings to reach the skies!  
 Night-visions may befriended (as sung above):  
 Our waking dreams are fatal. How I dreamt  
 Of things impossible! (Could sleep do more?)  
 Of joys perpetual in perpetual change!  
 Of stable pleasures on the tossing wave!  
 Eternal sunshine in the storms of life!  
 How richly were my noon-tide trances hung  
 With gorgeous tapestries of pictur'd joys!  
 Joy behind joy, in endless perspective!  
 Till at Death's toll, whose restless iron tongue  
 Calls daily for his millions at a meal,  
 Starting I woke, and found myself undone.  
 Where now my phrenzy's pompous furniture?  
 The *cobweb*'d cottage, with its ragged wall  
 Of mouldering mud, is *royalty* to me!  
 The *spider*'s most attenuated thread  
 Is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie  
 On earthly bliss! it breaks at every breeze.  
 O ye blest scenes of permanent delight!  
 Full, above measure! lasting, beyond bound!  
 A *perpetuity* of bliss is bliss.

Could you, so rich in rapture, fear an end,  
 That ghastly thought would drink up all your joy,  
 And quite unparadise the realms of light.  
 Safe are you lodg'd above these rolling spheres;  
 The baleful influence of whose giddy dance  
 Sheds sad vicissitude on all beneath.  
*Here* teems with revolutions every hour;  
 And rarely for the better; or the *best*,  
 More mortal than the *common* births of fate.  
 Each *moment* has its sickle, emulous  
 Of *Time*'s enormous scythe, whose ample sweep  
 Strikes *empires* from the root; each *moment* plays  
 His little weapon in the narrower sphere  
 Of sweet *domestic* comfort, and cuts down  
 The fairest bloom of sublunary bliss.

Bliss! sublunary bliss! — proud words, and vain  
 Implicit treason to divine decree!

A bold invasion of the rights of Heaven!  
 I clasp'd the phantoms, and I found them air.  
 O had I weigh'd it ere my fond embrace!  
 What darts of agony had miss'd my heart!

Death! great proprietor of all! 't is thine  
 To tread out empire, and to quench the stars.  
 The Sun himself by thy permission shines;  
 And, one day, thou shalt pluck him from his sphere.  
 Amid such mighty plunder, why exhaust  
 Thy *partial* quiver on a mark so mean?  
 Why thy *peculiar* rancour wreak'd on me?  
 Insatiate archer! could not one suffice?  
 Thy shaft flew *thrice*; and *thrice* my peace was slain;  
 And thrice, ere thrice yon Moon had fill'd her horn.  
 O Cynthia! why so pale? Dost thou lament  
 Thy wretched neighbour? Grieve to see thy whied  
 Of ceaseless change outwhirl'd in human life?  
 How wanes my *borrow'd* bliss! from *fortune*'s smile  
 Precarious courtesy! not *virtue*'s sure,  
 Self-given, *solar* ray of sound delight.

In every vary'd posture, place, and hour,  
 How widow'd every thought of every joy!  
 Thought, busy thought! too busy for my peace!  
 Through the dark postern of time long elaps'd,  
 Led softly, by the stillness of the night,  
 Led, like a murderer, (and such it proves!)  
 Strays (wretched rover!) o'er the pleasing past;  
 In quest of wretchedness perversely strays;  
 And finds all desert now; and meets the ghosts  
 Of my departed joys; a numerous train!  
 I rue the riches of my former fate;  
 Sweet comfort's blasted clusters I lament;  
 I tremble at the blessings once so dear;  
 And every pleasure pains me to the heart.

Yet why *complain*? or why complain for me?  
 Hangs out the Sun his lustre but for me,  
 The single man? Are angels all beside?  
 I mourn for millions: 't is the common lot;  
 In *this* shape, or in *that*, has Fate entail'd  
 The mother's throes on all of woman born,  
 Not more the children, than sure heirs, of pain.  
 War, Famine, Pest, Volcano, Storm, and Fire,  
 Intestine broils, *Oppression*, with her heart  
 Wrapt up in triple brass, besiege mankind.  
 God's image disinherited of day,  
*Here*, plung'd in mines, forgets a Sun was made.  
*There*, beings deathless as their haughty lord,  
 Are hammer'd to the galling oar for life;  
 And plow the winter's wave, and reap despair.  
*Some*, for hard masters, broken under arms,  
 In battle left away, with half their limbs,  
 Beg bitter bread through realms their valour mov'd.  
 If so the tyrant, or his minion, doom.

ne, and incurable *Disease*, (fell pair !)  
 hopeless multitudes remorseless seize  
 once ; and make a refuge of the grave.  
 w groaning *hospitals* eject their dead !  
 at numbers groan for sad admission there !  
 at numbers, once in *Fortune's* lap high-fed,  
 icit the cold hand of *Charity* !  
 shock us more, solicit it in vain !  
 silken sons of pleasure ! since in pains  
 a rue more modish visits, visit *here*,  
 d breathe from your debauch : *give*, and reduce  
*Feit's* dominion o'er you : but so great  
 ur impudence, you blush at what is right.  
 lappy ! did sorrow seize on *such* alone.  
 ; *prudence* can defend, or *virtue* save ;  
 ease invades the chastest temperance ;  
 d punishment the guiltless ; and alarm,  
 ough thickest shades, pursues the fond of peace.  
 n's caution often into danger turns ;  
 d his guard, falling, crushes him to death.  
 d *happiness* itself makes good her name ;  
 r very wishes give us not our wish.  
 w distant oft the thing we doat on most,  
 m that for which we doat, *felicity* !  
 : *smoothest* course of *Nature* has its pains !  
 d *traest* friends, through error, wound our rest.  
 out misfortune, what calamities !  
 d what hostilities, without a foe !  
 : are foes wanting to the best on Earth.  
 endless is the list of human ills,  
 d sighs might sooner fail, than cause to sigh.  
 A part how small of the terraqueous globe  
 enanted by man ! the rest a *waste*,  
 cks, deserts, frozen seas, and burning sands ;  
 d haunts of monsters, poisons, stings, and death.  
 h is Earth's melancholy map ! but, far  
 re sad ! this Earth is a true map of *man*.  
 ounded are its haughty lord's *delights*  
*troe's* wide empire ; where deep *troubles* toss,  
 d *sorrow's* howl, envenom'd *passions* bite,  
 venous *calamities* our vitals seize,  
 d threatening *fate* wide opens to devour.  
 What then am I, who sorrow for *myself* !  
 age, in infancy, from others' aid  
 all our hope ; to teach us to be *kind*.  
 ut, *Nature's first*, last lesson to mankind :  
 e selfish heart deserves the pain it feels.  
 re generous sorrow, while it sinks, exalts ;  
 d conscious virtue mitigates the pang.  
 r virtue, more than *prudence*, bids me give  
 oln thought a *second* channel ; who divide,  
 ey weaken too, the torrent of their grief.  
 hen, O *World* ! thy much indebted tear :  
 w sad a sight is human happiness,  
 those whose thought can pierce beyond an hour !  
 hou ! whate'er thou art, whose heart exults !  
 ouldst thou I should congratulate thy fate ? [me.  
 now thou wouldst ; thy pride demands it from  
 t thy pride pardon, what thy nature needs,  
 e salutary censure of a friend.  
 ou happy *wretch* ! by blindness thou art blest ;  
 dotage dandled to perpetual smiles.  
 ow, *smiler* ! at thy peril art thou pleas'd !  
 y pleasure is the promise of thy pain.  
*fortune*, like a creditor severe,  
 t rises in demand for her delay ;  
 e makes a scourge of past prosperity,  
 sting thee more, and double thy distress.  
 Lorenzo, *Fortune* makes her court to thee,  
 y fond heart dances, while the *Siren* sings.

Dear is thy welfare ; think me not unkind ;  
 I would not damp, but to secure thy joys.  
 Think not that *fear* is sacred to the storm :  
 Stand on thy guard against the *smiles* of *Fate*.  
 Is Heaven tremendous in its frowns ? Most sure ;  
 And in its favours formidable too :  
 Its favours here are trials, not rewards ;  
 A call to duty, not discharge from care ;  
 And should alarm us, full as much as woes ;  
 Awake us to their *cause* and *consequence* ;  
 And make us tremble, weigh'd with our desert ;  
 Awe *Nature's* tumult, and chastise her joys,  
 Lest, while we clasp, we kill them ; nay, invert  
 To worse than *simple* misery, their charms.  
*Revolted* joys, like foes in civil war,  
 Like bosom friendships to resentment sour'd,  
 With rage envenom'd rise against our peace.  
 Beware what Earth calls happiness ; beware  
 All joys, but joys that never can expire.  
 Who builds on less than an *immortal* base,  
 Fond as he seems, condemns his joys to death.  
 Mine died with thee, *Philander* ! thy last sigh  
 Dissolv'd the charm ; the disenchanted Earth  
 Lost all her lustre. Where her glittering towers ?  
 Her golden mountains, where ? all darken'd down  
 To naked waste ; a dreary vale of tears ;  
 The great magician's dead ! Thou poor, pale piece  
 Of out-cast earth, in darkness ! what a change  
 From yesterday ! Thy darling hope so near,  
 (Long-labour'd prize ! ) O how ambition flush'd  
 Thy glowing cheek ! Ambition truly great,  
 Of virtuous praise. *Death's* subtle seed within  
 (Sly, treacherous miner ! ) working in the dark,  
 Smil'd at thy well-concerted scheme, and beckon'd  
 The worm to riot on that rose so red,  
 Unfaded ere it fell ; one moment's prey !  
 Man's foresight is *conditionally* wise ;  
 Lorenzo ! wisdom into folly turns  
 Oft, the first instant, its idea fair  
 To labouring thought is born. How dim our eye !  
 The *present* moment terminates our sight ; [next ;  
 Clouds, thick as those on doomsday, drown the  
 We penetrate, we prophesy in vain.  
 Time is dealt out by particles ; and each,  
 Ere mingled with the streaming sands of life,  
 By *Fate's* inviolable oath is sworn  
 Deep silence, " Where eternity begins."  
 By *Nature's* law, what may be, may be *now* ;  
 There's no prerogative in human hours.  
 In human hearts what bolder thought can rise  
 Than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn ?  
 Where is to-morrow ? In another world.  
 For numbers this is certain ; the reverse  
 Is sure to none ; and yet on this *perhaps*,  
 This *peradventure*, infamous for lies,  
 As on a rock of adamant, we build  
 Our mountain hopes, spin out eternal schemes,  
 As we the fatal sisters could out-spin,  
 And, big with life's futurities, expire.  
 Not e'en *Philander* had bespoke his shroud :  
 Nor had he cause ; a warning was deny'd :  
 How many fall as sudden, not as safe !  
 As sudden, though for years admonish'd home.  
 Of human ills the last extreme beware,  
 Beware, Lorenzo ! a *slow sudden* death.  
 How dreadful that deliberate surprise !  
 Be wise to-day ; 't is madness to defer ;  
 Next day the fatal precedent will plead ;  
 Thus on, till wisdom is push'd out of life.  
*Procrastination* is the thief of time ;



Year after year it steals, till all are fled,  
And to the mercies of a moment leaves  
The vast concerns of an eternal scene.  
If not so frequent, would not this be strange?  
That 't is so frequent, *this* is stranger still.

Of man's miraculous mistakes, this bears  
The palm, "That all men are about to live,"  
For ever on the brink of being born.  
All pay themselves the compliment to think  
They one day shall not drivel: and their pride  
On this reversion takes up ready praise;  
At least, their own; their *future* selves applaud;  
How excellent that life they *ne'er* will lead!  
Time lodg'd in their *own* hands is *folly's* vails;  
That lodg'd in *fate's*, to *wisdom* they consign;  
The thing they can't but *purpose*, they *postpone*;  
'T is not in *folly*, not to scorn a fool;  
And scarce in human *wisdom*, to do more.  
All promise is poor dilatory man,  
And that through every stage: when young, indeed,  
In full content we, sometimes, nobly rest,  
Unanxious for *ourselves*; and only wish,  
As duteous sons, our *fathers* were more wise.  
At *thirty* man *suspects* himself a fool;  
*Knows* it at *forty*, and reforms his plan;  
At *fifty* chides his infamous delay,  
Pushes his prudent purpose to *resolve*;  
In all the magnanimity of thought  
Resolves; and re-resolves; then dies the same.

And why? Because he thinks himself immortal.  
All men think all men mortal, but themselves;  
Themselves, when some alarming shock of fate  
Strikes through their wounded hearts the sudden  
dread;

But their hearts wounded, like the wounded air,  
Soon close; where, past the shaft, no trace is  
found.

As from the wing, no scar the sky retains;  
The parted wave no furrow from the keel;  
So dies in human hearts the thoughts of death.  
E'en with the tender tear which Nature sheds  
O'er those we love, we drop it in their grave.  
Can I forget Philander? That were strange!  
O my full heart! — But should I give it vent,  
The longest night, though longer far, would fail,  
And the lark listen to my *midnight* song.

The sprightly lark's shrill matin wakes the morn;  
Grief's sharpest thorn hard pressing on my breast,  
I strive, with wakeful melody, to cheer  
The sullen gloom, sweet Philomel! like thee,  
And call the stars to listen: every star  
Is deaf to mine, enamour'd of thy lay.  
Yet be not vain; there are, who thine excel,  
And charm through distant ages: wrapt in shade,  
Prisoner of darkness! to the silent hours,  
How often I repeat their rage divine,  
To lull my griefs, and steal my heart from woe!  
I roll their raptures, but not catch their fire,  
Dark, though not blind, like thee, Mæonides!  
Or, Milton! thee; ah, could I reach your strain!

Or his, who made Mæonides our own.

Man! too he sung: *immortal* man I sing;  
Oft bursts in song beyond the bounds of life;  
What, now, but immortality can please?  
O had he press'd his theme, pursued the track,  
Which opens out of darkness into day!  
O had he, mounted on his wing of fire,  
Soar'd where I sink, and sung *immortal* man!  
How had it blest mankind, and rescued me!

## NIGHT THE SECOND.

ON

## TIME, DEATH, AND FRIENDSHIP.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF WILMINGTON.

"When the cock crew, he wept" — smote by that  
Which looks on me, on all: that power, who bids  
This midnight sentinel, with clarion shrill,  
Emblem of that which shall awake the dead,  
Rouse souls from slumber, into thoughts of *Heaven*!  
Shall I, too, weep? Where then is fortitude?  
And, fortitude abandon'd, where is man?  
I know the terms on which he sees the light;  
He that is born, is 'listed; life is war;  
Eternal war with woe. Who bears it best,  
Deserves it least. — On *other* themes I 'll dwell  
Lorenzo! let me turn *my* thoughts on thee,  
And *thine*, on themes may profit; profit there  
Where most they need. Themes, too, the growth

Of dear Philander's dust. He *thus*, though dead  
May still befriend — What themes? *Time's* *growth*  
*drowsy* price,

*Death*, *friendship*, and Philander's *final* scene.  
So could I touch these themes, as might obtain  
Thine ear, nor leave thy heart quite disengag'd.  
The good deed would delight me; half impress  
On my dark cloud an Iris; and from grief  
Call glory. — Dost thou mourn Philander's fate?  
I know thou say'st it: Says thy *life* the same?  
He mourns the dead, who lives as they desire.  
Where is that thirst, that avarice of time,  
(O glorious avarice!) thought of death inspires,  
As rumour'd robberies endear our gold?  
O *time*! than gold more sacred; more a loss  
Than lead, to fools; and fools reputed wise.  
What *moment* granted man without account?  
What *years* are squander'd, *wisdom's* debt unpaid!  
Our wealth in days, all due to that discharge.  
Haste, haste, he lies in wait, he 's at the door,  
Insidious *Death*! should his strong hand arrest,  
No composition sets the prisoner free.  
*Eternity's* inexorable chain

Fast binds; and vengeance claims the full arrest.  
How late I shudder'd on the brink! how late  
Life call'd for her last refuge in despair!  
That time is mine, O Mead! to thee I owe;  
Fain would I pay thee with *eternity*.  
But ill my genius answers my desire;  
My sickly song is mortal, past thy cure.  
Accept the will; — that dies not with my strain.

For what calls thy disease, Lorenzo? not  
For *Esculapian*, but for *moral* aid.  
Thou think'st it folly to be wise too soon.  
*Youth* is not rich in *time*, it may be poor;  
Part with it as with money, sparing; pay  
No moment, but in purchase of its worth;  
And what its worth, ask death-beds; they can tell.  
Part with it as with life, reluctant; big  
With holy hope of nobler time to come;  
Time higher aim'd, still nearer the great end  
Of men and angels; virtue more divine.  
Is this our *duty*, *wisdom*, *glory*, *gain*?  
(These Heaven benign in vital union binds)  
And sport we like the natives of the bough,  
When vernal suns inspire? *Amusement* reigns

an's great demand : to trifle, is to live :  
 and is it then a trifle, too, to die ?  
 Thou say'st I preach, Lorenzo ! 't is confess.  
 hat if, for once, I preach thee quite awake ?  
 ho wants amusement in the flame of battle ?  
 it not treason to the soul immortal,  
 er foes in arms, eternity the prize ?  
 ill toys amuse, when medicines cannot cure ?  
 hen spirits ebb, when life's enchanting scenes  
 heir lustre lose, and lessen in our sight,  
 s lands, and cities with their glittering spires,  
 o the poor shatter'd bark, by sudden storm  
 hrown off to sea, and soon to perish there ?  
 ill toys amuse ? No : thrones will then be toys,  
 nd earth and skies seem dust upon the scale.  
 Redeem we time ? — Its loss we dearly buy.  
 hat pleads Lorenzo for his high-priz'd sports ?  
 e pleads *time's* numerous blanks ; he loudly  
 pleads  
 be straw-like trifles on life's common stream.  
 rom whom those blanks and trifles, but from thee ?  
 o blank, no trifle, Nature made, or meant.  
 irtue, or *purpos'd* virtue, still be thine ;  
 his cancels thy complaint at once. *This leaves*  
*act no trifle, and no blank in time.*  
*his* greatens, fills, immortalizes all ;  
*his*, the blest art of turning all to gold ;  
*his* the good heart's prerogative to raise  
 royal tribute from the poorest hours ;  
 nmense revenue ! every moment pays,  
 y nothing more than *purpose* in thy power ;  
 y purpose firm, is equal to the deed :  
 ho does the best his circumstance allows,  
 oes well, acts nobly ; angels could no more.  
 ur outward act indeed admits restraint ;  
 is not in things o'er thought to domineer ;  
 uard well thy thought ; our thoughts are heard in  
 Heaven.  
 On all important *time*, through every age,  
 ough much, and warm, the wise have urg'd ; the  
 man  
 yet unborn, who duly weighs an hour.  
 I've lost a day" — the prince who nobly cried  
 ad been an emperor without his crown ;  
 f Rome ? Say, rather, lord of human race :  
 le spoke, as if deputed by mankind.  
 o should all speak : so *Reason* speaks in all :  
 rom the soft whispers of that God in man,  
 Why fly to folly, why to phrenzy fly,  
 or rescue from the blessing we possess ?  
 ime, the supreme ! — Time is Eternity ;  
 regnant with all eternity can give ;  
 regnant with all that makes archangels smile.  
 ho murders time, he crushes in the birth  
 power ethereal, only *not* ador'd.  
 Ah ! how unjust to Nature and himself,  
 s thoughtless, thankless, inconsistent man !  
 ike children babbling nonsense in their sports,  
 Ve censure Nature for a span too short ;  
 hat span too short, we tax as tedious too ;  
 orture invention, all expedients tire,  
 o lash the lingering moments into speed,  
 nd whirl us (happy riddance !) from ourselves.  
 rt, brainless *Art* ! our furious charioteer  
 For *Nature's* voice unstifled would recall)  
 Drives headlong towards the precipice of death ;  
 Death, most our dread ; death *thus* more dreadful  
 made :  
 What a riddle of absurdity !  
 Leisure is pain ; takes off our chariot-wheels ;

How heavily we drag the load of life !  
 Blest leisure is our curse ; like that of Cain,  
 It makes us wander ; wander Earth around  
 To fly that tyrant, Thought. As Atlas groan'd  
 The world beneath, we groan beneath an hour.  
 We cry for mercy to the next amusement ;  
 The next amusement mortgages our fields ;  
 Slight inconvenience ! Prisons hardly frown,  
 From hateful *Time* if prisons set us free.  
 Yet when *Death* kindly tenders us relief,  
 We call him cruel ; years to moments shrink,  
 Ages to years. The telescope is turn'd.  
 To man's false optics (from his folly false)  
*Time*, in advance, behind him hides his wings,  
 And seems to creep, decrepit with his age ;  
 Behold him, when past by ; what then is seen,  
 But his broad pinions swifter than the winds ?  
 And all mankind, in contradiction strong,  
 Rueful, aghast ! cry out on his career.  
 Leave to thy foes these errors, and these ills ;  
 To Nature just, their cause and cure explore.  
 Not short Heaven's bounty, boundless our expense ;  
 No niggard, Nature ; men are prodigals.  
 We waste, not use our time ; we breathe, not live.  
 Time wasted is existence, us'd is life,  
 And bare existence, man, to live ordain'd,  
 Wrings, and oppresses with enormous weight.  
 And why ? since *Time* was given for use, not waste,  
 Injoin'd to fly ; with tempest, tide, and stars,  
 To keep his speed, nor ever wait for man ;  
*Time's* use was doom'd a pleasure ; waste, a pain ;  
 That man might feel his error, if unseen :  
 And, feeling, fly to labour for his cure ;  
 Not, blundering, split on idleness for ease.  
 Life's cares are comforts ; such by Heaven design'd ;  
 He that has none, must make them, or be wretched.  
 Cares are employments, and without employ  
 The soul is on a rack ; the rack of rest,  
 To souls most adverse ; action all their joy.  
 Here then, the riddle, mark'd above, unfolds ;  
 Then time turns torment, when man turns a fool.  
 We rave, we wrestle, with great *Nature's* plan ;  
 We thwart the Deity ; and 't is decreed,  
 Who thwart his will, shall contradict their own.  
 Hence our unnatural quarrels with ourselves ;  
 Our thoughts at enmity ; our bosom-broil ;  
 We push *Time* from us, and we wish him back :  
 Lavish of lustrums, and yet fond of life ;  
 Life we think long, and short ; *Death* seek, and  
 shun :  
 Body and soul, like peevish man and wife,  
 United jar, and yet are loth to part.  
 Oh the dark days of vanity ! while here,  
 How tasteless ! and how terrible, when gone !  
 Gone ! they ne'er go ; when past, they haunt us  
 still ;  
 The spirit walks of ev'ry day deceased ;  
 And smiles an angel, or a fury frowns.  
 Nor death, nor life delight us. If time past,  
 And time possess, both pain us, what can please ?  
 That which the Deity to please ordain'd,  
 Time us'd. The man who consecrates his hours  
 By vigorous effort, and an honest aim,  
 At once he draws the sting of life and death ;  
 He walks with *Nature* ; and her paths are peace.  
 Our error's cause and cure are seen : see next  
 Time's nature, origin, importance, speed ;  
 And thy great gain from urging his career. —  
 All-sensual man, because untouch'd, unseen,  
 He looks on *Time* as nothing. Nothing else

Is truly man's; 't is fortune's — Time's a god.  
 Hast thou ne'er heard of Time's omnipotence;  
 For, or against, what wonders he can do!  
 And will: to stand blank *neuter* he disdains.  
 Not on *those terms* was Time (Heaven's stranger!)  
 sent

On his important embassy to man.  
 Lorenzo! no: On the long-destin'd hour,  
 From everlasting ages growing ripe,  
 That memorable hour of wondrous birth,  
 When the Dread Sire, on emanation bent,  
 And big with Nature, rising in his might,  
 Call'd forth creation (for then Time was born),  
 By Godhead streaming through a thousand worlds;  
 Not on *those terms*, from the great days of Heaven,  
 From old Eternity's mysterious orb,  
 Was Time cut off, and cast beneath the skies;  
 The skies, which watch him in his new abode,  
 Measuring his motions by revolving spheres;  
 That horologe machinery divine. [play,  
 Hours, days, and months, and years, his children  
 Like numerous wings around him, as he flies:  
 Or, rather, as unequal plumes, they shape  
 His ample pinions, swift as darted flame,  
 To gain his goal, to reach his ancient rest,  
 And join anew *Eternity*, his sire;  
 In his *immutability* to rest,  
 When worlds, that count his circles *now*, unhang'd  
 (Fate the loud signal sounding) headlong rush  
 To *timeless* night and chaos, whence they rose.

Why spur the speedy? Why with levities  
 New-wing thy short, short day's too rapid flight?  
 Know'st thou, or what thou dost, or what is done?  
 Man flies from *Time*, and *Time* from man; too soon  
 In sad divorce this double flight must end;  
 And then, where are we? where, Lorenzo! then  
 Thy sports? thy pomps? — I grant thee, in a state  
 Not unambitious; in the *ruffled* shroud,  
 Thy *Parian* tomb's *triumphant arch* beneath.  
 Has *Death* his fopperies? Then well may *Life*  
 Put on her plume, and in her rainbow shine.  
 Ye *well-array'd*! ye lilies of our land!  
 Ye lilies *male*! who neither toil, nor spin,  
 (As sister lilies might) if not so wise  
 As Solomon, more sumptuous to the sight!  
 Ye *delicate*! who nothing can support,  
 Yourselves most insupportable! for whom  
 The winter rose must blow, the Sun put on  
 A brighter beam in Leo; silky-soft  
 Favonius breathe still softer, or be chid;  
 And other worlds send odours, sauce, and song,  
 And robes, and notions, fram'd in foreign looms!  
 O ye *Lorenzos* of our age! who deem  
 One moment unamus'd, a misery  
 Not made for feeble man! who call aloud  
 For every bawble drivell'd o'er by sense;  
 For rattles, and conceits of every cast,  
 For change of follies, and relays of joy,  
 To drag your patient through the tedious length  
 Of a short winter's day — say, sages! say,  
 Wit's oracles! say, dreamers of gay dreams!  
 How will you weather an *eternal night*,  
 Where such expedients fail? [sleep

O treacherous *Conscience*! while she seems to  
 On rose and *myrtle*, lull'd with syren song;  
 While she seems, nodding o'er her charge, to drop  
 On headlong *appetite* the slacken'd rein,  
 And give us up to *licence* unrecalld,  
 Unmark'd; — see, from behind her secret stand,  
 The sly informer minutes every fault,

And her dread diary with horror fills.  
 Not the gross act alone employs her pen;  
 She reconnoitres *Fancy's* airy band;  
 A watchful foe! the formidable spy,  
 Listening, o'erhears the whispers of our camp:  
 Our dawning purposes of heart explores,  
 And steals our embryos of iniquity.  
 As all-rapacious usurers conceal  
 Their doomsday-book from all-consuming heir;  
 Thus, with indulgence most severe, she treats  
 Us spendthrifts of inestimable time;  
 Unnoted, notes each moment misapplied;  
 In leaves more durable than leaves of brass  
 Writes our whole history: which *Death* shall read  
 In every pale delinquent's private ear;  
 And *Judgment* publish; publish to more worlds  
 Than this; and endless age in groans resound  
 Lorenzo, *such* that *sleep*er in thy breast!  
*Such* is her slumber; and her vengeance *such*  
 For slighted counsel; *such* thy future peace!  
 And think'st thou still thou canst be wise too soon!

But why on *time* so lavish is my song?  
 On this great theme kind *Nature* keeps a school,  
 To teach her sons herself. Each night we die,  
 Each morn are born anew: each day, a life!  
 And shall we kill each day? If *Trifling* kills;  
 Sure *Vice* must butcher. O what heaps of slain  
 Cry out for vengeance on us! *Time* destroy'd  
 Is *suicide*, where more than *blood* is spill'd.  
 Time flies, *Death* urges, knells call, *Heaven* irons,  
 Hell threatens: All exerts; in effort, all;  
 More than creation labours! — labours *more*!  
 And is there in creation what, amidst  
 This tumult universal, wing'd dispatch,  
 And ardent energy, supinely yawns?  
 Man sleeps; and man alone; and man, whose fate,  
 Fate irreversible, entire, extreme,  
 Endless, hair-hung, breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf  
 A moment trembles; drops! and man, for whom  
 All else is in alarm! man, the sole cause  
 Of this surrounding storm! and yet he sleeps,  
 As the storm rock'd to rest. — Throw *years* away!  
 Throw *empires*, and be blameless. Moments seize  
 Heaven's on their wing: a moment we may wish  
 When worlds want wealth to buy. Bid *Day* stand  
 still,

Bid him drive back his car, and reimpost  
 The period past, re-give the given hour.  
 Lorenzo, *more* than miracles we want;  
 Lorenzo — O for yesterdays to come!

Such is the language of the man *create*;  
 His ardour such, for what *oppresses* thee.  
 And is his ardour vain, Lorenzo? No;  
 That *more* than miracle the gods indulge;  
 To-day is *yesterday* return'd; return'd  
 Full-power'd to cancel, expiate, raise, adorn,  
 And reinstate us on the rock of peace.  
 Let it not share its predecessor's fate;  
 Nor, like its elder sisters, die a fool.  
 Shall it evaporate in fume? fly off  
 Fuliginous, and stain us deeper still?  
 Shall we be poorer for the plenty pour'd?  
 More wretched for the clemencies of Heaven!

Where shall I find *him*? Angels! tell me *where*.  
 You *know* him: he is near you: point him out.  
 Shall I see glories beaming from his brow?  
 Or trace his footsteps by the rising flowers?  
 Your golden wings, *now* hovering o'er him, shed  
 Protection; now, are waving in applause  
 To that blest son of foresight! lord of fate!

at a awful independent on *to-morrow* /  
 those work is done ; who triumphs in the past ;  
 those *yesterdays* look backwards with a smile ;  
 r, like the Parthian, wound him as they fly ;  
 at common, but opprobrious lot ! past hours,  
 not by guilt, yet wound us by their flight,  
 folly bounds our prospect by the grave,  
 feeling of futurity benumb'd ;  
 god-like passion for eternals quencht ;  
 relish of realities expir'd ;  
 nounc'd all correspondence with the skies ;  
 r freedom chain'd ; quite wingless our desire ;  
 sense dark-prison'd all that ought to soar ;  
 one to the centre ; crawling in the dust ;  
 ountained every great and glorious aim ;  
 bruted every faculty divine ;  
 art-bury'd in the rubbish of the world.  
 e world, that gulf of souls, immortal souls,  
 ls elevate, angelic, wing'd with fire  
 reach the distant skies, and triumph there  
 thrones, which shall not mourn their masters  
 chang'd :

ough we from *Earth* ; *ethereal*, they that fell.  
 h veneration due, O man, to man.  
 o venerate themselves, the world despise.  
 r what, gay friend ! is this *escutcheon*'d world,  
 ich hangs out Death in one eternal night ;  
 ight, that glooms us in the noon-tide ray,  
 d wraps our thought, at banquets, in the shroud ?  
 e's little stage is a small eminence,  
 h-high the grave above ; that home of man,  
 ere dwells the multitude : We gaze around ;  
 e read their monuments ; we sigh ; and while  
 e sigh, we sink ; and *are* what we deplor'd ;  
 menting, or lamented, all our lot !  
 is Death at distance ? No ; he has been on thee,  
 d giv'n sure earnest of his final blow.  
 ose hours that lately smil'd, where are they now ?  
 lid to thought, and ghastly ! drown'd, all drown'd  
 that great deep, which nothing disembogues !  
 d, dying, they bequeath'd thee small renown.  
 e rest are on the wing : how fleet their flight !  
 eady has the fatal train took fire ;  
 e moment, and the world's blown up to thee ;  
 e Sun is darkness, and the stars are dust.  
 T is greatly wise to talk with our past hours ;  
 d ask them, what report they bore to Heaven ;  
 d how they might have borne more welcome  
 news.

eir answers form what men *experience* call ;  
*wisdom*'s friend, her best ; if not, worst foe.  
 reconcile them ! Kind *Experience* cries,  
 'There's nothing here, but what as nothing weighs ;  
 e more our joy, the more we know it vain ;  
 d by success are tutor'd to despair."  
 r is it only thus, but *must* be so.  
 o knows not this, though gray, is still a child.  
 oe then from *Earth* the grasp of fond desire,  
 igh anchor, and some happier clime explore.  
 Art thou so moor'd thou canst not disengage,  
 r give thy thoughts a ply to future scenes ?  
 ce by *life*'s passing breath, blown up from *Earth*,  
 ght as the summer's dust, we take in air  
 moment's giddy flight, and fall again ;  
 in the dull mass, increase the trodden soil,  
 id sleep, till *Earth* herself shall be no more ;  
 ce *then* (as emmets, their small world o'erthrown)  
 e, sore amas'd, from out *Earth*'s ruins crawl,  
 id rise to *fatal* extreme of foul or fair,  
 man's own choice (controller of the skies !)

As man's despotic will, perhaps *one* hour,  
 (O how omnipotent is time !) decrees ;  
 Should not each *warning* give a strong alarm ?  
 Warning, far less than that of bosom torn  
 From bosom, bleeding o'er the sacred dead !  
 Should not each *dial* strike us as we pass,  
 Portentous, as the *written* wall, which struck,  
 O'er midnight bowls, the proud Assyrian pale,  
 Ere-while high-flusht with insolence and wine ?  
 Like *that*, the dial speaks ; and points to thee,  
 Lorenzo ! loth to break thy banquet up.  
 " O man, thy kingdom is departing from thee ;  
 And, while it lasts, is emptier than my shade."  
 Its silent language such : nor need'st thou call  
 Thy *Magi*, to decypher what it means.  
 Know, like the Median, fate is in thy walls :  
 Dost ask, *How ? Whence ?* Belshazzar-like, amas'd ?  
 Man's make encloses the sure seeds of death ;  
*Life* feeds the murderer : Ingrate ! he thrives  
 On her own meal, and then his nurse devours.  
 But here, Lorenzo, the delusion lies :

That *solar shadow*, as it measures life,  
 It life resembles too : life speeds away  
 From point to point, though seeming to stand still.  
 The cunning fugitive is swift by stealth :  
 Too subtle is the movement to be seen ;  
 Yet soon man's hour is up, and we are gone.  
*Warnings* point out our danger ; gnomons, time :  
 As *these* are useless when the Sun is set ;  
 So *those*, but when more glorious *reason* shines.  
*Reason* should judge in all ; in reason's eye,  
 That sedentary shadow travels hard.  
 But such our gravitation to the wrong,  
 So prone our hearts to whisper what we wish,  
 'T is later with the wise than he 's aware :  
 A Wilmington goes slower than the Sun :  
 And all mankind mistake their time of day ;  
 E'en age itself. Fresh hopes are hourly sown  
 In furrow'd brows. To gentle life's descent  
 We shut our eyes, and think it is a plain.  
 We take fair days in winter, for the spring ;  
 And turn our blessing into bane. Since oft  
 Man must *compute* that age he cannot *feel*,  
 He scarce believes he 's older for his years.  
 Thus, at life's latest eve, we keep in store  
 One disappointment sure, to crown the rest ;  
 The disappointment of a promis'd hour.

On this, or similar, Philander ! thou  
 Whose mind was moral, as the preacher's tongue ;  
 And strong, to wield all science, worth the name ;  
 How often we talk'd down the summer's Sun,  
 And cool'd our passions by the breezy stream !  
 How often thaw'd and shorten'd winter's eve,  
 By conflict kind, that struck out latent truth,  
 Best found, so sought ; to the *recluse* more coy !  
 Thoughts disentangle passing o'er the lip ;  
 Clean runs the thread ; if not, 't is thrown away,  
 Or kept to tie up nonsense for a song ;  
 Song, fashionably fruitless ; such as stains  
 The *fancy*, and unhallow'd *passion* fires ;  
 Chiming her saints to Cytherea's fane.

Know'st thou, Lorenzo ! what a friend contains ?  
 As bees *mix* nectar draw from fragrant flowers,  
 So men from friendship, *wisdom* and *delight* ;  
 Twins ty'd by Nature ; if they part, they die.  
 Hast thou no friend to set thy mind abroad ?  
 Good sense will stagnate. Thoughts shut up want  
 air,  
 And spoil, like bales unopen'd to the Sun.  
 Had thought been all, sweet speech had been denied ;

Speech, thought's canal! speech, thought's criterion too!

Thought, in the mine, may come forth gold, or dross;  
When coin'd in word, we know its real worth.

If sterling, store it for thy future use:

'T will buy thee benefit; perhaps renown.

Thought, too, deliver'd, is the more possess;

Teaching, we learn; and, giving, we retain

The births of intellect; when dumb, forgot.

Speech ventilates our intellectual fire;

Speech burnishes our mental magazine;

Brightens, for ornament; and whets, for use.

What numbers, sheath'd in erudition, lie,

Plung'd to the hilts in venerable tomes,

And rusted in; who might have borne an edge,

And play'd a sprightly beam, if born to speech;

If born blest heirs of half their mother's tongue!

'T is thought's exchange, which, like th' alternate push

Of waves conflicting, breaks the learned scum,

And defecates the student's standing pool.

In contemplation is his proud resource?

'T is poor, as proud, by converse unsustain'd.

Rude thought runs wild in contemplation's field;

Converse, the menage, breaks it to the bitt

Of due restraint; and emulation's spur

Gives graceful energy, by rivals aw'd.

'T is converse qualifies for solitude;

As exercise, for salutary rest.

By that untutor'd, Contemplation raves;

And Nature's fool, by Wisdom is undone.

Wisdom, though richer than Peruvian mines,

And sweeter than the sweet ambrosial hive,

What is she, but the means of happiness?

That unobtain'd, than folly more a fool;

A melancholy fool, without her bells.

Friendship, the means of wisdom, richly gives

The precious end, which makes our wisdom wise.

Nature, in seal for human amity,

Denies, or damps, an undivided joy.

Joy is an import; joy is an exchange;

Joy flies monopolists: it calls for two;

Rich fruit! Heaven-planted! never pluckt by one.

Needful auxiliars are our friends, to give

To social man true relish of himself.

Full on ourselves, descending in a line,

Pleasure's bright beam is feeble in delight:

Delight intense is taken by rebound;

Reverberated pleasures fire the breast.

Celestial Happiness, whene'er she stoops

To visit Earth, one shrine the goddess finds,

And one alone, to make her sweet amends

For absent Heaven — the bosom of a friend;

Where heart meets heart, reciprocally soft,

Each other's pillow to repose divine.

Beware the counterfeit; in passion's flame

Hearts melt, but melt like ice, soon harder froze.

True love strikes root in reason; passion's foe:

Virtue alone endangers us for life:

I wrong her much — endangers us for ever:

Of Friendship's fairest fruits, the fruit most fair

Is virtue kindling at a rival fire,

And, *emulously*, rapid in her race.

O the soft enmity! endearing strife!

This carries friendship to her noon-tide point,

And gives the rivet of eternity.

From Friendship, which outlives my former

Glorious survivor of old Time and Death;

From Friendship, thus, that flower of heavenly seed;

The wise extract Earth's most Hyblean bliss,  
Superior wisdom, crown'd with smiling joy.

But for whom blossoms this Elysian flower?

Abroad they find, who cherish it at home.

Lorenzo! pardon what my love extorts,

An honest love, and not afraid to frown.

Though choice of follies fasten on the great,

None clings more obstinate than fancy, fond,

That sacred Friendship is their easy prey;

Caught by the wafture of a golden lure,

Or fascination of a high-born smile.

Their smiles, the great, and the coquet, throw out

For others' hearts, tenacious of their own;

And we no less of ours, when such the bait.

Ye fortune's cofferers! Ye powers of wealth!

Can gold gain friendship? Impudence of hope!

As well mere man an angel might begot.

Love, and love only, is the loan for love.

Lorenzo! pride repress; nor hope to find

A friend, but what has found a friend in due

All like the purchase; few the price will pay;

And this makes friends such miracles below.

What if (since daring on so nice a theme)

I show thee friendship delicate, as dear,

Of tender violations apt to die?

Revenge will wound it; and distrust, destroy.

Deliberate in all things with thy friend.

But since friends grow not thick on every bough

Nor every friend unrotten at the core;

First, on thy friend, deliberate with thyself;

Pause, ponder, sift; not eager in the choice,

Nor jealous of the chosen; fixing, fix;

Judge before friendship, then confide till death.

Well, for thy friend; but nobler far for thee;

How gallant danger for Earth's highest prize!

A friend is worth all hazards we can run.

"Poor is the friendless master of a world:

A world in purchase for a friend is gain."

So sung he, (angels hear that angels sing!)

Angels from friendship gather half their joy.)

So sung Philander, as his friend went round

In the rich *ichor*, in the generous blood

Of Bacchus, purple god of joyous wit,

A brow solute, and ever-laughing eye.

He drank long health, and virtue, to his friend;

His friend, who warm'd him more, who more

spir'd.

Friendship's the wine of life; but friendship new

(Not such was his) is neither strong, nor pure.

O! for the bright complexion, cordial warmth,

And elevating spirit, of a friend,

For twenty summers ripening by my side,

All feculence of falsehood long thrown down;

All social virtues rising in his soul;

As crystal clear; and smiling as they rise!

Here nectar flows; it sparkles in our sight;

Rich to the taste, and genuine from the heart:

High-flavour'd bliss for gods! on Earth how rare

On Earth how lost! — Philander is no more.

Think'st thou the theme intoxicates my song?

Am I too warm? Too warm I cannot be.

I lov'd him much; but now I love him more.

Like birds, whose beauties languish, half-conceal'd

Till, mounted on the wing, their glossy plumes

Expanded shine with azure, green, and gold;

How blessings brighten as they take their flight!

His flight Philander took; his upward flight,

If ever soul ascended. Had he dropt,

(That eagle genius!) O had he let fall

le feather as he flew ; I, then, had wrote,  
 hat friends might flatter ; prudent foes forbear ;  
 vals scarce damn ; and Zouls reprieve.  
 t what I can, I must ; it were profane  
 quench a glory lighted at the skies,  
 d cast in shadows his illustrious close.  
 ange ! the theme most affecting, most sublime,  
 mentous most to man, should sleep unsung !  
 d yet it sleeps, by genius unawak'd,  
 inism or Christian ; to the blush of wit.  
 n's highest triumph ! man's profoundest fall !  
 e death-bed of the just ! is yet undrawn  
 mortal hand ! it merits a divine :  
 gels should paint it, angels ever there :  
 ere, on a post of honour, and of joy.  
 Dare I presume, then ? but Philander bids ;  
 d glory tempts, and inclination calls —  
 t am I struck ; as struck the soul, beneath  
 rial groves' impenetrable gloom ;  
 , in some mighty ruin's solemn shade ;  
 , gazing by pale lamps on high-born dust,  
 vaults ; thin courts of poor unflatter'd kings ;  
 , at the midnight altar's hallow'd flame.  
 t religion to proceed ? I pause —  
 d enter, aw'd, the temple of my theme.  
 t his death-bed ? No : it is his shrine :  
 old him, there, just rising to a god.  
 The chamber where the good man meets his fate,  
 rivileg'd beyond the common walk  
 virtuous life, quite in the verge of Heaven.  
 , ye profane ! If not, draw near with awe,  
 eive the blessing, and adore the chance,  
 t threw in this Bethesda your disease ;  
 inrestor'd by this, despair your cure.  
 , here, restless demonstration dwells ;  
 eath-bed 's a detector of the heart.  
 e tir'd dissimulation drops her mask,  
 ough life's grimace, that mistress of the scene !  
 e real, and apparent, are the same.  
 e see the man ; you see his hold on Heaven,  
 ound his virtue ; as Philander's sound.  
 ven waits not the last moment ; owns her friends  
 this side death, and points them out to men ;  
 ecture, silent, but of sovereign power !  
 vice, confusion ; and to virtue, peace.  
 Whatever farce the boastful hero plays,  
 he alone has majesty in death !  
 d greater still, the more the tyrant frowns.  
 lander ! he severely frown'd on thee.  
 o warning given ! Unceremonious Fate !  
 udden rush from life's meridian joy !  
 rench from all we love ! from all we are !  
 eless bed of pain ! a plunge opaque  
 ond conjecture ! feeble Nature's dread !  
 ng Reason's shudder at the dark unknown !  
 an extinguish'd ! a just-opening grave !  
 I oh ! the last, last, — what ? (can words express ?  
 ight reach it ?) the last — *silence* of a friend !  
 ere are those horrors, that amazement, where,  
 hideous group of ills, which *singly* shock,  
 and from man ? — I thought him man till now.  
 hrough Nature's wreck, through vanquish'd  
 agonies, [gloom,]  
 e the stars struggling through this midnight  
 gleams of joy ! what more than human peace !  
 ere, the frail mortal ? the poor abject worm ?  
 not in death, the mortal to be found.  
 conduct is a legacy for all ;  
 her than Mammon's for his single heir.  
 comforters he comforts ; great in ruin,

With unreluctant grandeur, gives, not yields  
 His soul sublime ; and closes with his fate.

How our hearts burnt within us at the scene !  
 Whence this brave bound o'er limits fixt to man ?  
 His God sustains him in his final hour !  
 His final hour brings glory to his God !  
 Man's glory Heaven vouchsafes to call her own.  
 We gaze, we weep ; mixt tears of grief, of joy !  
 Amazement strikes ! devotion bursts to flame !  
 Christians adore ! and Infidels believe !

As some tall tower, or lofty mountain's brow,  
 Detains the Sun, illustrious, from its height ;  
 While rising vapours, and descending shades,  
 With damps and darkness, drown the spacious vale ;  
 Undamp't by doubt, undarken'd by despair,  
 Philander, thus, augustly rears his head,  
 At that black hour, which general horror sheds  
 On the low level of th' inglorious throng :  
 Sweet Peace, and heavenly Hope, and humble Joy,  
 Divinely beam on his exalted soul ;  
 Destruction gild, and crown him for the skies,  
 With incommunicable lustre bright.

### NIGHT THE THIRD.

#### NARCISSA.

TO HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.

*Ignoscenda quidem, acirent si ignoscere manes.*

VIRG.

From dreams, where thought in fancy's maze runs  
 mad,

To reason, that heaven-lighted lamp in man,  
 Once more I wake ; and at the destin'd hour,  
 Punctual as lovers to the moment sworn,  
 I keep my assignation with my woe.

O ! lost to virtue, lost to manly thought,  
 Lost to the noble sallies of the soul !  
 Who think it solitude to be alone.

Communion sweet ! communion large and high !  
 Our reason, guardian angel, and our God !  
 Then nearest these, when others most remote ;  
 And all, ere long, shall be remote, but these.  
 How dreadful, then, to meet them all alone,  
 A stranger ! unacknowledg'd ! un approv'd !  
 Now woo them ; wed them ; bind them to thy breast ;  
 To win thy wish, creation has no more.

Or if we wish a fourth, it is a friend —  
 But friends, how mortal ! dangerous the desire !

Take Phœbus to yourselves, ye basking bards  
 Inebriate at fair Fortune's fountain-head ;  
 And reeling through the wilderness of joy ;  
 Where Sense runs savage, broke from Reason's chain !  
 And sing false peace, till smother'd by the pall.  
 My fortune is unlike ; unlike my song ;  
 Unlike the deity my song invokes.

I to Day's soft-ey'd sister pay my court,  
 (Endymion's rival !) and her aid implore ;  
 Now first implor'd in succour to the Muse.

Thou, who didst lately borrow Cynthia's form \*,  
 And modestly forego thine own ! O thou,  
 Who didst thyself, at midnight hours, inspire !  
 Say, why not Cynthia patroness of song ?  
 As thou her crescent, she thy character  
 Assumes ; still more a goddess by the change.

Are there demurring wits, who dare dispute

\* At the Duke of Norfolk's masquerade.

This revolution in the world *inspir'd* ?  
 Ye train Pierian ! to the *lunar* sphere,  
 In silent hour, address your ardent call  
 For aid immortal ; less her brother's right.  
 She, with the spheres harmonious, nightly leads  
 The mazy dance, and hears their matchless strain,  
 A strain for gods, denied to mortal ear.  
 Transmit it heard, thou silver queen of Heaven !  
 What title, or what name, endears the most !  
 Cynthia ! Cyllené ! Phœbe ! or dost hear  
 With higher gust, fair Portland of the skies ?  
 Is that the soft enchantment calls thee down,  
 More powerful than of old Circean charm ?  
 Come ; but from heavenly banquets with thee bring  
 The soul of song, and whisper in my ear  
 The theft divine ; or in propitious dreams {breast  
 (For dreams are thine) transfuse it through the  
 Of thy first votary. — But not thy last ;  
 If, like thy *namesake*, thou art ever kind.

And kind thou wilt be ; kind on such a theme ;  
 A theme so like thee, a quite *lunar* theme,  
 Soft, modest, melancholy, female, fair !  
 A theme that rose all-pale, and told my soul  
 'T was *night* ; on her fond hopes perpetual night ;  
 A night which struck a damp, a deadlier damp,  
 Than that which smote me from Philander's tomb.  
 Narcissa follows, ere his tomb is clos'd.  
 Woes cluster ; rare are *solitary* woes ;  
 They love a train, they tread each other's heel ;  
 Her death invades *his* mournful right, and claims  
 The grief that started from my lids for him :  
 Seizes the faithless, alienated tear,  
 Or shares it, ere it falls. So frequent death,  
 Sorrow he *more* than causes, he confounds ;  
 For human sighs his rival strokes contend,  
 And make distress, distraction. Oh Philander !  
 What was thy fate ? A double fate to me ;  
 Portent, and pain ! a menace, and a blow !  
 Like the black raven hovering o'er my peace,  
 Not less a bird of omen, than of prey.  
 It call'd Narcissa long before her hour ;  
 It call'd her tender soul, by break of bliss,  
 From the first blossom, from the buds of joy ;  
 Those few our noxious fate unblasted leaves  
 In this inclement clime of human life.

Sweet harmonist ! and beautiful as sweet !  
 And young as beautiful ! and soft as young !  
 And gay as soft ! and innocent as gay !  
 And happy (if aught happy *here*) as good !  
 For fortune fond had built her nest on high.  
 Like birds quite exquisite of note and plume,  
 Transfixt by *fate* (who loves a lofty mark),  
 How from the summit of the grove she fell,  
 And left it unharmonious ! All its charms  
 Extinguish'd in the wonders of her song !  
 Her song still vibrates in my ravish'd ear,  
 Still melting there, and with voluptuous pain  
 (O to forget her !) thrilling through my heart !

Song, beauty, youth, love, virtue, joy ; this group  
 Of bright ideas, flowers of Paradise,  
 As yet unforfeited ! in one blaze we bind,  
 Kneel and present it to the skies ; as all  
 We guess of Heaven : and *these* were all her own,  
 And she was mine ; and I was — *was* ! — most  
 blest —

Gay title of the deepest misery !  
 As bodies grow more ponderous, robb'd of life ;  
 Good lost weighs more in grief, than gain'd in joy,  
 Like blossom'd trees o'erturn'd by vernal storm,  
 Lovely in death the beauteous ruin lay ;

And if in death still lovely, lovelier there,  
 Far lovelier ! pity swells the tide of love.  
 And will not the severe excuse a sigh ?  
 Scorn the proud man that is ashamed to weep ;  
 Our tears *indulg'd* indeed deserve our shame.  
 Ye that e'er lost an angel ! pity me.

Soon as the lustre languish'd in her eye,  
 Dawning a dimmer day on human sight ;  
 And on her cheek, the residence of spring,  
 Pale omen sat ; and scatter'd fears around  
 On all that saw, (and who would cease to gaze,  
 That once had seen ?) with haste, parental haste,  
 I flew, I snatch'd her from the rigid North,  
 Her native bed, on which bleak Boreas blew,  
 And bore her nearer to the Sun ; the Sun  
 (As if the Sun could envy) check'd his beam,  
 Deny'd his wonted succour ; nor with more  
 Regret beheld her drooping, than the bells  
 Of lilies ; fairest lilies, not so fair !

Queen lilies ! and ye painted populace !  
 Who dwell in fields, and lead ambrosial lives !  
 In morn and evening dew, your beauties bathe.  
 And drink the Sun ; which gives your cheeks  
 glow,

And out-blush (*mine* excepted) every fair ;  
 You gladder grew, ambitious of her hand,  
 Which often cropt your odours, incense meet  
 To thought so pure ! Ye lovely fugitives !  
 Coëval race with man ! for man you smile !  
 Why not smile at him too ? You share indeed  
 His sudden pass ; but not his constant pain.

So man is made ; nought ministers delight,  
 But what his glowing passions can engage ;  
 And glowing passions, bent on aught below,  
 Must, soon or late, with anguish turn the scale.  
 And anguish, after rapture, how severe !  
 Rapture ? Bold man ! who tempt'st the vast  
 divine,

By plucking fruit denied to mortal taste,  
 While *here*, presuming on the rights of Heaven,  
 For transport dost thou call on every hour,  
 Lorenzo ? At thy friend's expense, be wise ;  
 Lean not on Earth ; 't will pierce thee to the heart  
 A broken reed, at best ; but oft, a spear ;  
 On its sharp point peace bleeds, and hope expires.

Turn, hopeless thought ! turn from her —  
 Thought repell'd

Resenting rallies, and wakes every woe.  
 Snatch'd ere thy prime ! and in thy bridal hour !  
 And when kind fortune, with thy lover, smil'd  
 And when high-flavour'd thy fresh opening joy  
 And when blind man pronounc'd thy bliss complete  
 And on a foreign shore ; where strangers wept  
 Strangers to thee ; and more surprising still,  
 Strangers to kindness, wept : their eyes let fall  
 Inhuman tears ! strange tears ! that trickled down  
 From marble hearts ! obdurate tenderness !  
 A tenderness that call'd them more severe ;  
 In spite of Nature's soft persuasion, steel'd !  
 While *Nature* melted, *Superstition* ran'd ;  
 That mourn'd the dead ; and this denied a grave.

Their sighs incens'd ; sighs foreign to the will.  
 Their will the *tiger* suck'd, outrag'd the storm.  
 For, oh ! the curst ungodliness of zeal !  
 While *sinful flesh* relented, *spirit* nurs'd  
 In blind *Infallibility's* embrace,  
 The *sainted spirit* petrify'd the breast ;  
 Denied the charity of dust, to spread  
 O'er dust ! a charity their dogs enjoy.  
 What could I do ? What succour ? What resource ?

With pious sacrilege, a grave I stole ;  
 With impious piety, that grave I wrong'd ;  
 hort in my duty ! coward in my grief !  
 fore like her murderer, than friend, I crept,  
 With soft-suspended step, and muffled deep  
 a midnight darkness, *whisper'd* my last sigh.  
*whisper'd* what should echo through their realms ;  
 for writ her name, whose tomb should pierce the  
 skies.  
 resumptuous fear ! How durst I dread her foes,  
 While Nature's loudest dictates I obey'd ?  
 ardon necessity, blest shade ! Of grief  
 nd indignation rival bursts I pour'd ;  
 alf execration mingled with my prayer ;  
 indled at man, while I his God ador'd ;  
 ore grudg'd the savage land her sacred dust ;  
 ampt the curst soil ; and with humanity  
 denied Narcissa) wish'd them all a grave.  
 Glows my resentment into guilt ? What guilt  
 in equal violations of the dead ?  
 e dead how sacred ! Sacred is the dust  
 is this Heaven-labour'd form, erect, divine !  
 is Heaven-assum'd majestic robe of Earth,  
 e deign'd to wear, who hung the vast expanse  
 ith azure bright, and cloth'd the Sun in gold.  
 hen every passion sleeps that can offend ;  
 hen strikes us every motive that can melt ;  
 hen man can wreak his rancour *uncontrol'd*,  
 at strongest curb on insult and ill-will ;  
 en, spleen to *dust* ! the dust of innocence !  
 angel's dust ! — This Lucifer transcends ;  
 hen he contended for the patriarch's bones,  
 was not the strife of malice, but of pride ;  
 e strife of pontiff pride, not pontiff gall.  
 For less than this is shocking in a race  
 ost *wretched*, but from streams of mutual love ;  
 id *uncreated*, but for love divine,  
 id, but for love divine, this moment *lost*,  
 fate resorb'd, and sunk in endless night.  
 an hard of heart to man ! of horrid things  
 st horrid ! 'Mid stupendous, highly strange !  
 t oft his courtesies are smother wrongs ;  
 ide brandishes the favours he confers,  
 id contumelious his humanity ;  
 at then his vengeance ? Hear it not, ye stars !  
 id thou, pale Moon ! turn pale at the sound ;  
 in is to man the sorest, surest ill.  
 previous blast foretels the rising storm ;  
 rwhelming turrets threaten ere they fall ;  
 lcanoes bellow ere they disembody ;  
 rth trembles ere her yawning jaws devour ;  
 d smoke betrays the wide-consuming fire :  
 in from man is most conceal'd when near,  
 d sends the dreadful tidings in the blow.  
 this the flight of fancy ? Would it were !  
 aven's Sovereign saves all beings, but himself,  
 at hideous sight, a *naked* human heart.  
 fir'd is the Muse ? And let the Muse be fir'd :  
 o not inflam'd, when what he speaks, he feels,  
 d in the nerve most tender, in his friends ?  
 me to mankind ! Philander had his foes :  
 felt the truths I sing, and I in him.  
 he, nor I, feel more ; past ills, Narcissa !  
 : sunk in thee, thou recent wound of heart !  
 ich bleeds with other cares, with other pangs ;  
 igs numerous, as the numerous ills that swarm'd  
 r thy distinguish'd fate, and, clustering there  
 ck as the locusts on the land of Nile,  
 e death more deadly, and more dark the grave.  
 lect (if not forgot my touching tale)

How was each circumstance with aspics arm'd ?  
 An aspic, each ! and all, an hydra woe :  
 What strong Herculean virtue could suffice ? —  
 Or is it virtue to be conquer'd here ?  
 This hoary cheek a train of tears bedews ;  
 And each tear mourns its own *distinct* distress ;  
 And each distress, distinctly mourn'd, demands  
 Of grief still more, as heighten'd by the whole.  
 A grief like *this* proprietors excludes :  
 Not friends alone such obsequies deplore ;  
 They make mankind the mourner ; carry sighs  
 Far as the fatal *Fame* can wing her way ;  
 And turn the gayest thought of gayest age,  
 Down their right channel, through the vale of death.  
 The vale of death ! that hush'd Cimmerian vale,  
 Where *darkness*, brooding o'er unfinish'd fates,  
 With raven wing incumbent, waits the day  
 (Dread day ! ) that interdicts all future change !  
 That subterranean world ! that land of ruin !  
 Fit walk, Lorenzo, for proud human thought !  
 There let my thought expatiate, and explore  
 Balsamic truths and healing sentiments,  
 Of all most wanted, and most welcome, *here*.  
 For gay Lorenzo's sake, and for thy own,  
 My soul ! " The fruits of dying friends survey ;  
 Expose the *vain* of life ; weigh life and death ;  
 Give death his eulogy ; thy fear subdue ;  
 And labour that first palm of noble minds,  
 A manly scorn of terror from the tomb."  
 This harvest reap from thy Narcissa's grave.  
 As poets feign'd from Ajax' streaming blood  
 Arose, with grief inscrib'd, a mournful flower ;  
 Let wisdom blossom from my mortal wound.  
 And *first*, of dying friends ; what fruit from these  
 It brings us more than triple aid ; an aid  
 To chase our *thoughtlessness*, *fear*, *pride*, and *guilt*.  
 Our dying friends come o'er us like a cloud,  
 To damp our brainless ardours ; and abate  
 That glare of life which often blinds the wise.  
 Our dying friends are pioneers, to smooth  
 Our rugged pass to death ; to break those bars  
 Of terror and abhorrence Nature throws  
 Cross our obstructed way ; and, thus to make  
*Welcome*, as *safe*, our port from every storm.  
 Each friend by fate snatch'd from us, is a plume  
 Pluck'd from the wing of human vanity,  
 Which makes us stoop from our aerial heights,  
 And, damp't with omen of our own decease,  
 On drooping pinions of ambition lower'd,  
 Just skim Earth's surface, ere we break it up,  
 O'er putrid earth to scratch a little dust,  
 And save the world a nuisance. Smitten friends  
 Are angels sent on errands full of love ;  
 For us they languish, and for us they die :  
 And shall they languish, shall they die, in vain ?  
 Ungrateful, shall we grieve their hovering shades,  
 Which wait the revolution in our hearts ?  
 Shall we disdain their silent, soft address ;  
 Their posthumous advice, and pious prayer ?  
 Senseless, as herds that graze their hallow'd graves,  
 Tread under foot their agonies and groans ;  
 Frustrate their anguish, and destroy their deaths ?  
 Lorenzo ! no ; the thought of death indulge ;  
 Give it its wholesome empire ! let it reign,  
 That kind chastiser of thy soul in joy !  
 Its reign will spread thy glorious conquests far,  
 And still the tumults of thy ruffled breast :  
 Auspicious era ! golden days, begin !  
 The thought of death shall, like a god, inspire.  
 And why not think on death ? Is life the theme



Of every thought? and wish of every hour?  
 And song of every joy? Surprising truth!  
 The beaten spaniel's fondness not so strange.  
 To wave the numerous *ills* that seize on life  
 As their own property, their lawful prey;  
 Ere man has measur'd half his weary stage,  
 His *luxuries* have left him no reserve,  
 No maiden relishes, unbroach'd delights;  
 On cold-serv'd repetitions he subsists,  
 And in the tasteless *present* chews the *past*;  
 Disgusted chews, and scarce can swallow down.  
 Like lavish ancestors, his earlier years  
 Have disinherited his future hours,  
 Which starve on *arts*, and *glean* their former field.

Live ever here, Lorenzo! — shocking thought!  
 So shocking, they who wish, disown it, too;  
 Disown from shame, what they from folly crave.  
 Live ever in the womb, nor see the light?  
 For what live ever here? — With labouring step  
 To tread our former footsteps? Pace the round  
 Eternal? To climb life's worn, heavy wheel,  
 Which draws up nothing new? To beat, and beat  
 The beaten track? To bid each wretched day  
 The former mock? To surfeit on the *same*,  
 And yawn our joys? Or thank a misery  
 For change, though sad? To see what we have seen?  
 Hear, till unheard, the same old slubber'd tale?  
 To taste the tasted, and at each return  
 Less tasteful? O'er our palates to decant  
 Another vintage? Strain a fatter year,  
 Through loaded vessels, and a laxer tone?  
 Crazy machines to grind Earth's wasted fruits!  
 Ill-ground, and worse-concocted! Load, not life!  
 The *rational* foul kennels of excess!  
 Still-streaming thoroughfares of dull debauch!  
 Trembling each gulp, lest death should snatch the  
 bowl.

Such of our *fine-ones* is the wish refin'  
 So would they have it: elegant desire!  
 Why not invite the bellowing stalls, and wilds?  
 But such examples might their riot awe.  
 Through want of virtue, that is, want of thought,  
 (Though on *bright thought* they father all their  
 flights,)

To what are they reduc'd? To love, and hate  
 The same vain world; to censure, and espouse,  
 This painted shrew of life, who calls them fool  
 Each moment of each day; to flatter bad  
 Through dread of worse; to cling to this rude rock,  
 Barren, to *them*, of good, and sharp with ills,  
 And hourly blacken'd with impending storms,  
 And infamous for wrecks of human hope —  
 Scar'd at the gloomy gulf, that yawns beneath.  
 Such are their triumphs! such their pangs of joy!

'T is time, high time, to shift this dismal scene.  
 This *hugg'd*, this *hideous* state, what art can cure?  
 One only; but that one, what all may reach;  
 Virtue — she, wonder-working goddess! charms  
 That rock to bloom; and tames the *painted shrew*;  
 And, what will more surprise, Lorenzo! gives  
 To life's sick, nauseous *iteration*, change;  
 And straitens Nature's circle to a line.  
 Believ'st thou this, Lorenzo? lend an ear,  
 A patient ear, thou 'lt blush to disbelieve.

A languid, leaden, iteration reigns,  
 And ever must, o'er those, whose joys are joys  
 Of sight, smell, taste: the cuckoo-seasons sing  
 The same dull note to such as nothing prize,  
 But what those seasons, from the teeming Earth,  
 To doating *sense* indulge. But nobler minds,

Which relish fruits unripen'd by the *Sun*,  
 Make their days various; various as the dyes  
 On the dove's neck, which wanton in his rays.  
 On minds of dove-like innocence possess,  
 On lighten'd minds, that bask in virtue's beams.  
 Nothing hangs tedious, nothing *old* revolves  
 In *that*, for which they long; for which they live  
 Their glorious efforts, wing'd with heavenly hope.  
 Each rising morning sees still higher rise;  
 Each bounteous dawn its novelty presents  
 To worth maturing, *new* strength, lustre, *firm*;  
 While Nature's circle, like a chariot-wheel  
 Rolling *beneath* their elevated aims,  
 Makes their fair prospect fairer every hour;  
 Advancing *virtue*, in a line to *bliss*;  
*Virtue*, which Christian motives best inspire!  
 And *bliss*, which Christian schemes alone ensure.  
 And shall we then, for Virtue's sake, commence  
 Apostates; and turn infidels for joy?  
 A truth it is, few doubt, but fewer trust,  
 "He sins against *this* life, who slights the *next*."  
 What is this life? How few their favourite know  
 Fond in the dark, and blind in our embrace,  
 By passionately loving life, we make  
 Lov'd life unlovely; hugging her to death.  
 We give to time eternity's regard;  
 And, dreaming, take our passage for our port.  
 Life has no value as an end, but means;  
 An end deplorable! a means divine!  
 When 't is our all, 't is nothing! worse than nought.  
 A nest of pains: when held as nothing, much;  
 Like some fair hum'rists, life is most enjoy'd,  
 When courted least; most worth, when *disesteem'd*!  
 Then 't is the seat of comfort, rich in peace;  
 In prospect richer far; important! awful!  
 Not to be mention'd, but with shouts of praise.  
 Not to be thought on, but with tides of joy!  
 The mighty basis of eternal bliss!  
 Where now the *barren rock*? the *painted shrew*!  
 Where now, Lorenzo! life's *eternal reward*?  
 Have I not made my triple promise good?  
 Vain is the world; but only to the vain.  
 To what compare we then this varying scene,  
 Whose worth ambiguous rises, and declines?  
 Waxes, and wanes? (In all propitious, night  
 Assists me here) compare it to the Moon;  
 Dark in herself, and indigent; but rich  
 In borrow'd lustre from a higher sphere.  
 When gross guilt interposes, labouring Earth,  
 O'ershadow'd, mourns a deep eclipse of joy;  
 Her joys, at brightest, pallid, to that font  
 Of full effulgent glory, whence they flow.

Nor is that glory distant: Oh Lorenzo!  
 A good man, and an angel! these between  
 How thin the barrier! what divides their fate?  
 Perhaps a moment, or perhaps a year;  
 Or, if an age, it is a moment still;  
 A moment, or eternity's forgot.  
 Then be, what once they were, who now are *gone*!  
 Be what Philander was, and claim the skin.  
 Starts timid Nature at the gloomy pass?  
 The *soft transition* call it; and be cheer'd:  
 Such it is often, and why not to thee?  
 To hope the best, is pious, brave, and wise;  
 And may itself *procure*, what it *presumes*.  
 Life is much flatter'd, Death is much traduc'd;  
 Compare the rivals, and the kinder crown.  
 "Strange competition!" — True, Lorenzo! strange  
 So little *life* can cast into the scale.  
*Life* makes the soul dependent on the dust;

*Death* gives her wings to mount above the spheres.  
Through chinks, styl'd organs, dim *life* peeps at  
light;

*Death* bursts th' involving cloud, and all is day;  
All eye, all ear, the disembod' d power.

*Death* has feign'd evils, *Nature* shall not feel;

*Life*, ill substantial, *Wisdom* cannot shun.

's not the mighty *Mind*, that son of Heaven?

By tyrant *Life* dethron'd, imprison'd, pain'd?

By *Death* enlarg'd, ennobled, deify'd?

*Death* but entombs the body; *life* the soul.

"Is *Death* then guiltless? How he marks his way

With dreadful waste of what deserves to shine!

Art, genius, fortune, elevated power!

With various lustres *these* light up the world,

Which *Death* puts out, and darkens human race."

grant, Lorenzo! this indictment just:

The sage, peer, potentate, king, conqueror!

*Death* humbles these; more barbarous *life*, the man.

*Life* is the triumph of our mouldering clay;

*Death*, of the spirit infinite! divine!

*Death* has no dread, but what frail *life* imparts;

For *life* true joy, but what kind *death* improves.

To bliss has *life* to boast, till death can give

Far greater; *life*'s a debtor to the grave,

Dark lattice! letting in eternal day.

Lorenzo! blush at *fondness* for a *life*,

Which sends celestial souls on errands vile,

To cater for the sense; and serve at boards,

Where every ranger of the wilds, perhaps

Each reptile, justly claims our upper hand.

Luxurious feast! a soul, a soul immortal,

On all the dainties of a brute bemir'd!

Lorenzo! blush at *terror* for a *death*,

Which gives thee to repose in festive bowers,

Where nectars sparkle, angels minister,

And more than angels share, and raise, and crown,

And eternize, the birth, bloom, bursts of bliss.

What need I more? O *Death*, the palm is thine.

Then welcome, *Death*! thy dreaded harbingers,

*Pain*, and *disease*; disease, though long my guest;

That plucks my nerves, those tender strings of *life*;

Which, pluck'd a little more, will toll the bell,

That call my few friends to my funeral;

Where feeble *Nature* drops, perhaps, a tear,

While Reason and Religion, better taught,

Congratulate the dead, and crown his tomb

With wreath triumphant. *Death* is victory;

It binds in chains the raging ills of *life*:

Lust and ambition, wrath and avarice,

Dragg'd at his chariot-wheel, applaud his power.

That ills corrosive, cares importunate,

Are not immortal too, O *Death*! is thine.

Our day of dissolution! — name it right;

'T is our great pay-day; 't is our harvest, rich

And ripe. What though the sickle, sometimes

Keen,

Just scars us as we reap the golden grain?

Fore than thy balm, O Gilead! heals the wound.

Birth's feeble cry, and *Death*'s deep dismal groan,

Are slender tributes low-tax'd *Nature* pays

For mighty gain: the gain of each, of *life*!

But O! the last the former so transcends,

*Life* dies, compar'd; *life* lives beyond the grave.

And feel I, *Death*! no joy from thought of thee?

*Death*, the great counsellor, who man inspires

With every nobler thought, and fairer deed!

*Death*, the deliverer, who rescues man!

*Death*, the rewarder, who the rescued crowns!

*Death*, that absolves my birth; a curse without it!

Rich *death*, that realizes all my cares,  
Toils, virtues, hopes; without it a chimera!

*Death*, of all pain the period, not of joy;

Joy's source, and subject, still subsist unhurt:

One, in my soul; and one, in her great Sire;

Though the four winds were warring for my dust.

Yes, and from winds, and waves, and central night,

Though prison'd there, my dust too I reclaim,

(To dust when drop proud *Nature*'s proudest  
spheres.)

And live entire. *Death* is the crown of *life*:

Were death denied, poor man would live in vain;

Were death denied, to live would not be *life*;

Were death denied, e'en fools would wish to die.

*Death* wounds to cure: we fall; we rise, we reign!

Spring from our fetters; fasten in the skies;

Where blooming *Eden* withers in our sight:

*Death* gives us more than was in *Eden* lost.

This king of terrors is the prince of peace.

When shall I die to vanity, pain, death?

When shall I die? — When shall I live for ever?

#### NIGHT THE FOURTH.

#### THE CHRISTIAN TRIUMPH.

Containing our only Cure for the Fear of *Death*; and  
proper Sentiments of that inestimable Blessing.

#### TO THE HONOURABLE MR. YORKE

A MUCH-INDENTED MUSE, O Yorke! intrudes.

Amid the smiles of fortune, and of youth,

Thine ear is patient of a serious song. —

How deep implanted in the breast of man

The dread of death! I sing its sovereign cure.

Why start at *Death*? Where is he? *Death* arriv'd,

Is past; nor come or gone, he's never here.

Ere hope, sensation fails; black-boding man

Receives, not suffers, *Death*'s tremendous blow.

The knell, the shroud, the mattock, and the grave;

The deep damp vault, the darkness, and the worm;

These are the bugbears of a winter's eve,

The terrors of the living, not the dead.

*Imagination*'s fool, and *error*'s wretch,

Man makes a death, which *Nature* never made;

Then on the point of his own fancy falls;

And feels a thousand deaths, in fearing one.

But were death frightful, what has age to fear?

If prudent, age should meet the friendly foe,

And shelter in his hospitable gloom.

I scarce can meet a monument, but holds

My younger; every date cries — "Come away."

And what recalls me? Look the world around

And tell me what: the wisest cannot tell.

Should any born of woman give his thought

Full range on just *dislike*'s unbounded field;

Of things, the vanity; of men, the flaws;

Flaws in the best; the many, flaw all o'er;

As leopards, spotted, or, as Ethiops, dark;

Vivacious ill; good dying immature;

(How immature, *Narcissa*'s marble tells!)

And at his death bequeathing endless pain;

His heart, though bold, would sicken at the sight,

And spend itself in sighs, for future scenes.

But grant to *life* (and just it is to grant

To lucky *life*) some perquisites of joy;

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A time there is, when, like a thrice-told tale,  
Long-rifed life of sweet can yield no more,  
But from our *comment* on the comedy,  
Pleasing *reflections* on parts well sustain'd,  
Or purpos'd *emendations* where we fail'd,  
Or hopes of plaudits from our candid Judge,  
When, on their exit, souls are bid unrobe,  
Toss *Fortune* back her tinsel, and her plume,  
And drop this mask of flesh behind the scene.

With me, that time is come; my world is dead;  
A new world rises, and new manners reign:  
Foreign comedians, a spruce band! arrive,  
To push me from the scene, or hiss me there.  
What a pert race starts up! the strangers gaze,  
And I at them; my neighbour is unknown;  
Nor that the worst: Ah me! the dire effect  
Of loitering here, of death defrauded long;  
Of old so gracious (and let that suffice),  
My very master knows me not. —

Shall I dare say, peculiar is the fate?  
I've been so long remember'd, I'm forgot.  
An object ever pressing dims the sight,  
And hides behind its ardour to be seen.  
When in his courtiers' ears I pour my plaint,  
They drink it as the nectar of the great;  
And squeeze my hand, and beg me come to-morrow.  
*Refusal!* canst thou wear a smother form?

Indulge me, nor conceive I drop my theme:  
Who cheapens life, abates the *fear of death*:  
Twice told the period spent on stubborn Troy,  
Court favour, yet untaken, I besiege;  
Ambition's ill-judged effort to be rich.  
Alas! ambition makes my little less;  
Embittering the posset. Why wish for more?  
*Wishing*, of all employments, is the worst;  
Philosophy's reverse; and health's decay.  
Were I as plump as stall'd theology,  
*Wishing* would waste me to this shade again.  
Were I as wealthy as a South-sea dream,  
*Wishing* is an expedient to be poor.  
*Wishing*, that constant *hectic* of a fool;  
Caught at a court; purg'd off by purer air,  
And simpler diet; gifts of rural life!

Blest be that hand divine, which gently laid  
My heart at rest, beneath this humble shed.  
The world 's a stately bark, on dangerous seas,  
With pleasure seen, but boarded at our peril;  
*Here*, on a single plank, thrown safe ashore,  
I hear the tumult of the distant throng,  
As that of seas remote, or dying storms:  
And meditate on scenes, more silent still;  
Pursue my theme, and fight the *fear of death*.  
*Here*, like a shepherd gazing from his hut,  
Touching his reed, or leaning on his staff,  
Eager *ambition's* fiery chase I see;  
I see the circling hunt, of noisy men,  
Burst law's enclosure, leap the mounds of right,  
Pursuing, and pursued, each other's prey;  
As wolves, for rapine; as the fox, for wiles;  
Till *Death*, that mighty hunter, earths them all.

Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour?  
What though we wade in wealth, or soar in fame?  
Earth's highest station ends in, "Here he lies."  
And "Dust to dust" concludes her noblest song.  
If this song lives, posterity shall know  
One, though in Britain born, with courtiers bred,  
Who thought e'en gold might come a day too late;  
Nor on his subtle death-bed plann'd his scheme  
For future vacancies in church or state;  
Some avocation deeming it — to die,

Unbit by rage canine of *dying rich*;  
Guilt's blunder! and the loudest laugh of Heil

O my coëvals! remnants of yourselves!  
Poor human ruins, tottering o'er the grave!  
Shall we, shall aged men, like aged trees,  
Strike deeper their vile root, and closer cling,  
Still more enamour'd of this wretched soil?  
Shall our pale, wither'd hands, be still stretch'd out  
Trembling, at once, with eagerness and age?  
With avarice and convulsions, grasping hard?  
Grasping at air! for what has Earth beside?  
Man wants but little; nor that little, long:  
How soon must he resign his very dust,  
Which frugal Nature lent him for an hour!  
Years *unexperienc'd* rush on numerous ills;  
And soon as man, *expert* from time, has found  
The key of life, it opes the gates of death.

When in this vale of years I backward look,  
And miss such numbers, numbers too of such,  
Firm in health, and greener in their age,  
And stricter on their guard, and fitter far  
To play life's subtle game, I scarce believe  
I still survive; and am I fond of life,  
Who scarce can think it possible, I live?  
Alive by miracle! or, what is next,  
Alive by Mead! if I am still alive,  
Who long have buried what gives life to live,  
Firmness of nerve, and energy of thought.  
Life's lee is not more *shallow* than *impure*  
And *vapid*; *sense* and *reason* show the door,  
Call for my bier, and point me to the dust.

O thou great Arbitrer of life and death!  
Nature's immortal, immaterial Sun!  
Whose all-prolific beam late call'd me forth  
From darkness, teeming darkness, where I lay  
The worm's inferior, and, in rank, beneath  
The dust I tread on, high to bear my brow,  
To drink the spirit of the golden day,  
And triumph in existence; and could know  
No motive, but my bliss; and hast ordain'd  
A rise in blessing! with the *patriarch's* joy,  
Thy call I follow to the land *unknown*;  
I trust in thee, and know in whom I trust;  
Or life, or death, is equal; neither weighs:  
All weight in this — O let me live to thee!

Though *Nature's* terrors, *thus*, may be repen-  
Still frowns grim *Death*; guilt points the tyrant's  
spear.

And whence all human guilt? From death *forget*.  
Ah me! too long I set at nought the swarm  
Of friendly warnings, which around me flew;  
And smil'd, unsmitten: small my cause to *smile*!  
*Death's* admonitions, like shafts upward shot,  
More dreadful by delay, the longer ere  
They strike our hearts, the deeper is their wound;  
O think how deep, Lorenzo! here it stings:  
Who can appease its anguish? how it burns!  
What hand the barb'd, evenenom'd, thought can draw?  
What healing hand can pour the balm of peace,  
And turn my sight undaunted on the tomb?

With joy — with grief, that *healing hand* I see:  
Ah! too conspicuous! it is fix'd on high.  
On high? — What means my phrenzy? I blaspheme:  
Alas! how *low*! how far beneath the skies!  
The skies it form'd; and now it bleeds for me —  
But bleeds the balm I want — Yet still it bleeds:  
Draw the dire steel — ah no! the dreadful blessing  
What heart or can sustain, or dares forego!  
There hangs all human hope; that nail supports  
The falling universe: that gone, we drop;

Torour receives us, and the dismal wish  
 'reation had been smother'd in her birth —  
 Darkness is his curtain, and his bed the dust;  
 When stars and Sun are dust beneath his throne!  
 In Heaven itself can such indulgence dwell?  
 What a groan was there! a groan *not his*.  
 He seiz'd our dreadful right; the load sustain'd;  
 And heav'd the mountain from a guilty world.  
 A thousand worlds, so bought, were bought too dear;  
 Sensations *new* in angels' bosoms rise;  
 To suspend their song! and make a pause in bliss.

O for *their* song; to reach my lofty theme!  
 Inspire me, *Night!* with all thy tuneful spheres;  
 Whilst I with seraphs share seraphic themes!  
 And show to men the dignity of man;  
 And I blaspheme my subject with my song.  
 All *Pagan* pages glow celestial flame,  
 And *Christian* languish: on our hearts, not heads,  
 Alas the foul infamy: my heart! awake.  
 What can awake thee, unawak'd by *this*,  
 Expended deity on human weal?"  
 Feel the *great truths*, which burst the tenfold night  
 Of *heathen* error, with a golden flood  
 Of endless day: to feel, is to be fir'd;  
 And to believe, *Lorenzo!* is to feel.

Thou most indulgent, most tremendous Power!  
 Still more tremendous, for thy wondrous love!  
 What arms, with awe more awful, thy commands;  
 And foul transgression dips in sevenfold night!  
 How our hearts tremble at thy love immense!  
 Love immense, inviolably just!  
 Thou, rather than thy *justice* should be stain'd,  
 Didst stain the *cross*; and work of wonders far  
 He greatest, that thy dearest far might bleed.  
 Bold thought! shall I dare speak it, or repress?  
 Would man more execrate, or boast, the guilt  
 Which rous'd such vengeance? which such love in-  
 flam'd? [arms,

E'er guilt (how mountainous!) with out-stretch'd  
 Stern *justice* and soft-smiling *love* embrace,  
 Supporting, in full majesty, thy throne,  
 When seem'd its majesty to need support,  
 Or *that*, or *man*, inevitably lost;  
 That, but the *fathomless* of thought divine,  
 Could labour such expedient from despair,  
 And rescue *both*? both rescue! both exalt!

How are both exalted by the *deed*!  
 Be wondrous deed! or shall I call it *more*?  
 Wonder in Omnipotence itself!  
 Mystery no less to gods than men!  
 Not *thus*, our infidels the Eternal draw,  
 God all o'er, consummate, absolute,  
 Null-orb'd, in his whole round of rays complete:  
 They set at odds Heaven's jarring attributes;  
 And, with one excellence, another wound;  
 Claim Heaven's perfection, break its equal beams,  
 And *mercy* triumph over — God himself,  
 Undeified by their opprobrious praise:

God *all* mercy, is a God unjust.  
 Ye brainless wits! ye baptiz'd infidels!  
 Be worse for mending! wash'd to fouler stains!  
 He ransom was paid down; the fund of Heaven,  
 Heaven's inexhaustible, exhausted fund,  
 Mazing, and amaz'd, pour'd forth the price,  
 All praise beyond: though curious to compute,  
 Archangels fail'd to cast the mighty sum:  
 Its value vast, ungrasp'd by minds *create*,  
 Or ever hides, and glows, in the *Supreme*.  
 And was the ransom paid? it was: and paid  
 What can exalt the bounty more?) for *you*!

The Sun beheld it — no, the shocking scene  
 Drove back his chariot: midnight veil'd his face;  
 Not such as *this*; not such as Nature makes;  
 A *midnight* Nature shudder'd to behold;  
 A *midnight* new! a dread eclipse (without  
 Opposing spheres) from her Creator's frown!  
 Sun! didst thou fly thy Maker's pain? Or start  
 At that enormous load of human guilt, [cross;  
 Which bow'd his blessed head; o'erwhelm'd his  
 Made groan the centre; burst Earth's marble womb,  
 With pangs, strange pangs! deliver'd of her dead?  
 Hell howl'd; and Heaven that hour let fall a tear;  
 Heaven wept, that men might smile! Heaven bled,  
 That man

Might never die! —

And is devotion virtue? 'T is *compell'd*.  
 What heart of stone but glows at thoughts like these?  
 Such contemplations mount us; and should mount  
 The mind still higher; nor ever glance on man  
 Unraptur'd, uninflam'd. — Where roll my thoughts  
 To rest from wonders? other wonders rise;  
 And strike where'er they roll: my soul is caught:  
 Heaven's sovereign blessings, clustering from the  
 cross,

Rush on her, in a throng, and close her round,  
 The prisoner of amaze! — in his blest life  
 I see the *path*, and in his *death* the *price*,  
 And in his *great ascent* the *proof* supreme  
 Of immortality. — And did he rise?  
 Hear, O ye nations! hear it, O ye dead!  
 He rose! he rose! he burst the bars of death.  
 Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates!  
 And give the King of glory to come in.  
 Who is the King of glory? he who left  
 His throne of glory, for the pang of death!  
 Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates!  
 And give the King of glory to come in.  
 Who is the King of glory? he who slew  
 The ravenous foe, that gorg'd all human race!  
 The King of glory, he, whose glory fill'd  
 Heaven with amazement at his love to man;  
 And with divine complacency beheld  
 Powers most illum'd, wilder'd in the theme.

The theme, the joy, how then shall *man* sustain?  
 Oh the burst gates! crush'd sting! demolish'd  
 throne! [Heaven!

Last gasp! of vanquish'd Death. Shout Earth and  
 This *sum* of good to man. *Whose* nature, then,  
 Took wing, and mounted with him from the tomb!  
 Then, then, I rose; then first *humanity*  
 Triumphant pass'd the crystal ports of light,  
 (Stupendous guest!) and seiz'd eternal youth,  
 Seiz'd in *our* name. E'er since, 't is blasphemous  
 To call man mortal. Man's mortality [ration  
 Was, then, transferr'd to death; and Heaven's du-  
 Unalienably seal'd to this frail frame,  
 This child of dust — Man, all immortal! hail;  
 Hail, Heaven! all lavish of strange gifts to man!  
 Thine all the glory; man's the boundless bliss.

Where am I rapt by this triumphant theme,  
 On Christian joy's exulting wing, above  
 Th' Aonian mount? Alas! small cause for joy!  
 What if to pain immortal? if extent  
 Of being, to preclude a close of woe?  
 Where, then, my boast of immortality?  
 I boast it still, though cover'd o'er with guilt;  
 For guilt, not innocence, his life he pour'd,  
 'T is guilt alone can justify his death!  
 Nor that, unless his death can justify  
 Relenting guilt in Heaven's indulgent sight.

If, sick of folly, I relent ; he writes  
My name in Heaven, with that inverted spear  
(A spear deep-dipt in blood !) which pierc'd his side,  
And open'd there a font for all mankind,  
Who strive, who combat crimes, to drink, and live :  
*This, only this, subdues the fear of death.*

And what is *this* ? — Survey the wondrous cure :

And at each step, let higher wonder rise !  
“ Pardon for infinite offence ! and pardon  
Through means that speak its value infinite !  
A pardon bought with blood ! with blood divine !  
With blood divine of him I made my foe !  
Persisted to provoke ! though woo'd, and aw'd,  
Blest, and chastis'd, a flagrant rebel still !  
A rebel, 'midst the thunders of his throne !  
Nor I alone ! a rebel universe !  
My species up in arms ! not one exempt !  
Yet for the foulest of the foul he dies,  
Most joy'd, for the redeem'd from deepest guilt !  
As if our race were held of highest rank ;  
And godhead dearer, as more kind to man ! ”

Bound, every heart ! and every bosom, burn !  
O what a scale of miracles is here !  
Its lowest round, high planted on the skies ;  
Its towering summit lost beyond the thought  
Of man or angel ! O that I could climb  
The wonderful ascent, with equal praise !  
*Praise ! flow for ever (if astonishment  
Will give thee leave : ) my praise ! for ever flow ;*  
Praise ardent, cordial, constant, to high Heaven  
More fragrant, than Arabia sacrific'd,  
And all her spicy mountains in a flame.

So dear, so due to Heaven, shall *praise* descend,  
With her soft plume (from *plausive* angel's wing  
First pluck'd by man) to tickle mortal ears,  
Thus diving in the pockets of the great ?  
*Is praise* the perquisite of every paw,  
Though black as Hell, that grapples well for gold ?  
Oh love of gold ! thou meaneast of amours !  
Shall *praise* her odours waste on virtue's dead,  
Embaln the base, perfume the stench of guilt,  
Earn dirty bread by washing Ethiops fair,  
Removing filth, or sinking it from sight,  
A scavenger in *scenes*, where *vacant* posts,  
Like gibbets yet untenanted, expect  
Their future ornaments ? From courts and thrones,  
Return, apostate *Praise !* thou vagabond !  
Thou prostitute ! to thy first love return,  
Thy first, thy greatest, once unrivall'd theme.

There flow redundant ; like Meander flow,  
Back to thy fountain ; to that Parent Power,  
Who gives the tongue to sound, the thought to soar,  
The soul to be. Men homage pay to men,  
Thoughtless beneath whose dreadful eye they bow  
In mutual awe profound of clay to clay,  
Of guilt to guilt ; and turn their back on thee,  
*Great Sire !* whom thrones celestial ceaseless sing :  
To prostrate angels, an amazing scene !  
O the presumption of man's awe for man !  
Man's Author ! End ! Restorer ! Law ! and Judge !  
Thine, all ; day thine, and thine this gloom of *night*,  
With all her wealth, with all her radiant worlds :  
What, night eternal, but a frown from thee ?  
What, Heaven's meridian glory, but thy smile ?  
And shall not praise be thine, not human praise ?  
While Heaven's high host on *hallelujahs* live ?

O may I breathe no longer than I breathe  
My soul in praise to him, who gave my soul,  
And all her infinite of prospect fair,  
Cut through the shades of Hell, *great love !* by thee,

O most adorable ! most unador'd !  
Where shall thy praise begin, which ne'er shall  
end ?

Where'er I turn, what claim on all applause !  
How is *night's* sable mantle labour'd o'er,  
How richly wrought with attributes divine ! *How*  
What *wisdom* shines ! what *love* ! this *unadorn'd*  
This gorgeous arch, with golden worlds inlay'd !  
Built with divine ambition ! nought to thee ;  
For others this profusion : thou, apart,  
Above ! beyond ! O tell me, mighty Mind !  
Where art thou ? Shall I dive into the *deep* ?  
Call to the *Sun*, or ask the roaring *winds*,  
For their Creator ! Shall I question loud  
The *thunder*, if in that th' Almighty dwells ?  
Or holds he furious *storms* in straiten'd reins,  
And bids fierce *whirlwinds* wheel his rapid car ?  
What mean these questions ? Trembling, I retract :  
My prostrate soul adores the *present* God :  
Praise I a distant deity ? He tunes  
My voice (if tun'd) ; the nerve, that writes, sustains  
Wrapt in his being, I resound his praise :  
But though past all diffus'd, without a shore,  
His essence ; *local* is his throne, (as meet,)  
To gather the disperst, (as standards call  
The listed from afar) : to fix a point,  
A central point, collective of his sons,  
Since *finite* every nature but his own.

The nameless *He*, whose nod is *Nature's* birth ;  
And *Nature's* shield, the shadow of his hand ;  
Her dissolution, his suspended smile !  
The great *First-Last !* pavilion'd high he sits,  
In darkness from excessive splendour borne,  
By gods unseen, unless through lustre lost.  
His glory, to created glory, bright,  
As that to central horrors ; he looks down  
On all that soars ; and spans immensity.

Though *night* unnumber'd worlds unfolds to view,  
Boundless creation ! what art thou ? A beam,  
A mere effluvia of his majesty :  
And shall an atom of this atom-world  
Mutter, in dust and sin, the theme of Heaven ?  
Down to the centre should I send my thought  
Through beds of glittering ore, and glowing gems,  
Their beggar'd blaze wants lustre for my lay ;  
Goes out in darkness : if, on towering wing,  
I send it through the boundless vault of stars !  
The stars, though rich, what dross their gold to thee,  
Great ! good ! wise ! wonderful ! eternal King !  
If to those *conscious* stars thy throne around,  
Praise ever-pouring, and imbibing bliss ;  
And ask their strain ; they want it, *more* they want,  
Poor their abundance, humble their sublime,  
Languid their energy, their ardour cold,  
Indebted still, their highest rapture burns ;  
Short of its mark, defective, though divine. *[slow]*

Still more — This theme is man's, and man's  
Their vast appointments reach it not : they see  
On Earth a bounty not indulg'd on high ;  
And *downward* look for Heaven's superior praise !  
First born of ether ! high in fields of light !  
View man, to see the glory of your God !  
Could angels envy, they had envied *here* ;  
And some *did* envy ; and the rest, though gods,  
Yet still gods *unredeem'd*, (there triumphs man,  
Tempted to weigh the dust against the skies,)  
They less would *feel*, though more adorn, my theme.  
They sung *Creation* (for in that they shar'd) :  
How rose in melody, that child of love !  
*Creation's* great superior, man ! is thine ;

hine is *redemption* ; they just gave the key :  
 't is thine to raise, and eternize, the song ;  
 hough human, yet divine : for should not *this*  
 aise man o'er man, and kindle seraphs *here* ?  
*redemption* ! 't was creation more sublime ;  
*redemption* ! 't was the labour of the skies ;  
 ar more than labour — It was *death* in Heaven.  
 truth so strange ! 't were bold to think it true ;  
 ' not far bolder still to disbelieve !  
 Here pause, and ponder : was there death in  
 Heaven ?

What then on Earth ? On Earth, which struck the  
 blow ?

Who struck it ? Who ? — O how is man enlarg'd  
 en through this medium ! how the pigmy towers !  
 ow counterpois'd his origin from dust !  
 ow counterpois'd, to dust his sad return !  
 ow voided his vast distance from the skies !  
 ow near he presses on the seraph's wing !  
 Which is the seraph ? Which the born of clay ?  
 ow this demonstrates, through the thickest cloud  
 f guilt, and clay condens'd, the son of Heaven !  
 e double son ; the made, and the re-made !  
 nd shall Heaven's double property be lost ?  
 an's double madness only can destroy.  
 o man the bleeding cross has promis'd all ;  
 e bleeding cross has sworn eternal grace ;  
 ho gave his life, what grace shall he deny ?  
 ye ! who, from this *rock of ages*, leap,  
 ostates, plunging headlong in the deep !  
 hat cordial joy, what consolation strong,  
 whatever winds arise, or billows roll,  
 ur interest in the master of the storm !  
 ing *there*, and in wreck'd Nature's ruin *smile* ;  
 hile vile apostates tremble in a calm.

Man ! know thyself. All wisdom centres there :  
 none man seems ignoble, but to man ;  
 gels that grandeur, men o'erlook, admire ;  
 ow long shall human nature be *their* book,  
 egenerate mortal ! and unread by thee ?  
 e beam dim *reason* sheds wonders there ;  
 hat high contents ! Illustrious faculties !  
 it the grand *comment*, which displays at full  
 ur human height, scarce sever'd from divine,  
 Heaven compos'd, was publish'd on the cross.  
 Who looks on that, and sees not in himself  
 a awful stranger, a terrestrial god ?  
 glorious partner with the Deity  
 hat high attribute, immortal life ?  
 a God bleeds, he bleeds not for a worm :  
 ze, and, as I gaze, my mounting soul  
 tches strange fire, Eternity ! at thee ;  
 id drops the world — or rather, more enjoys :  
 ow chang'd the face of Nature ! how improv'd !  
 hat seem'd a chaos, shines a glorious world,  
 , what a world, an Eden ; glorious'd all !  
 is another scene ! another self !  
 id still another, as time rolls along ;  
 id that a *self* far more illustrious still.  
 yond long ages, yet roll'd up in shades  
 upierc'd by bold conjecture's keenest ray,  
 hat evolutions of surprising fate !  
 ow Nature opens, and receives my soul  
 boundless walks of raptur'd thought ! where gods  
 counter and embrace me ! What new births  
 strange adventure, foreign to the Sun ;  
 ere what now charms, perhaps, what'er exists,  
 d time, and fair *creation*, are forgot !  
 Is this extravagant ? Of man we form  
 extravagant conception, to be just :

Conception unconfin'd wants wings to reach him :  
 Beyond its reach, the Godhead only, more.  
 He, the great Father ! kindled at one flame  
 The world of the rationals ; one spirit pour'd  
 From spirit's awful fountain : pour'd himself  
 Through all their souls ; but not in equal stream,  
 Profuse, or frugal, of th' aspiring God,  
 As his wise plan demanded ; and when past  
 Their various trials in their various spheres,  
 If they *continue* rational, as made,  
 Resorts them all into himself again ;  
 His throne their centre, and his smile their crown.

Why doubt we, then, the *glorious truth* to sing,  
 Though yet *unsung*, as deem'd, perhaps, too bold ?  
 Angels are men of a superior kind ;  
 Angels are men in lighter habit clad,  
 High o'er celestial mountains wing'd in flight ;  
 And men are angels loaded for an hour,  
 Who wade this miry vale, and climb with pain,  
 And slippery step, the bottom of the steep.  
 Angels their failings, mortals have their praise ;  
 While *here*, of corps ethereal, such enroll'd,  
 And summon'd to the *glorious standard* soon,  
 Which flames eternal crimson through the skies.  
 Nor are our *brothers* thoughtless of their kin,  
 Yet absent ; but not absent from their love.  
 Michael has fought our battles ; Raphael sung  
 Our triumphs ; Gabriel on our errands flown,  
 Sent by the Sovereign : and are these, O man !  
 Thy friends, thy warm allies ? and thou (shame burn  
 The cheek to cinder !) rival to the brute ?

*Religion* 's All. Descending from the skies  
 To wretched man, the goddess, in her left,  
 Holds out *this* world, and, in her right, the *next* ;  
 Religion ! the sole voucher man is man ;  
 Supporter sole of man above himself ;  
 E'en in this night of frailty, change, and death,  
 She gives the soul a soul that acts a god.  
 Religion ! Providence ! an after-state !  
 Here is firm footing ; here is solid rock !  
 This can support us ; all is sea besides ;  
 Sinks under us ; bestorma, and then devours.  
 His hand the good man fastens on the skies,  
 And bids Earth roll, nor feels her idle whirl.

As when a wretch, from thick, polluted air,  
 Darkness and stench, and suffocation-damps,  
 And dungeon-horrours, by kind fate, discharg'd,  
 Climbs some fair eminence, where ether pure  
 Surrounds him, and Elysian prospects rise,  
 His heart exults, his spirits cast their load :  
 As if new-born, he triumphs in the change ;  
 So joys the soul, when, from inglorious aims,  
 And sordid sweets, from feculence and froth  
 Of ties terrestrial, set at large, she mounts  
 To *reason*'s region, her own element,  
 Breathes hopes immortal, and affects the skies.

*Religion* ! thou the soul of happiness ;  
 And, groaning Calvary, of thee ! There shine  
 The noblest truths ; there strongest motives sting ;  
 There sacred violence assaults the soul ;  
 There, nothing but *compulsion* is forborne.  
 Can love allure us ? or can terror awe ?  
 He weeps ! — the falling drop puts out the Sun ;  
 He sighs — the sigh Earth's deep foundation shakes.  
 If in his love so terrible, what then  
 His wrath inflam'd ? his tenderness on fire ?  
 Like soft, smooth oil, outblazing other fires ?  
 Can prayer, can praise, avert it ? — Thou, my *All* !  
 My theme ! my inspiration ! and my crown !  
 My strength in age ! my rise in low estate !

My soul's ambition, pleasure, wealth! — my world!  
 My light in darkness! and my life in death!  
 My boast through time! bliss through eternity!  
 Eternity, too short to speak thy praise!  
 Or fathom thy profound of love to man!  
 To man, of men the meanest, e'en to me;  
 My sacrifice! my God! — what things are these!

What then art thou? by what name shall I call thee?

Knew I the name devout archangels use,  
 Devout archangels should the name enjoy,  
 By me unrivall'd; thousands more sublime,  
 None half so dear, as that, which, though unspoke,  
 Still glows at heart: O how omnipotence  
 Is lost in love! Thou great philanthropist!  
 Father of angels! but the friend of man!  
 Like Jacob, fondest of the younger born!  
 Thou, who didst save him, snatch the smoking brand  
 From out the flames, and quench it in thy blood!  
 How art thou pleas'd, by bounty to distress!  
 To make us groan beneath our gratitude,  
 Too big for birth! to favour, and confound!  
 To challenge, and to distance all return!  
 Of lavish love stupendous heights to soar,  
 And leave praise panting in the distant vale!  
 Thy right, too great, defrauds thee of thy due;  
 And sacrilegious our sublimest song.  
 But since the naked *will* obtains thy smile,  
 Beneath this monument of praise *unpaid*,  
 And future life symphonious to my strain,  
 (That noblest hymn to Heaven!) for ever lie  
 Intomb'd my *fear of death*! and every fear,  
 The dread of every evil, but thy frown.

Whom see I, yonder, so demurely smile?  
 Laughter a labour, and might break their rest.  
 Ye quietists, in homage to the skies!  
 Serene! of soft address! who mildly make  
 An unobtrusive tender of your hearts,  
 Abhorring violence; who *halt* indeed;  
 But, for the blessing, *wrestle* not with Heaven!  
 Think you my song too turbulent? too warm?  
 Are *passions*, then, the pagans of the soul?  
 Reason alone baptiz'd? alone *ordin'd*  
 To touch things sacred? Oh for warmer still!  
 Guilt chills my zeal, and age benumbs my powers:  
 Oh for an humbler heart! and prouder song!  
 Thou, my much-injur'd theme! with that soft eye  
 Which melted o'er doom'd Salem, deign to look  
 Compassion to the coldness of my breast;  
 And pardon to the winter in my strain.

Oh ye cold-hearted, frozen, formalists!  
 On such a theme, 't is impious to be calm;  
 Passion is reason, transport temper, *here*.  
 Shall Heaven, which gave us ardour, and has shown  
 Her own for man so strongly, not disdain  
 What smooth emollients in theology,  
 Recumbent virtue's downy doctors, preach;  
 That prose of piety, a lukewarm praise?  
 Rise odours sweet from incense *uninflam'd*?  
 Devotion, when lukewarm, is undevout;  
 But when it glows, its heat is struck to Heaven;  
 To human hearts her golden harps are strung;  
 High Heaven's orchestra chaunts *amen* to man.

Hear I, or dream I hear, their distant strain,  
 Sweet to the soul, and tasting strong of Heaven,  
 Soft-wafted on celestial *pity's* plume,  
 Through the vast spaces of the universe,  
 To cheer me in this melancholy gloom?  
 Oh when will *Death* (now stingless), like a friend,  
 Admit me of their choir? O when will *Death*:

This mouldering, old, partition-wall throw down:  
 Give beings, one in nature, one abode?  
 Oh Death divine! that giv'st us to the skies!  
 Great *future*! glorious patron of the *past*,  
 And *present*! when shall I thy shrine adore?  
 From Nature's *continent*, immensely wide,  
 Immensely blest, this little *isle of life*,  
 This dark, incarcerated *colony*,  
 Divides us. Happy day! that breaks our chain:  
 That manumits; that calls from exile home;  
 That leads to Nature's great *metropolis*,  
 And re-admits us, through the *guardians* hand  
 Of elder brothers, to our *Father's* throne;  
 Who hears our Advocate, and, through his wound  
 Beholding man, allows that tender name.  
 'T is this makes *Christian triumph* a command:  
 'T is this makes joy a *duty* to the wise;  
 'T is impious in a good man to be sad.

See thou, Lorenzo! where hangs all our hope?  
 Touch'd by the *cross*, we live; or, *more* than die:  
 That *touch* which touch'd not angels; more divine  
 Than that which touch'd confusion into form,  
 And darkness into glory: partial *touch*!  
 Ineffably pre-eminent regard!  
 Sacred to man, and sovereign through the whole  
 Long golden chain of miracles, which hangs  
 From Heaven through all duration, and support  
 In one illustrious and amazing plan,  
 Thy welfare, *Nature*! and thy God's renown;  
 That *touch*, with charm celestial, heals the soul  
 Diseas'd, drives pain from guilt, lights life in death  
 Turns Earth to Heaven, to heavenly thrones trans-  
 forms

The ghastly ruins of the mouldering tomb.

Dost ask me when? When he who died returns;  
 Returns, how chang'd! Where then the man of  
 woe?

In glory's terrors all the Godhead burns;  
 And all his courts, exhausted by the tide  
 Of deities, triumphant in his train,  
 Leave a stupendous solitude in Heaven;  
 Replenish'd soon, replenish'd with increase  
 Of pomp, and multitude; a radiant band  
 Of angels new; of angels from the *tomb*.

Is this my fancy thrown remote? and rise  
 Dark doubts between the promise and event?  
 I send thee not to volumes for thy cure;  
 Read Nature; Nature is a friend to truth;  
 Nature is *Christian*; preaches to mankind;  
 And bids dead matter aid us in our creed.  
 Hast thou ne'er seen the comet's flaming *flight*?  
 Th' illustrious stranger, passing, terror *sheds*  
 On gazing nations; from his fiery train  
 Of length enormous, takes his ample round  
 Through depths of ether; coats unnumber'd worlds  
 Of more than solar glory; doubles wide  
 Heaven's mighty cape; and then revisits Earth  
 From the long travel of a thousand years.  
 Thus, at the destin'd period, shall return  
 He, once on Earth, who bids the comet *blaze*:  
 And, with him, *all* our triumph o'er the *tomb*.

Nature is dumb on this important point;  
 Or hope precarious in low whisper breathes;  
 Faith speaks aloud, distinct; e'en *adders* *hears*:  
 But turn, and dart into the dark again.  
 Faith builds a bridge across the gulf of *Death*,  
 To break the shock blind *Nature* cannot *shun*,  
 And lands thought smoothly on the further *shore*.  
 Death's terror is the mountain *faith* removes;  
 That mountain barrier between man and peace

*is faith* disarms destruction ; and absolves  
 from every clamorous charge, the guiltless tomb.  
 Why disbelieve ? Lorenzo ! — “ *Reason* bids,  
 Il-sacred reason.” — Hold her sacred still ;  
 Or shalt thou want a rival in thy flame :  
 Il-sacred *reason* ! source, and soul, of all  
 demanding praise, on Earth, or Earth above !  
 Thy heart is thine : deep in its inmost folds,  
 Live thou with life ; live dearer of the two.  
 Fear I the blessed cross, by fortune stamp'd  
 In passive Nature, before thought was born ?  
 Thy birth's blind bigot ! fir'd with local zeal !  
 O ! *Reason* re-baptis'd me when adult ;  
 Feign'd true, and false, in her impartial scale ;  
 Thy heart became the convert of my head,  
 And made that choice, which once was but my fate.  
 On argument alone my faith is built : ”  
*Reason* pursu'd is *faith* ; and unpursued  
 Where proof invites, 't is reason, then, no more :  
 And such our proof, That, or our *faith* is right,  
 Or *Reason* lies, and Heaven design'd it wrong :  
 Absolve we this ? What, then, is blasphemy ?  
 Fond as we are, and justly fond, of *faith*,  
*Reason*, we grant, demands our first regard ;  
 Be another honour'd, as the daughter dear.  
*Reason* the root, fair *faith* is but the flower ;  
 He fading flower shall die ; but reason lives  
 Immortal, as her Father in the skies.  
 When *faith* is virtue, *reason* makes it so.  
 Strong not the Christian ; think not reason yours :  
 't is *reason* our great Master holds so dear ;  
 't is *reason*'s injur'd rights his wrath resents ;  
 't is *reason*'s voice obey'd his glories crown ;  
 O give lost *reason* life, he pour'd his own :  
 Believe, and show the reason of a man ;  
 Believe, and taste the pleasure of a God !  
 Believe, and look with triumph on the tomb :  
 Through *reason*'s wounds alone thy *faith* can die ;  
 Which dying, tenfold terror gives to death,  
 And dips in *venom* his twice-mortal sting.  
 Learn hence what honours, what loud *præans*, due  
 To those, who push our *antidote* aside ;  
 Those boasted friends to *reason*, and to *man*,  
 Whose fatal love stabs every joy, and leaves  
 Death's terror heighten'd, gnawing on his heart.  
 These pompous sons of *reason* idoliz'd  
 And vilified at once ; of *reason* dead,  
 When deify'd, as monarchs were of old ;  
 That conduct plants proud laurels on their brow ?  
 While *love* of *truth* through all their camp resounds,  
 They draw *Pride*'s curtain o'er the noon-tide ray,  
 And wipe up their inch of reason, on the point  
 Of philosophic wit, call'd argument ;  
 And then, exulting in their taper, cry,  
 Behold the Sun ! ” and, Indian-like, adore.  
 Talk they of *morals* ? O thou bleeding Love !  
 Thou maker of new *morals* to mankind !  
 Be *grand* morality is love of thee.  
 As wise as Socrates, if such they were,  
 Nor will they bate of that sublime renown,  
 As wise as Socrates, might justly stand  
 The definition of a modern fool.  
 A Christian is the highest style of man :  
 And is there, who the blessed cross wipes off,  
 As a foul blot from his dishonour'd brow ?  
 Angels tremble, 't is at such a sight :  
 He wretch they quit, desponding of their charge,  
 Lore struck with grief or wonder, who can tell ?  
 Ye sold to sense ! ye citizens of Earth !  
 For such alone the Christian banner fly)

Know ye how wise your choice, how great your gain ?  
 Behold the picture of Earth's happiest man :  
 “ He calls his wish, it comes ; he sends it back,  
 And says, he call'd another ; that arrives,  
 Meets the same welcome ; yet he still calls on ;  
 Till one calls him, who varies not his call,  
 But holds him fast, in chains of darkness bound,  
 Till Nature dies, and judgment sets him free ;  
 A freedom far less welcome than his chain.”

But grant man happy ; grant him happy long :  
 Add to life's highest prize her latest hour ;  
 That hour, so late, is nimble in approach,  
 That, like a post, comes on in full career :  
 How swift the shuttle flies, that weaves thy shroud !  
 Where is the fable of thy former years ?  
 Thrown down the gulf of time ; as far from thee  
 As they had ne'er been thine ; the day in hand,  
 Like a bird struggling to get loose, is going ;  
 Scarce now possess'd, so suddenly 't is gone ;  
 And each swift moment fled, is death advanc'd  
 By strides as swift ; Eternity is all ;  
 And whose Eternity ? Who triumphs there ?  
 Bathing for ever in the font of bliss !  
 For ever basking in the Deity !

Lorenzo ! who ? — Thy conscience shall reply.  
 O give it leave to speak ; 't will speak ere long,  
 Thy leave unask'd : Lorenzo ! hear it now,  
 While useful its advice, its accent mild.  
 By the great edict, the divine decree,  
*Truth* is deposited with man's last hour ;  
 An honest hour, and faithful to her trust :  
*Truth*, eldest daughter of the Deity ;  
*Truth*, of his council, when he made the worlds ;  
 Nor less, when he shall judge the worlds he made ;  
 Though silent long, and sleeping ne'er so sound,  
 Smother'd with errors, and oppress with toys,  
 That Heaven-commissioned hour no sooner calls,  
 But, from her cavern in the soul's abyss,  
 Like him they fable under *Ætna* whelm'd,  
 The goddess bursts, in thunder, and in flame ;  
 Loudly convices, and severely pains.  
 Dark *demons* I discharge, and hydra stings ;  
 The keen vibration of bright *truth* — is Hell :  
 Just definition ! though by schools untaught.  
 Ye deaf to truth ! peruse this parson'd page,  
 And trust, for once, a prophet, and a priest ;  
 “ Men may live fools, but fools they cannot die.”

## NIGHT THE FIFTH.

## THE RELAPSE.

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LITCHFIELD.

LORENZO ! to recriminate is just.  
 Fondness for fame is avarice of air.  
 I grant the man is vain who writes for praise.  
 Praise no man e'er deserv'd, who sought no more.  
 As just thy second charge. I grant the *Muse*  
 Has often blush'd at her degenerate sons,  
 Retain'd by sense to plead her filthy cause ;  
 To raise the low, to magnify the mean,  
 And subtilize the gross into refin'd :  
 As if to magic numbers' powerful charm  
 'T was given, to make a civet of their song  
 Obscene, and sweeten ordure to perfume.  
 Wit, a true pagan, deifies the brute,  
 And lifts our swine-enjoyments from the mire.  
 The fact notorious, nor obscure the cause,



We wear the chains of *pleasure* and of *pride*.  
*These* share the man; and these distract him too;  
 Draw different ways, and clash in their commands.  
*Pride*, like an eagle, builds among the stars,  
 But *pleasure*, lark-like, nests upon the ground.  
*Joys* shar'd by brute-creation, *pride* resents;  
*Pleasure* embraces: man would both enjoy,  
 And both at once: a point how hard to gain!  
 But, what can't wit, when stung by strong desire?  
 Wit dares attempt this arduous enterprise.  
 Since joys of *sense* can't rise to *reason's* taste;  
 In subtle *sophistry's* laborious forge,  
 Wit hammers out a reason new, that stoops  
 To sordid scenes, and meets them with applause.  
 Wit calls the *graces* the chaste zone to loose;  
 Nor less than a *plump god* to fill the bowl:  
 A thousand phantoms, and a thousand spells,  
 A thousand opiates scatters, to delude,  
 To fascinate, inebriate, lay asleep,  
 And the fool'd mind delightfully confound. [more;  
 Thus that which shock'd the *judgment*, shocks no  
 That which gave *pride* offence, no more offends.  
*Pleasure* and *pride*, by nature mortal foes,  
 At war eternal, which in man shall reign,  
 By *wit's* address, patch up a fatal peace,  
 And hand in hand lead on the rank debauch,  
 From rank, refin'd to delicate and gay.  
*Art*, cursed art! wipes off th' indebted blush  
 From Nature's cheek, and bronzes every shame.  
 Man smiles in ruin, glories in his guilt,  
 And infamy stands candidate for praise.

All writ by man in favour of the soul,  
 These *sensual ethics* far, in bulk, transcend.  
 The flowers of eloquence, profusely pour'd  
 O'er spotted vice, fill half the letter'd world.  
 Can powers of genius exorcise their page,  
 And consecrate enormities with song?  
 But let not these inexpiable strains  
 Condemn the Muse that knows her dignity;  
 Nor meanly stops at *time*, but holds the world  
 As 't is, in Nature's ample field, a point,  
 A point in her esteem; from whence to start,  
 And run the round of universal space,  
 To visit being universal there,  
 And being's Source, that utmost flight of mind!  
 Yet, spite of this so vast circumference,  
 Well knows, but what is *moral*, nought is *great*.  
 Sing *syrens* only? Do not angels sing?  
 There is in *poetry* a decent pride,  
 Which well becomes her when she speaks to *prose*,  
 Her younger sister; haply, not more wise.  
 Think'st thou, Lorenzo! to find pastimes here?  
 No guilty passion blown into a flame,  
 No foible flatter'd, dignity disgrac'd,  
 No fairy field of fiction, all on flower,  
 No rainbow colours, *here*, or silken tale:  
 But solemn *counsels*, images of awe,  
*Truths*, which eternity lets fall on man [spheres,  
 With double weight, through these revolving  
 This death-deep silence, and incumbent shade:  
*Thoughts*, such as shall revisit your last hour;  
 Visit uncall'd, and live when life expires;  
 And thy dark pencil, *midnight*! darker still  
 In melancholy dipt, embrowns the whole.  
 Yet this, even *this*, my laughter-loving friends!  
 Lorenzo! and thy brothers of the smile!  
 If, what imports you most, can most engage,  
 Shall steal your ear, and chain you to my song.  
 Or if you fail me, know, the wise shall taste  
 The truths I sing; the truths I sing shall feel;

And, feeling, give assent; and their assent  
 Is ample recompense; is more than praise.  
 But chiefly thine, O Litchfield! nor mistake;  
 Think not unintruduc'd I force my way;  
 Narcissa, not unknown, not unallied,  
 By virtue, or by blood, illustrious youth!  
 To thee, from blooming *amarynthine* bowers,  
 Where all the language *harmony*, descends  
 Uncall'd, and asks admittance for the Muse:  
 A Muse that will not pain thee with thy praise;  
 Thy praise she drops, by nobler still inspir'd.  
 O thou! Blest Spirit! whether the supreme,  
 Great antemundane Father! in whose breast  
 Embryo creation, unborn being, dwelt,  
 And all its various revolutions roll'd  
 Present, though future; prior to themselves;  
 Whose breath can blow it into nought again;  
 Or, from his throne some delegated power,  
 Who, studious of our peace, dost turn the thought  
 From vain and vile, to solid and sublime!  
 Unseen thou lead'st me to delicious draughts  
 Of inspiration, from a purer stream,  
 And fuller of the god, than that which bursts  
 From fam'd Castalia: nor is yet allay'd  
 My sacred thirst; though long my soul has rang'd  
 Through pleasing paths of *moral* and *divine*,  
 By thee sustain'd, and lighted by the stars.

By them best lighted are the paths of *thought*;  
*Nights* are their *days*, their most illumin'd hours.  
 By *day*, the soul, o'erborne by life's career,  
 Stunn'd by the din, and giddy with the glare,  
 Reels far from reason, jostled by the throng.  
 By *day* the soul is passive, all her thoughts  
 Impos'd, precarious, broken ere mature.  
 By *night*, from objects free, from passion cool,  
 Thoughts uncontroll'd, and unimpress'd, the birth  
 Of pure election, arbitrary range,  
 Not to the limits of *one* world confin'd;  
 But from *ethereal* travels light on *Earth*,  
 As voyagers drop anchor, for repose.

Let Indians, and the gay, like Indians, fond  
 Of feather'd fopperies, the Sun adore:  
*Darkness* has more divinity for me;  
 It strikes thought inward; it drives back the soul  
 To settle on herself, our point supreme!  
 There lies our theatre! there sits our judge.  
*Darkness* the curtain drops o'er life's dull scene;  
 'T is the kind hand of Providence stretch'd out  
 'Twixt man and vanity; 't is *reason's* reign,  
 And *virtue's* too; these tutelary shades  
 Are man's *asylum* from the tainted throng.  
*Night* is the good man's *friend*, and *guardian* too;  
 It no less *rescues* virtue, than *inspires*.

*Virtue*, for ever frail, as fair, below,  
 Her tender nature suffers in the crowd,  
 Nor touches on the world, without a stain:  
 The world's infectious; few bring back at eve,  
 Immaculate, the manners of the morn.  
 Something *we thought*, is blotted! *we rescov'd*,  
 Is shaken; we *renounc'd*, returns again.  
 Each *salutation* may slide in a sin  
 Unthought before, or fix a former flaw.  
 Nor is it strange: *light*, *motion*, *concourse*, *mix*,  
 All, scatter us abroad; thought outward bound,  
 Neglectful of our home affairs, flies off  
 In fume and dissipation, quits her charge,  
 And leaves the breast unguarded to the foe.  
 Present example gets within our guard,  
 And acts with *double* force, by few repell'd.  
*Ambition* fires ambition; *love* of gain

strikes, like a pestilence, from breast to breast ;  
*riot, pride, perfidy*, blue vapours breathe ;  
 And *inhumanity* is caught from man,  
 From smiling man. A slight, a single glance,  
 And shot at random, often has brought home  
 A sudden fever to the throbbing heart,  
 Of *envy, rancour, or impure desire*.  
 We see, we hear, with peril ; *safety* dwells  
 Remote from *multitude* ; the world 's a school  
 Of *wrong*, and what proficients swarm around !  
 We must or imitate, or disapprove ;  
 Must list as their accomplices, or foes ;  
 That stains our innocence ; *this* wounds our peace.  
 From Nature's birth, hence, *wisdom* has been smit  
 With sweet recess, and languish'd for the shade.  
 This sacred shade, and solitude, what is it ?  
 'T is the felt presence of the Deity.  
 Few are the faults we flatter when alone,  
 Few sinks in her allurements, is unguilt,  
 And looks, like other objects, black by night  
 By night an atheist half-believes a God.  
 Night is fair virtue's immemorial friend ;  
 The conscious Moon, through every distant age,  
 Has held a lamp to *wisdom*, and let fall,  
 In *contemplation's* eye, her purging ray.  
 The fam'd Athenian, he who woo'd from Heaven  
*philosophy* the fair, to dwell with men,  
 And form their manners, not inflame their pride,  
 While o'er his head, as fearful to molest  
 His labouring mind, the stars in silence slide,  
 And seem all gazing on their future guest,  
 See him soliciting his ardent suit  
 In private audience : all the live-long night,  
 Ligid in thought, and motionless, he stands ;  
 For quits his theme, or posture, till the Sun  
 Rude drunkard rising rosy from the main !  
 Disturbs his nobler intellectual beam,  
 And gives him to the tumult of the world. [waste  
 Fail, precious moments ! stol'n from the black  
 Of murder'd time ! Auspicious *midnight* ! hail !  
 We would excluded, every passion hush'd,  
 And open'd a calm intercourse with Heaven,  
 Were the soul sits in council ; ponders *past*,  
 Predestines *future* action ; sees, not feels,  
 Immortal life, and reasons with the storm :  
 All her lies answers, and *thinks* down her charms.  
 What awful joy ! what mental liberty !  
 Am not pent in darkness ; rather say,  
 If not too bold, in darkness I'm embower'd.  
 Delightful gloom ! the clustering thoughts around  
 Spontaneous rise, and blossom in the shade ;  
 But droop by day, and sicken in the sun.  
 Thought borrows light elsewhere ; from that *first* fire,  
 Fountain of animation ! whence descends  
 From *Irania*, my celestial guest ! who deigns  
 Lightly to visit me, so mean ; and now,  
 Conscious how needful discipline to man,  
 From pleasing dalliance with the charms of *night*  
 Fly wandering thought recalls, to what excites  
 Or other beat of heart ! Narcissa's tomb !  
 For is it feeble Nature calls me back,  
 And breaks my spirit into grief again ?  
 Nor is a Stygian vapour in my blood ?  
 A cold, slow puddle, creeping through my veins ?  
 For is it thus with all men ? — Thus with all.  
 What are we ? How unequal ! Now we soar,  
 And now we sink : to be the *same*, transcends  
 Our present prowess. Dearly pays the *soul*  
 For lodging ill ; too dearly rents her clay.  
 Reason, a baffled counsellor ! but adds

The blush of weakness to the bane of woe.  
 The noblest spirit, fighting her hard fate,  
 In this damp, dusty region, charg'd with storms,  
 But feebly flutters, yet untaught to fly ;  
 Or, flying, short her flight, and sure her fall.  
 Our utmost strength, when down, to rise again ;  
 And not to *yield*, though *beaten*, all our praise.  
 'T is vain to seek in men for more than man.  
 Though proud in promise, big in previous thought,  
*Experience* damps our triumph. I who late,  
 Emerging from the shadows of the grave,  
 Where *grief* detain'd me prisoner, mounting high,  
 Threw wide the gates of everlasting day,  
 And call'd mankind to glory, shook off *pain*,  
*Mortality* shook off, in ether pure,  
 And struck the stars ; now feel my spirits fail ;  
 They drop me from the zenith ; down I rush,  
 Like him whom fable fledg'd with waxen wings,  
 In sorrow drown'd — but not in sorrow lost.  
 How wretched is the man who never mourn'd !  
 I dive for precious pearl in *sorrow's* stream :  
 Not so the thoughtless man that *only* grieves ;  
 Takes all the torment, and rejects the gain  
 (Inestimable gain !) and gives Heaven leave  
 To make him but more wretched, not more wise.  
 If wisdom is our lesson (and what else  
 Ennobles man ? what else have angels learnt ?)  
*Grief* ! more proficients in thy school are made,  
 Than *genius*, or *proud learning*, e'er could boast.  
 Voracious *learning*, often over-fed,  
 Digests not into sense her motley meal.  
 This *book-case*, with dark booty almost burst,  
 This *forager* on others' wisdom, leaves  
 Her native farm, her *reason*, quite untill'd.  
 With mixt manure she surfeits the rank soil,  
 Dung'd, but not dress'd ; and rich to beggary.  
 A pomp untameable of weeds prevails.  
 Her *servant's* wealth, encumber'd *wisdom* mourns.  
 And what says *genius* ? " *Let the dull be wise.*"  
*Genius*, too hard for right, can prove it wrong ;  
 And loves to boast, where blush men less inspir'd.  
 It pleads exemption from the laws of *sense* ;  
 Considers *reason* as a leveller ;  
 And scorns to share a blessing with the crowd.  
 That wise it could be, thinks an ample claim  
 To *glory*, and to *pleasure* gives the rest.  
 Crassus but sleeps, Ardelio is undone.  
*Wisdom* less shudders at a fool, than wit.  
 But *wisdom* smiles, when humbled mortals weep.  
 When *sorrow* wounds the breast, as ploughs the  
 glebe,  
 And hearts obdurate feel her softening shower ;  
 Her seed celestial, then, glad *wisdom* sows ;  
 Her golden harvest triumphs in the soil.  
 If so, Narcissa ! welcome my *Relapse* ;  
 I'll raise a tax on my calamity,  
 And reap rich compensation from my pain.  
 I'll range the plenteous intellectual field ;  
 And gather every thought of sovereign power  
 To chase the moral maladies of man ;  
 Thoughts, which may bear transplanting to the skies,  
 Though natives of this coarse penurious soil :  
 Nor wholly wither *there*, where *scraps* sing,  
 Refin'd, exalted, not annull'd, in Heaven.  
*Reason*, the sun that gives them birth, the same  
 In either clime, though more illustrious *there*.  
 These choicely cull'd, and elegantly rang'd,  
 Shall form a garland for Narcissa's tomb ;  
 And, peradventure, of no fading flowers.  
 Say on what themes shall puzzled choice descend ?

"Th' importance of contemplating the tomb;  
*Why* men decline it; *suicide's* foul birth;  
 The various kind of grief; the faults of age;  
 And death's dread character — invite my song."

And, first, th' importance of our end survey'd.  
 Friends counsel quick dismissal of our grief:  
 Mistaken kindness! our hearts heal *too soon*.  
 Are they more kind than *he*, who struck the blow?  
 Who bid it do his errand in our hearts,  
 And banish peace, till *nobler guests* arrive,  
 And bring it back, a true and endless peace?  
 Calamities are *friends*: as glaring day  
 Of these unnumber'd lustres robs our sight;  
 Prosperity puts out unnumber'd thoughts  
 Of import high, and light divine, to man.

The man how blest, who, sick of gaudy scenes,  
 (Scenes apt to thrust between us and ourselves!)  
 Is led by choice to take his favourite walk,  
 Beneath death's gloomy, silent, cypress shades,  
 Unpierc'd by vanity's fantastic ray;  
 To read his monuments, to weigh his dust,  
 Visit his vaults, and dwell among the tombs!  
 Lorenzo! read with me Narcissa's stone;  
 (Narcissa was thy favourite!) let us read  
 Her moral stone! few doctors preach so well;  
 Few orators so tenderly can touch  
 The feeling heart. What *pathos* in the date!  
 Apt words can strike: and yet in them we see  
 Faint images of what we, *here*, enjoy.  
 What cause have we to build on length of life?  
 Temptations seize, when *fear* is laid asleep;  
 And ill foreboded is our strongest guard.

See from her tomb, as from an humbler shrine,  
 Truth, radiant goddess! sallies on my soul,  
 And puts *Delusion's* dusky train to flight;  
 Disperses the mists our sultry passions raise,  
 From objects low, terrestrial, and obscene:  
 And shows the real estimate of things;  
 Which no man, unafflicted, ever saw;  
 Pulls off the veil from *Virtue's* rising charms;  
 Detects *Temptation* in a thousand lies.  
 Truth bids me look on men, as *autumn* leaves,  
 And all they bleed for, as the summer's dust,  
 Driven by the whirlwind: lighted by her beams,  
 I widen my horizon, gain new powers,  
 See things invisible, feel things remote,  
 Am present with futurities; think nought  
 To man so foreign, as the joys *possess*;  
 Nought so much his, as those beyond the grave.

No *folly* keeps its colour in her sight;  
 Pale *worldly wisdom* loses all her charms;  
 In pompous promise, from her schemes profound,  
 If future fate she plans, 't is all in leaves,  
 Like Sibyl, unsubstantial, fleeting bliss!  
 At the first blast it vanishes in air.  
 Not so, *celestial*: wouldst thou know, Lorenzo!  
 How differ *worldly wisdom*, and *divine*?  
 Just as the waning, and the waxing Moon.  
 More empty *worldly wisdom* every day;  
 And every day more fair her *rival* shines.  
 When *later*, there's less time to play the fool.  
 Soon our whole term for wisdom is expir'd:  
 (Thou know'st she calls no council in the grave:)  
 And everlasting fool is writ in fire,  
 Or real wisdom wafts us to the skies.

As worldly schemes resemble Sibyl's leaves,  
 The good man's days to Sibyl's books compare,  
 (In ancient story read, thou know'st the tale,)  
 In price still rising, as in number less,  
 Inestimable quite his final hour.

For that who thrones can offer, offer thrones;  
 Insolvent worlds the purchase cannot pay.  
 "Oh let me die his death!" all Nature cries.  
 "Then live his life." — All Nature faults the  
 Our great physician daily to consult,  
 To commune with the *grave*, our only cure.

What grave prescribes the best? — A friend,  
 and yet,

From a friend's grave how soon we disengage!  
 E'en to the dearest, as his marble, cold.  
 Why are friends raviash from us? 'T is to bind,  
 By soft *affection's* ties, on human hearts,  
 The thought of death, which *reason*, too *supine*,  
 Or misemploy'd, so rarely fastens *there*.  
 Nor reason, nor affection, no, nor both  
 Combin'd, can break the witchcrafts of the world.  
 Behold, th' inexorable hour at hand!  
 Behold, th' inexorable hour forgot!  
 And to forget it, the chief aim of life,  
 Though well to ponder it, is life's chief end.

Is Death, that ever-threatening, ne'er remote.  
 That all-important, and that only sure,  
 (Come when he will) an unexpected guest?  
 Nay, though invited by the loudest calls  
 Of blind *imprudence*, unexpected still?  
 Though numerous messengers are sent before,  
 To warn his great arrival. What the cause,  
 The wondrous cause, of this mysterious ill?  
 All Heaven looks down astonish'd at the sight.

Is it, that life has sown her joys so thick,  
 We can't thrust in a single care between?  
 Is it, that life has such a swarm of cares,  
 The thought of death can't enter for the throng?  
 Is it, that time steals on with downy feet,  
 Nor wakes *indulgence* from her golden dream?  
 To-day is so like yesterday, it cheats;  
 We take the lying sister for the same.  
 Life glides away, Lorenzo! like a brook;  
 For ever changing, unperceiv'd the change.  
 In the same brook none ever bath'd him twice:  
 To the same life none ever twice awoke.  
 We call the brook the same; the same we think  
 Our life, though still more rapid in its flow;  
 Nor mark the *much*, irrevocably laps'd,  
 And mingled with the sea. Or shall we say  
 (Retaining still the brook to bear us on)  
 That life is like a vessel on the stream?  
 In life embark'd, we smoothly down the tide  
 Of time descend, but not on time intent;  
 Amus'd, unconscious of the gliding wave;  
 Till on a sudden we perceive a shock;  
 We start, awake, look out; what see we there?  
 Our brittle bark is burst on Charon's shore.

Is this the cause death flies all human thought?  
 Or is it *judgment*, by the will struck blind,  
 That domineering mistress of the soul!  
 Like *him* so strong, by Dalilah the fair?  
 Or is it *fear* turns startled *reason* back,  
 From looking down a precipice so steep?  
 'T is dreadful; and the dread is wisely plac'd,  
 By Nature, conscious of the make of man.  
 A dreadful friend it is, a terror kind,  
 A flaming sword to guard the tree of life.  
 By that unaw'd, in life's most smiling hour,  
 The good-man would repine; would suffer joys  
 And burn impatient for his promis'd skies.  
 The bad, on each punctilious pique of pride,  
 Or gloom of humour, would give rage the rein:  
 Bound o'er the barrier, rush into the dark,  
 And mar the schemes of Providence below.

What groan was that, Lorenzo? — Furies! rise,  
And drown in your less execrable yell  
Britannia's shame. There took her gloomy flight,  
In wing impetuous, a black sullen soul,  
Lashed from Hell, with horrid lust of death.  
My friend, the brave, the gallant Altamont,  
O call'd, so thought — And then he fled the field.  
Less base the fear of death, than fear of life.

O Britain, infamous for suicide!  
On island in thy manners, far disjoin'd  
From the whole world of *rational*s beside!  
In ambient waves plunge thy polluted head,  
Wash the dire stain, nor shock the continent.  
But thou be shock'd, while I detect the cause  
Of self-assault, expose the monster's birth,  
And bid abhorrence hiss it round the world.  
Blame not thy clime, nor chide the distant Sun;  
The Sun is innocent, thy clime absolv'd:  
Immoral climes kind Nature never made.  
The cause I sing, in Eden might prevail,  
And proves, it is thy folly, not thy fate.

The soul of man (let man in homage bow,  
Who names his *soul*), a native of the skies!  
Light-born, and free, her freedom should maintain,  
Unsold, unmortgag'd for *Earth*'s little bribes.  
Thy illustrious stranger, in this foreign land,  
Like strangers, jealous of her dignity,  
Studious of home, and ardent to return,  
If *Earth* suspicious, *Earth*'s enchanted cup  
With cool reserve light touching, should indulge  
In immortality, her godlike taste, [there.  
Here take large draughts; make her chief banquet  
But some reject this sustenance divine;

O beggarly vile appetites descend; [Heaven:  
Ask alms of *Earth*, for guests that came from  
Sink into slaves; and sell, for present hire,  
Their rich reversion, and (what shares its fate)  
Their native freedom, to the prince who aways  
His nether world. And when his payments fail,  
When his foul basket gorges them no more,  
Or their pall'd palates loath the basket full;  
Are instantly, with wild demoniac rage,  
Or breaking all the chains of Providence,  
And bursting their confinement; though fast barr'd  
By laws divine and human; guarded strong  
With horrors doubled to defend the pass,  
The blackest, nature, or dire guilt can raise;  
And moted round with fathomless destruction,  
Ure to receive, and whelm them in their fall.

Such, Britons! is the cause, to you unknown,  
Or worse, o'erlook'd; o'erlook'd by magistrates,  
Thus criminals themselves. I grant the deed  
Is madness: but the madness of the heart.  
And what is that? Our utmost bound of guilt.  
A sensual, unreflecting life, is big  
With monstrous births, and suicide, to crown  
The black infernal brood. The bold to break  
Heaven's law supreme, and desperately rush  
Through sacred Nature's murder, on their own,  
Because they never think of death, they die.  
It is equally man's duty, glory, gain,  
To shun, and meditate, his end.  
When by the bed of languishment we sit,  
The seat of wisdom! if our choice, not fate,  
Or, o'er our dying friends, in anguish hang,  
Vipe the cold dew, or stay the sinking head,  
Number their moments, and, in every clock,  
Hear at the voice of an eternity;  
See the dim lamp of life just feebly lift  
An agonizing beam, at us to gaze,

Then sink again, and quiver into death,  
That most pathetic herald of our own!  
How read we such sad scenes? As sent to man  
In perfect vengeance? No; in pity sent;  
To melt him down, like wax, and then impress,  
Indelible, *Death*'s image on his heart;  
Bleeding for others, trembling for himself.  
We bleed, we tremble, we forget, we smile.  
The mind turns fool, before the cheek is dry.  
Our quick-returning folly cancels all;  
As the tide rushing raises what is writ  
In yielding sands, and smooths the letter'd shore.

Lorenzo! hast thou ever weigh'd a sigh?  
Or study'd the philosophy of tears?  
(A science, yet unlectur'd in our schools!)  
Hast thou descended deep into the breast,  
And seen their source? If not, descend with me,  
And trace these briny rivulets to their springs.

Our funeral tears from different causes rise,  
As if from separate cisterns in the soul,  
Of various kinds, they flow. From tender hearts,  
By soft contagion call'd, some burst at once,  
And stream obsequious to the leading eye.  
Some ask more time, by curious art distill'd.  
Some hearts, in secret hard, unapt to melt,  
Struck by the magic of the public eye,  
Like Moses' smitten rock, gush out amain.  
Some weep to share the fate of the deceas'd,  
So high in merit, and to them so dear.  
They dwell on praises, which they think they share;  
And thus, without a blush, commend themselves.  
Some mourn, in proof, that something they could  
love:

They weep not to relieve their grief, but show.  
Some weep in perfect justice to the dead,  
As conscious all their love is in arrear.  
Some mischievously weep, not unappris'd.  
Tears, sometimes, aid the conquest of an eye.  
With what address the soft Ephesians draw  
Their sable net-work o'er entangled hearts!  
As seen through crystal, how their roses glow,  
While liquid pearl runs trickling down their cheek!  
Of hers not prouder Egypt's wanton queen,  
Carousing gems, herself dissolv'd in love.  
Some weep at death, abstracted from the dead,  
And celebrate, like Charles, their own decease.  
By kind construction some are deem'd to weep,  
Because a decent veil conceals their joy.

Some weep in earnest, and yet weep in vain;  
As deep in indiscretion, as in woe.  
Passion, blind passion! impotently pours  
Tears, that deserve more tears; while reason sleeps,  
Or gazes like an idiot, unconcern'd;  
Nor comprehends the meaning of the storm;  
Knows not it speaks to her, and her alone.  
Irrationals all sorrow are beneath,  
That noble gift! that privilege of man!  
From sorrow's pang, the birth of endless joy.  
But these are barren of that birth divine:  
They weep impetuous, as the summer storm,  
And full as short! The cruel grief soon tam'd,  
They make a pastime of the stingless tale;  
Far as the deep resounding knell they spread  
The dreadful news, and hardly feel it more.  
No grain of wisdom pays them for their woe. [death  
Half-round the globe, the tears pump'd up by  
Are spent in watering vanities of life;  
In making folly flourish still more fair,  
When the sick soul, her wonted stay withdrawn,  
Reclines on earth, and sorrows in the dust;

Instead of learning, *there*, her true support,  
 Though there thrown down her true support to learn,  
 Without Heaven's aid, impatient to be blest,  
 She crawls to the next shrub, or bramble vile,  
 Though from the stately cedar's arms she fell;  
 With stale, forsworn embraces, clings anew,  
 The stranger weds, and blossoms, as before,  
 In all the fruitless fopperies of life:  
 Presents her *weed*, well fancied, at the ball,  
 And raffles for the *death's head* on the ring.

So wept Aurelia, till the destin'd youth  
 Stepp'd in, with his receipt for making smiles,  
 And blanching sables into bridal bloom.  
 So wept Lorenzo fair Clarissa's fate;  
 Who gave that angel boy, on whom he dotes;  
 And died to give him, orphan'd in his birth!  
 Not such, Narcissa, my distress for thee.  
 I'll make an altar of thy sacred tomb,  
 To sacrifice to wisdom. What wast thou?  
 "Young, gay, and fortunate!" Each yields a theme.  
 I'll dwell on each, to shun thought more severe;  
 (Heaven knows I labour with severer still!)  
 I'll dwell on each, and quite exhaust thy death.  
 A soul without reflection, like a pile  
 Without inhabitant, to ruin runs.

And, first, thy *youth*. What says it to gray hairs?  
 Narcissa, I'm become thy pupil now—  
 Early, bright, transient, chaste, as morning dew,  
 She sparkled, was exhal'd, and went to Heaven.  
 Time on this head has snow'd; yet still 't is borne  
 Aloft; nor thinks but on *another's grave*.  
 Cover'd with shame I speak it, *age* severe  
 Old worn-out vice sets down for virtue fair;  
 With graceless *gravity*, chastising youth,  
 That youth chastis'd surpassing in a fault.  
 Father of all, forgetfulness of death:  
 As if, like objects passing on the sight,  
*Death* had advanc'd too near us to be seen:  
 Or, that life's loan *time* ripen'd into right;  
 And men might plead prescription from the grave;  
 Deathless, from repetition of reprieve.  
 Deathless? far from it! *such* are dead already;  
 Their hearts are buried, and the world their grave.

Tell me, some god! my guardian angel! tell,  
 What thus infatuates that what enchantment plants  
 The phantom of an age, 'twixt us and death  
 Already at the door? He knocks, we hear,  
 And yet we will not hear. What mail defends  
 Our untouch'd hearts? What miracle turns off  
 The pointed thought, which from a thousand quivers  
 Is daily darted, and is daily shunn'd?  
 We stand, as in a battle, throngs on throngs  
 Around us falling; wounded oft ourselves;  
 Though bleeding with our wounds, immortal still!  
 We see Time's furrows on another's brow,  
 And Death trench'd, preparing his assault.  
 How few themselves in that just mirror see!  
 Or, seeing, draw their inference as strong!  
 There death is certain; doubtful *here*: he *must*,  
 And *soon*; we *may*, within an *age*, expire. [green;  
 Though gray our heads, our thoughts and aims are  
 Like damag'd clocks, whose hand and bell dissent;  
*Folly* sings six, while *Nature* points at twelve.

Absurd *longevity*! More, more, it cries:  
 More life, more wealth, more trash of every kind.  
 And wherefore mad for more, when relias fails?  
 Object, and appetite, must club for joy;  
 Shall *folly* labour hard to mend the bow,  
 Baubles, I mean, that strike us from *without*,  
 While *Nature* is relaxing every string?

Ask *thought* for joy; grow rich, and hoard *vain*.  
 Think you the soul, when this life's rattles cease,  
 Has nothing of more manly to succeed?  
 Contract the taste immortal: learn e'en now  
 To relish what *alone* subsists hereafter.  
*Divine*, or *none*, henceforth your joys for ever.  
 Of *age* the glory is, to *wish* to die.  
 That wish is *praise*, and *promise*; it applauds  
 Past life, and promises our future bliss.  
 What weakness see not children in their *sins*?  
 Grand-climacterical absurdities!  
 Gray-hair'd authority, to faults of youth,  
 How shocking! it makes folly thrice a fool;  
 And our first childhood might our last despise.  
*Peace* and *etern* is all that age can hope.  
 Nothing but *wisdom* gives the *first*; the *last*,  
 Nothing, but the *repute* of being *wise*.  
*Folly* bars both; our age is quite undone.

What folly can be ranker? Like our shadow,  
 Our wishes lengthen, as our sun declines.  
 No wish should loiter, *then*, this side the grave.  
 Our hearts should leave the world, before the last  
 Calls for our carcases to mend the soil.  
 Enough to live in tempest, die in port;  
*Age* should fly concourse, cover in retreat  
 Defects of *judgment*, and the *will* subdue;  
 Walk thoughtful on the silent, solemn shore  
 Of that vast ocean it must sail so soon;  
 And put *good-works* on board; and wait the wind  
 That shortly blows us into worlds unknown;  
 If *unconsider'd* too, a dreadful scene!

All should be prophets to themselves; forese  
 Their future fate; their future fate forecast;  
 This art would waste the bitterness of death.  
 The *thought* of death alone, the *fear* destroys.  
 A disaffection to that precious thought  
 Is more than *midnight* darkness on the soul,  
 Which sleeps beneath it, on a *precipice*,  
 Puff'd off by the first blast, and lost for ever.

Dost ask, Lorenzo, why so warmly prest,  
 By repetition hammer'd on thine ear,  
 The thought of death? That thought is the machine  
 The grand machine! that heaves us from the dust,  
 And rears us into men. That thought, plied loose  
 Will soon reduce the ghastly *precipice*  
 O'er-hanging Hell, will soften the descent,  
 And gently slope our passage to the grave;  
 How warmly to be wish'd! What heart of flesh  
 Would trifle with tremendous? dare extreme?  
 Yawn o'er the fate of infinite? What hand,  
 Beyond the blackest brand of censure bold,  
 (To speak a language too well known to thee)  
 Would at a moment give its *all* to chance,  
 And *stamp* the die for an eternity?

Aid me, Narcissa! aid me to keep pace  
 With *Destiny*; and ere her scissors cut  
 My thread of life, to break this tougher thread  
 Of moral death, that ties me to the world.  
 Sting thou my slumbering *reason* to send forth  
 A thought of observation on the foe;  
 To sally; and survey the rapid march  
 Of his ten thousand messengers to man;  
 Who, Jehu-like, behind him turns them all  
 All accident apart, by *Nature* sign'd,  
 My warrant is gone out, though dormant yet;  
 Perhaps behind one moment lurks my fate.

Must I then *forward* only look for Death?  
 Backward I turn mine eye, and find him there.  
 Man is a self-survivor every year.  
 Man, like a stream, is in perpetual flow.

uth 's a destroyer of quotidian prey.  
 youth, my noon-tide, his ; my yesterday ;  
 bold invader shares the present hour.  
 h moment on the former shuts the grave.  
 ile man is growing, life is in decrease ;  
 l cradles rock us nearer to the tomb.  
 birth is nothing but our death begun ;  
 tapers waste that instant they take fire.  
 hall we then fear, lest that should come to  
 pass,  
 ch comes to pass each moment of our lives ?  
 ear we must, let that death turn us pale,  
 ch murders strength and ardour ; what remains  
 ld rather call on death, than dread his call.  
 artners of my fault, and my decline ! [knell  
 ightless of death, but when your neighbour's  
 de visitant") knocks hard at your dull sense,  
 with its thunder scarce obtains your ear !  
 eath you theme, in every place and hour ;  
 longer want, ye monumental sires !  
 other tomb to tell you ye shall die.  
 : death you dread (so great is Nature's skill ! )  
 w, you shall court before you shall enjoy.  
 ut you are learn'd ; in volumes, deep you sit ;  
 isdom, shallow : pompous ignorance !  
 ld you be still more learned than the learn'd ?  
 n well to know how much need not be known,  
 what that knowledge, which impairs your sense.  
 eedful knowledge, like our needful food,  
 edg'd, lies open in life's common field ;  
 bids all welcome to the vital feast.  
 scorn what lies before you in the page  
*Nature*, and *Experience*, moral truth :  
 ndispensable, eternal fruit ;  
 t, on which mortals feeding, turn to gods :  
 dive in science for distinguish'd names,  
 onest fomentation of your pride !  
 ing in virtue, as you rise in fame.  
 : learning, like the lunar beam, affords  
 t, but not heat ; it leaves you undevout,  
 en at heart, while speculation shines.  
 ke, ye curious indagators ! fond  
 nowing all, but what avails you known.  
 u would learn *Death's* character, attend.  
 asts of conduct, all degrees of health,  
 lies of fortune, and all dates of age,  
 ther shook in his impartial urn,  
 e forth at random : or, if choice is made,  
 choice is quite *sarcastic*, and insults  
 old conjecture, and fond hopes of man.  
 t countless multitudes not only *leave*,  
 deeply *disappoint* us, by their deaths !  
 gh great our sorrow, greater our surprise.  
 ke other tyrants, *Death* delights to smite,  
 t, smitten, most proclaims the pride of power,  
 arbitrary nod. His joy supreme,  
 id the wretch survive the fortunate ;  
 feeble wrap th' athletic in his shroud ;  
 weeping fathers build their children's tomb :  
 ine, Narcissa ! — What though short thy date ?  
 e, not rolling suns, the mind matures.  
 life is long, which answers life's great end.  
 ime that bears no fruit, deserves no name ;  
 man of wisdom is the man of years.  
 ary youth Methusalems may die ;  
 w *misdated* on their flattering tombs !  
 arcissa's youth has lectur'd me thus far.  
 can her *gaiety* give counsel too ?  
 like the Jews' fam'd oracle of gems,  
 les instruction ; such as throws new light,

And opens more the character of death ;  
 Ill-known to thee, Lorenzo ! this thy vaunt :  
 " Give Death his due, the wretched, and the old ;  
 E'en let him sweep his rubbish to the grave ;  
 Let him not violate kind Nature's laws,  
 But own man born to *live* as well as *die*."  
*Wretched* and *old* thou giv'st him ; *young* and *gay*  
 He takes ; and *plunder* is a tyrant's joy.  
 What if I prove, " That furthest from the fear,  
 Are often nearest to the stroke of fate ?"  
 All, more than common, menaces an end.  
 A blaze betokens brevity of life :  
 As if bright embers should emit a flame,  
 Glad spirits sparkled from Narcissa's eye,  
 And made youth younger, and taught life to live.  
 As Nature's opposites wage endless war,  
 For this offence, as treason to the deep  
 Inviolable stupor of his reign,  
 Where *lust*, and turbulent *ambition*, sleep,  
*Death* took swift vengeance. As he life detests,  
 More life is still more odious ; and, reduc'd  
 By conquest, aggrandizes more his power.  
 But *wherefore* aggrandiz'd ? By Heaven's decree,  
 To plant the soul on her eternal guard,  
 In aweful expectation of our end.  
 Thus runs *Death's* dread commission : " Strike, but so  
 As most alarms the living by the dead."  
 Hence *stratagem* delights him, and *surprise*.  
 And cruel sport with man's securities.  
 Not simple conquest, triumph is his aim : [most.  
 And, where least fear'd, there conquest triumphs  
 This proves my bold assertion not too bold.  
 What are his arts to lay our fears asleep ?  
 Tiberian arts his purposes wrap up  
 In deep dissimulation's darkest night.  
 Like princes unconquest in foreign courts,  
 Who travel under cover, *Death* assumes  
 The name and look of *life*, and dwells among us.  
 He takes all shapes that serve his black designs :  
 'Though master of a wider empire far  
 Than that o'er which the Roman eagle flew.  
 Like Nero, he 's a fiddler, charioteer,  
 Or drives his *phaeton*, in female guise ;  
 Quite unsuspected, till the wheel beneath,  
 His disarray'd oblation he devours.  
 He most affects the forms least like himself,  
 His slender self. Hence burly corpulence  
 Is his familiar wear, and sleek disguise.  
 Behind the rosy bloom he loves to lurk,  
 (Or ambush in a smile ; or wanton dive  
 In dimples deep ; love's eddies, which draw in  
 Unwary hearts, and sink them in despair.  
 Such, on Narcissa's couch he loiter'd long  
 Unknown ; and, when detected, still was seen  
 To *smile* ; such peace has innocence in death !  
 Most happy they ! whom least his arts deceive.  
 One eye on *Death*, and one full fix'd on *Heaven*,  
 Becomes a mortal, and immortal man.  
 Long on his wiles a piqu'd and jealous spy,  
 I've seen, or dreamt I saw, the tyrant *dress* ;  
 Lay by his horrors, and put on his smiles.  
 Say, Muse, for thou remember'st, call it back,  
 And show Lorenzo the surprising scene ;  
 If 't was a dream, his genius can explain.  
 'T was in a circle of the *gay* I stood.  
*Death* would have enter'd ; *Nature* push'd him back ;  
 Supported by a doctor of renown,  
 His point he gain'd. Then artfully *dismiss*  
 The sage ; for *Death* design'd to be conceal'd.  
 He gave an old vivacious *usurer*

His meagre aspect, and his naked bones ;  
In gratitude for plumping up his prey,  
A pamper'd *spendthrift* ; whose fantastic air,  
Well-fashion'd figure, and cockaded brow,  
He took in change, and underneath the pride  
Of costly linen, tuck'd his filthy shroud.  
His crooked bow he straighten'd to a cane ;  
And hid his deadly shafts in Myra's eye.

The dreadful masquerader, thus equipt,  
Out-sallies on adventures. Ask you where ?  
Where is he not ? For his peculiar haunts,  
Let this suffice ; sure as night follows day,  
*Death* treads in *pleasure's* footsteps round the world,  
When *pleasure* treads the paths which *reason* shuns.  
When, against *reason*, riot shuts the door,  
And *gaiety* supplies the place of *sense*,  
Then, foremost at the banquet and the ball,  
*Death* leads the dance, or stamps the deadly die ;  
Nor ever fails the midnight bowl to crown.  
Gaily carousing to his gay compeers,  
*Is* he laughs, to see them laugh at him,  
As absent far ; and when the revel burns,  
When *fear* is banish'd, and triumphant thought,  
Calling for all the joys beneath the Moon,  
Against him turns the key, and bids him sup  
With their progenitors — he drops his mask ;  
Frowns out at full ; they start, despair, expire.

Scarce with more sudden terror and surprise,  
From his black masque of nitre, touch'd by fire,  
He bursts, expands, roars, blazes, and devours.  
And is not this triumphant treachery,  
And more than simple conquest, in the fiend ?

And now, Lorenzo, dost thou wrap thy soul  
In soft security, because unknown  
Which moment is commission'd to destroy ?  
In *death's* uncertainty thy danger lies.  
Is *death* uncertain ? Therefore thou be fit ;  
Fixt as a centinel, all eye, all ear,  
All expectation of the coming foe.  
Rouse, stand in arms, nor lean against thy spear ;  
Lest slumber steal one moment o'er thy soul,  
And *fate* surprise thee nodding. Watch, be strong ;  
Thus give each day the merit, and renown,  
Of dying well ; though doom'd but once to die.  
Nor let life's period hidden, (as from most,)  
Hide too from thee the precious use of life.

Early, not sudden, was Narcissa's fate.  
Soon, not surprising, *Death* his visit paid.  
Her thought went forth to meet him on his way,  
Nor *gaiety* forgot it was to die :  
Though *fortune* too, (our third and final theme,)  
As an accomplice, play'd her gaudy plumes,  
And every glittering gewgaw, on her sight,  
To dazzle, and debauch it from its mark.  
*Death's* dreadful advent is the mark of man ;  
And every thought that misses it, is blind.  
*Fortune*, with youth and *gaiety*, conspir'd  
To weave a triple wreath of happiness  
(If happiness on Earth) to crown her brow.  
And could *Death* charge through such a shining  
shield ?

That shining shield invites the tyrant's spear,  
As if to damp our elevated aims,  
And strongly preach humility to man.  
O how portentous is prosperity !  
How, comet-like, it threatens, while it shines !  
Few years but yield us proof of *Death's* ambition,  
To cull his victims from the fairest fold,  
And sheath his shafts in all the pride of life.  
When flooded with abundance, purpl'd o'er

With recent honours, bloom'd with every bliss,  
Set up in ostentation, made the gaze,  
The gaudy centre, of the public eye,  
When *fortune* thus has toss'd her child in air,  
Snatcht from the covert of an humble state,  
How often have I seen him dropt at once,  
Our morning's envy ! and our evening's sigh !  
As if her bounties were the signal given,  
The flowery wreath to mark the sacrifice,  
And call *Death's* arrows on the destin'd prey.

*High fortune* seems in cruel league with fate.  
Ask you for what ? To give his war on man  
The deeper dread, and more illustrious spoil ;  
Thus to keep daring mortals more in awe.  
And burns Lorenzo still for the sublime  
Of life ? To hang his airy nest on high,  
On the slight timber of the topmost bough,  
Rockt at each breeze, and menacing a fall ?  
Granting grim *Death* at equal distance there ;  
Yet peace begins just where ambition ends.  
What makes man wretched ? Happiness denies !  
Lorenzo ! no : 'T is happiness *disdain'd*.  
She comes too meanly drest to win our smile ;  
And calls herself *Content*, a homely name !  
Our flame is *transport*, and content our scorn.  
*Ambition* turns, and shuts the door against her,  
And weds a *toil*, a *tempest*, in her stead ;  
A *tempest* to warm *transport* near of kin.  
Unknowing what our mortal state admits,  
Life's modest joys we ruin, while we raise ;  
And all our ecstasies are wounds to peace ;  
Peace, the full portion of mankind below.

And since thy peace is dear, ambitious youth !  
Of fortune fond ! as thoughtless of thy fate !  
As late I drew *Death's* picture, to stir up  
Thy wholesome fears ; now, drawn in contrast,  
Gay *Fortune's*, thy vain hopes to reprimand.  
See, high in air, the sportive goddess hangs,  
Unlocks her casket, spreads her glittering ware,  
And calls the giddy winds to puff abroad  
Her random bounties o'er the gaping throng.  
All rush rapacious ; friends o'er trodden friends ;  
Sons o'er their fathers ; subjects o'er their kings ;  
Priests o'er their gods ; and lovers o'er the fair,  
(Still more ador'd) to snatch the golden shower.

*Gold* glitters most, where *virtue* shines so dim  
As stars from absent suns have leave to shine.  
O what a precious pack of votaries  
Unkennel'd from the prisons, and the stews,  
Pour in, all opening in their idol's praise ;  
All, ardent, eye each wafture of her hand.  
And, wide expanding their voracious jaws,  
Morsel on morsel swallow down unshare'd,  
Untasted, through mad appetite for more ;  
Gorg'd to the throat, yet lean and ravenous still  
Sagacious all, to trace the smallest game,  
And bold to seize the greatest. If (blest chance !  
Court-sephyras sweetly breathe, they launch, they fly  
O'er just, o'er sacred, all-forbidden ground,  
Drunk with the burning scent of place or power,  
Stanch to the foot of lucre, till they die.

Or, if for men you take them, as I mark  
Their manners, thou their various fates survey.  
With aim mis-measur'd, and impetuous speed,  
Some darting, strike their ardent wish far off,  
Through fury to possess it : some succeed,  
But stumble, and let fall the taken prize.  
From some, by sudden blasts, 't is whirl'd away,  
And lodg'd in bosoms that ne'er dreamt of gain.  
To some it sticks so close, that, when turn off,

he is the man, and mortal is the wound.  
 me, o'er-enslaved by the lure of gold, run mad,  
 roan under gold, yet weep for want of bread.  
 together some (unhappy rivals!) seize,  
 and rend abundance into poverty;  
 and croaks the raven of the law, and smiles:  
 smiles too the goddess; but smiles most at those,  
 first victims of exorbitant desire!)  
 who perish at their own request, and, whelm'd  
 beneath her load of lavish grants, expire.  
 Fortune is famous for her numbers slain;  
 a number small, which happiness can bear.  
 enough various for awhile their fates; at last  
 a curse involves them all: at Death's approach,  
 they read their riches backward into loss,  
 and mourn, in just proportion to their store.  
 And Death's approach (if orthodox my song)  
 hasten'd by the lure of Fortune's smiles.  
 dost thou still a glutton of bright gold?  
 dost thou still rapacious of thy ruin?  
 who loves a shining mark, a signal blow;  
 slow which, while it executes, alarms;  
 who startles thousands with a single fall.  
 when some stately growth of oak, or pine,  
 which nods aloft, and proudly spreads her shade,  
 the Sun's defiance, and the flock's defence;  
 the strong strokes of labouring hinds subdued,  
 she groans her last, and, rushing from her height  
 umbrous ruin, thunders to the ground:  
 conscious forest trembles at the shock,  
 the hill, and stream, and distant dale, resound.  
 these high-aim'd darts of Death, and these alone,  
 could I collect, my quiver would be full.  
 quiver, which, suspended in mid air,  
 near Heaven's Archer, in the zodiac, hung,  
 could it be,) should draw the public eye,  
 gaze and contemplation of mankind!  
 constellation awful, yet benign,  
 guide the gay through life's tempestuous wave;  
 suffer them to strike the common rock,  
 from greater danger, to grow more secure,  
 and, wrapt in happiness, forget their fate."  
 Philander, happy past the common lot,  
 warn'd of danger, but too gay to fear.  
 woo'd the fair Aspasia: she was kind:  
 wealth, form, fortune, fame, they both were blest;  
 who knew, envied; yet in envy lov'd:  
 fancy form more finish happiness?  
 was the nuptial hour. Her stately dome  
 on the sounding beach. The glittering spires  
 in the wave, and break against the shore:  
 break those glittering shadows, human joys.  
 faithless morning smil'd: he takes his leave,  
 embraces, in ecstasies, at eve.  
 rising storm forbids. The news arrives:  
 he, she saw it in her servant's eye.  
 felt it seen (her heart was apt to feel);  
 drown'd, without the furious ocean's aid,  
 floating sorrows, shares his tomb.  
 round the sumptuous, bridal monument,  
 guilty billows innocently rear;  
 the rough sailor, passing, drops a tear;  
 or? — Can tears suffice? — But not for me.  
 vain our efforts! and our arts how vain!  
 distant train of thought I took to shun,  
 thrown me on my fate — These died together;  
 in ruin! undisturb'd by death!  
 never to meet, or ne'er to part, is peace —  
 woe! Pity bleeds at thought of thee.  
 you wast only near me; not myself.

Survive myself? — That cures all other woe.  
 Narcissa lives; Philander is forgot.  
 O the soft commerce! O the tender ties,  
 Close-twisted with the fibres of the heart!  
 Which, broken, break them; and drain off the soul  
 Of human joy; and make it pain to live —  
 And is it then to live? When such friends part,  
 'T is the survivor dies — My heart, no more.

NIGHT THE SIXTH.

THE INFIDEL RECLAIMED.

IN TWO PARTS.

Containing the Nature, Proof, and Importance, of Immortality.

PART I.

Where, among other Things, Glory and Riches are particularly considered.

TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY PELHAM, FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE TREASURY, AND CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Preface.

Few ages have been deeper in dispute about religion than this. The dispute about religion, and the practice of it, seldom go together. The shorter, therefore, the dispute, the better. I think it may be reduced to this single question, *Is man immortal, or is he not?* If he is not, all our disputes are mere amusements, or trials of skill. In this case, *truth, reason, religion*, which give our discourses such pomp and solemnity, are (as will be shown) mere empty sound, without any meaning in them. But if man is immortal, it will behove him to be very serious about eternal consequences; or, in other words, to be truly religious. And this great fundamental truth, unestablished, or unawakened in the minds of men, is, I conceive, the *real* source and support of all our infidelity; how remote soever the particular objections advanced may seem to be from it.

Sensible appearances affect most men much more than abstract reasonings; and we daily see *bodies* drop around us, but the *soul* is invisible. The power which *inclination* has over the *judgment*, is greater than can be well conceived by those that have not had an experience of it; and of what numbers is it the sad interest that souls should not survive! The heathen world confessed, that they rather hoped, than firmly believed, immortality! And how many heathens have we still amongst us! The sacred page assures us, that life and immortality is brought to light by the Gospel: but by how many is the Gospel rejected, or overlooked! From these considerations, and from my being accidentally privy to the sentiments of some particular persons, I have been long persuaded that most, if not all, our infidels (whatever name they take, and whatever scheme, for argument's sake, and to keep themselves in countenance, they patronise) are supported in their deplorable error, by some doubt of their *immortality*, at the bottom. And I am satisfied, that men once thoroughly con-



vinced of their immortality, are not far from being Christians. For it is hard to conceive, that a man, fully conscious eternal pain or happiness will certainly be his lot, should not earnestly, and impartially, inquire after the surest means of escaping one, and securing the other. And of such an earnest and impartial inquiry, I well know the consequence.

Here, therefore, in proof of this most fundamental truth, some plain arguments are offered; arguments derived from principles which infidels admit in common with believers; arguments, which appear to me altogether irresistible; and such as, I am satisfied, will have great weight with all, who give themselves the small trouble of looking seriously into their own bosoms, and of observing, with any tolerable degree of attention, what daily passes round about them in the world. If some arguments shall, *here*, occur, which others have declined, they are submitted, with all deference, to better judgments in this, of all points the most important. For, as to the being of a God, that is no longer disputed; but it is undisputed for this reason *only*; viz. because, where the least pretence to reason is admitted, it must for ever be indisputable. And of consequence no man can be betrayed into a dispute of that nature by *vanity*; which has a principal share in animating our modern combatants against other articles of our belief.

She \* (for I know not yet her name in Heaven)  
Not early, like Narcissa, left the scene;  
Nor sudden, like Philander. What avail?  
This seeming mitigation but inflames;  
This fancied medicine heightens the disease.  
The longer known, the closer still she grew;  
And gradual parting is a gradual death.  
'T is the grim tyrant's engine, which extorts,  
By tardy pressure's still increasing weight,  
From hardest hearts, confession of distress.

O the long, dark approach through years of pain,  
Death's gallery! (might I dare to call it so)  
With dismal doubt, and sable terror, hung:  
Sick hope's pale lamp, its only glimmering ray:  
There, fate my melancholy walk ordain'd,  
Forbid self-love itself to flatter, there.  
How oft I gaz'd, prophetically sad!  
How oft I saw her dead, while yet in smiles!  
In smiles she sunk her grief to lessen mine.  
She spoke me comfort, and increas'd my pain.  
Like powerful armies trenching at a town,  
By slow, and silent, but resistless sap,  
In his pale progress gently gaining ground,  
Death urg'd his deadly siege; in spite of art,  
Of all the balmy blessings Nature lends  
To succour frail humanity. Ye stars!  
(Not now first made familiar to my sight)  
And thou, O Moon! bear witness; many a night  
He tore the pillow from beneath my head,  
Tied down by sore attention to the shock,  
By ceaseless depredations on a life  
Dearer than that he left me. Dreadful post  
Of observation! darker every hour!  
Less dread the day that drove me to the briak,  
And pointed at eternity below;  
When my soul shuddered at futurity;  
When, on a moment's point, th' important die,  
Of life and death spun doubtful, ere it fell,  
And turn'd up life; my title to more woe.

\* Referring to Night V.

But why more woe? More comfort let it be.  
Nothing is dead, but that which wish'd to die;  
Nothing is dead, but wretchedness and pain;  
Nothing is dead, but what encumber'd, gall'd,  
Block'd up the pass, and barr'd from real life.  
Where dwells that wish most ardent of the wise!  
Too dark the Sun to see it; highest stars  
Too low to reach it; *Death*, great *Death* alone,  
O'er stars and Sun triumphant, lands us there.

Nor dreadful our transition; though the mind,  
An artist at creating self-alarms,  
Rich in expedients for inquietude,  
Is prone to paint it dreadful. Who can take  
*Death's* portrait true? The tyrant never sat.  
Our sketch all random strokes, conjecture all;  
Close shuts the grave, nor tells one single tale.  
*Death*, and his image rising in the brain,  
Bear faint resemblance; never are alike;  
*Fear* shakes the pencil; *Fancy* loves excess;  
Dark *Ignorance* is lavish of her shades;  
And these the formidable picture draw.

But grant the worst; 't is past; new prospects  
And drop a veil eternal o'er her tomb.  
Far other views our contemplation claim,  
Views that o'erpay the rigours of our life;  
Views that suspend our agonies in death.  
Wrapt in the thought of immortality,  
Wrapt in the single, the triumphant thought!  
Long life might lapse, age unperceiv'd come on;  
And find the soul unsated with her theme.  
Its nature, proof, importance, fire my song.  
O that my song could emulate my soul!  
Like her, immortal. No! — the soul disdains  
A mark so mean; far nobler hope inflames;  
If endless ages can outweigh an hour,  
Let not the laurel, but the palm, inspire.

Thy nature, immortality! who knows?  
And yet who knows it not? It is but life  
In stronger thread of brighter colour spun,  
And spun for ever; dipt by cruel fate  
In Stygian dye, how black, how brittle here!  
How short our correspondence with the Sun!  
And while it lasts, inglorious! Our best death.  
How wanting in their weight! Our highest joys  
Small cordials to support us in our pain,  
And give us strength to suffer. But how great  
To mingle interests, converse amities,  
With all the sons of reason, scatter'd wide  
Through habitable space, wherever born,  
How'er endow'd! To live free citizens  
Of universal Nature! To lay hold  
By more than feeble faith on the Supreme!  
To call Heaven's rich unfathomable mines  
(Mines, which support archangels in their state)  
Our own! To rise in science, as in bliss,  
Initiate in the secrets of the skies!  
To read creation; read its mighty plan  
In the bare bosom of the Deity!  
The plan, and execution, to collate!  
To see, before each glance of piercing thought,  
All cloud, all shadow, blown remote; and know  
No mystery — but that of love divine,  
Which lifts us on the seraph's flaming wing,  
From Earth's aceldama, this field of blood,  
Of inward anguish, and of outward ill,  
From darkness, and from dust, to such a scene!  
Love's element! true joy's illustrious home!  
From Earth's sad contrast (now deplor'd) more fit  
What exquisite vicissitude of fate!  
Blest absolution of our blackest hour!

Lorenzo, these are thoughts that make man, man,  
 he wise illumine, aggrandize the great.  
 ow great, (while yet we tread the kindred clod,  
 nd every moment fear to sink beneath  
 he clod we tread ; soon trodden by our sons,)  
 ow great, in the wild whirl of *time's* pursuits,  
 o stop, and pause, involv'd in high presage,  
 ough the long vista of a thousand years,  
 o stand contemplating our distant selves,  
 s in a magnifying mirror seen,  
 larg'd, ennobled, elevate, divine !  
 o prophesy our own futurities ;  
 o gaze in thought on what all thought transcends !  
 o talk, with fellow-candidates, of joys  
 ar beyond conception as desert,  
 rselfes th' astonish'd talkers, and the tale !  
 Lorenzo, swells thy bosom at the thought ?  
 he swell becomes thee : 't is an honest pride.  
 vere thyself ; — and yet thyself despise.  
*is nature* no man can o'er-rate ; and none  
 n under-rate his *merit*. Take good heed,  
 r there be modest, where thou should'st be proud ;  
 at almost universal error shun.  
 ow *just* our pride, when we behold *those* heights !  
 t *those ambition* paints in air, but *those*  
 eason points out, and ardent *virtue* gains ;  
 d angels emulate : our pride how just ! [quit  
 hen mount we ? When these shackles cast ? When  
 is cell of the creation ? this small nest,  
 uck in a corner of the universe,  
 rapt up in fleecy cloud, and fine-spun air ?  
 ne-spun to sense ; but gross and feculent  
 o souls celestial ; souls ordain'd to breathe  
 mbrosial gales, and drink a purer sky ;  
 eatly triumphant on *time's* further shore,  
 here *virtue* reigns, enrich'd with full arrears ;  
 hile *pomp imperial* begs an alms of peace.  
 In empire high, or in proud science deep,  
 born of Earth ! on what can you confer,  
 ith half the dignity, with half the gain,  
 e gust, the glow of rational delight,  
 on *this* theme, which angels praise and share ?  
 n's fates and favours are a theme in Heaven.  
 What wretched repetition cloy us *here* !  
 hat periodic potions for the sick !  
 stemper'd bodies ! and distemper'd minds !  
 an *eternity*, what scenes shall strike !  
 adventures thicken ! novelties surprise !  
 hat webs of wonder shall unravel, *there* !  
 hat full day pour on all the paths of Heaven,  
 d light th' Almighty's footsteps in the deep !  
 ow shall the blessed day of our discharge  
 wind, at once, the labyrinths of fate,  
 d straighten its inextricable maze !  
 If inextinguishable thirst in man  
 o know ; how rich, how full, our banquet *there* !  
 ere, not the *moral* world alone unfolds ;  
 e world *material*, lately seen in shades,  
 d, in those shades, by fragments only seen,  
 d seen those fragments by the *labouring* eye,  
 mbroken, then, illustrious and entire,  
 ample sphere, its universal frame,  
 full dimensions, swells to the survey ;  
 d enters, at one glance, the ravish'd sight.  
 orn some superior point (where, who can tell ?  
 ffice it, 't is a point where gods reside)  
 ow shall the stranger man's illumin'd eye,  
 the vast ocean of unbounded space,  
 hold an infinite of floating worlds  
 ivide the crystal waves of ether pure,

In endless voyage, without port ? The *least*  
 Of these disseminated orbs, how great !  
 Great as they are, what numbers these surpass,  
 Huge, as leviathan, to that small race,  
 Those twinkling multitudes of little life,  
 He swallows unperceiv'd ? *Stupendous* these !  
 Yet what are these stupendous to the *whole* !  
 As particles, as atoms ill perceiv'd ;  
 As circulating globules in our veins ;  
 So vast the plan. Fecundity divine !  
 Exuberant source ! perhaps, I wrong thee still.  
 If admiration is a source of joy,  
 What transport hence ! yet this the least in Heaven.  
 What *this* to that illustrious robe *he* wears,  
 Who toss'd this mass of wonders from his hand,  
 A specimen, an earnest of his power ?  
 'T is to *that glory*, whence all glory flows,  
 As the mead's meanest floweret to the Sun,  
 Which gave it birth. But what, this Sun of Heaven ?  
 This bliss supreme of the supremely blest ?  
 Death, only Death, the question can resolve.  
 By Death, cheap-bought th' ideas of our joy ;  
 The *bare* ideas ! solid happiness  
 So distant from its shadow chas'd below.  
 And chase we still the phantom through the fire,  
 O'er bog, and brake, and precipice, till death ?  
 And toil we still for sublunary pay ?  
 Defy the dangers of the field and flood,  
 Or, spider-like, spin out our precious all,  
 Our *more* than vitals spin (if no regard  
 To great futurity) in curious webs  
 Of subtle thought, and exquisite design ;  
 (Fine net-work of the brain !) to catch a fly ?  
 The momentary buzz of vain renown !  
 A *name* ; a mortal immortality !  
 Or (meaner still ! ) instead of grasping air,  
 For sordid *lucre*, plunge we in the mire ?  
 Drudge, sweat, through every shame, for every gain,  
 For vile contaminating trash ; throw up  
 Our hope in Heaven, our dignity with man ?  
 And deify the dirt, matur'd to gold ?  
*Ambition, avarice* ; the two *demons* these,  
 Which goad through every slough our human herd,  
 Hard-travell'd from the cradle to the grave.  
 How low the wretches stoop ! How steep they climb !  
 These *demons* burn mankind ; but most possess  
 Lorenzo's bosom, and turn out the skies.  
 Is it in *time* to hide *eternity* ?  
 And why not in an atom on the shore  
 To cover ocean ? or a mote, the Sun ?  
*Glory and wealth* ! have they this blinding power ?  
 What if to *them* I prove Lorenzo blind ?  
 Would it surprise thee ? Be thou then surpris'd ;  
 Thou *neither* know'st ; their *nature* learn from me.  
 Mark well, as foreign as *these subjects* seem,  
 What close connection ties them to my theme.  
 First, what is *true* ambition ? The pursuit  
 Of glory, nothing *less* than man can share.  
 Were they as vain as gaudy-minded man,  
 As flatulent with fumes of self-applause,  
 Their arts and conquests *animals* might boast,  
 And claim their *laurel* crowns, as well as we ;  
 But not *celestial*. *Here* we stand alone ;  
 As in our form, distinct, pre-eminent ;  
 If *prone* in thought, our stature is our shame :  
 And man should blush, his forehead meets the skies.  
 The *visible* and *present* are for brutes,  
 A slender portion ! and a narrow bound !  
*These reason*, with an energy divine,  
 O'erleaps ; and claims the *future* and *unseen* ;

The vast unseen! the future fathomless!  
When the great soul buoys up to this high point,  
Leaving gross *Nature's* sediments below,  
Then, and then only, Adam's offspring quits  
The sage and hero of the fields and woods,  
Asserts his rank, and rises into man.  
*This is ambition: this is human fire.*

Can *parts or place* (two bold pretenders!) make  
Lorenzo great, and pluck him from the throng?

*Genius* and *art*, ambition's boasted wings,  
Our boast but ill deserve. A feeble aid!  
Dedalian enginery! If these alone  
Assist our flight, *fame's* flight is *glory's* fall.  
Heart-merit wanting, mount we ne'er so high,  
Our height is but the gibbet of our name.  
A celebrated wretch, when I behold;  
When I behold a genius bright, and base,  
Of towering talents, and terrestrial aims;  
Methinks I see, as thrown from her high sphere,  
The glorious fragments of a soul immortal,  
With rubbish mix'd, and glittering in the dust.  
Struck at the splendid, melancholy sight,  
At once *compassion* soft, and *envy*, rise —  
But wherefore envy? Talents, angel-bright,  
If wanting worth, are shining instruments  
In false ambition's hand, to finish faults  
Illustrious, and give infamy renown.

Great *ill* is an achievement of great *powers*.  
Plain sense but rarely leads us far astray.  
*Reason* the means, *affections* choose our end;  
Means have no merit, if our end amiss.  
If wrong our hearts, our heads are right in vain;  
What is a Pelham's head, to Pelham's heart?  
Hearts are proprietors of all applause.  
Right ends, *and* means, make wisdom: worldly-wise  
Is but *half-witted*, at its highest praise.

Let *genius* then despair to make thee great;  
Nor flatter station. What is station high?  
'T is a proud mendicant; it boasts, and begs;  
It begs an alms of homage from the throng,  
And oft the throng denies its charity.  
Monarchs and ministers are awful names!  
Whoever wear them, challenge our devoir.  
Religion, public order, both exact  
*External* homage, and a supple knee,  
To beings pompously set up, to serve  
The meanest slave; *all more* is merit's due,  
Her sacred and inviolable right,  
Nor ever paid the monarch, but the man.  
Our hearts ne'er bow but to superior worth;  
Nor ever fail of their allegiance there.  
Fools, indeed, drop the man in their account,  
And vote the mantle into majesty.  
Let the small savage boast his silver fur;  
His royal robe unborrow'd, and unbought,  
His own, descending fairly from his sires.  
Shall man be proud to wear his livery,  
And souls in *ermin* scorn a soul without?  
Can *place* or lessen us, or aggrandize?  
Pygmies are pygmies still, though perch'd on alps;  
And pyramids are pyramids in vales.  
Each man makes his own stature, builds himself:  
Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids:  
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall.  
Of these sure truths dost thou demand the cause?  
The cause is lodg'd in *immortality*.  
Hear, and assent. Thy bosom burns for power;  
What station charms thee? I'll instal thee there;  
'T is thine. And art thou greater than *before*?  
Then thou before wast something less than man.

Has thy new post betray'd thee into pride?  
That treacherous pride betrays the dignity;  
That pride defames humanity, and calls  
The being mean, which *staffs* or *strings* can raise.  
That pride, like hooded hawks, in darkness seen,  
From blindness bold, and towering to the skies.  
'T is born of *ignorance*, which knows not man;  
An angel's second; nor his second, long.  
A Nero quitting his imperial throne,  
And courting glory from the tinkling string,  
But faintly shadows an immortal soul,  
With empire's self, to pride, or rapture, fir'd.  
If nobler motives minister no cure,  
E'en vanity forbids thee to be vain.

High worth is elevated place: 't is more;  
It makes the post stand candidate for thee;  
Makes more than monarchs, makes an honest man;  
Though no *exchequer* it commands, 't is wealth;  
And though it wears no *ribband*, 't is renown;  
Renown, that would not quit thee, though *diagon*.  
Nor leave thee pendant on a master's smile.  
*Other* ambition *Nature* interdicts;  
Nature proclaims it most absurd in man,  
By pointing at his origin, and end;  
Milk, and a swathe, *at first*, his whole demand;  
His whole domain, *at last*, a turf, or stone;  
To whom, *between*, a world may seem too small.

Souls truly great dart forward on the wing  
Of just ambition, to the grand result:  
The curtains fall: *there*, see the buskin'd chief  
Unshod behind this momentary scene;  
Reduc'd to his own stature, low or high,  
As vice or virtue, sinks him, or sublimes;  
And laugh at this fantastic mummery,  
This antic prelude of grotesque events,  
Where dwarfs are often stilted, and betray  
A littleness of soul by worlds o'er-run,  
And nations laid in blood. Dread sacrifice  
To *Christian* pride! which had with horror shod  
The darkest *Pagans* offer'd to their gods.

O thou most *Christian* enemy to peace;  
Again in arms? Again provoking fate?  
That prince, and that alone, is truly great,  
Who draws the sword reluctant, gladly sheathes;  
On empire builds what empire far outweighs,  
And makes his throne a scaffold to the skies.  
Why *this* so rare? Because forgot of all  
The day of death; that venerable day,  
Which sits as judge; that day, which shall pronounce  
On all our days, absolve them, or condemn.  
Lorenzo, never shut thy thought against it;  
Be *leaves* ne'er so full, afford it room,  
And give it audience in the cabinet.  
That friend consulted, flatteries apart,  
Will tell thee fair, if thou art great, or mean.

To dote on ought may leave us, or be left,  
Is that *ambition*? Then let flames descend,  
Point to the centre their inverted spires,  
And learn humiliation from a soul,  
Which boasts her lineage from celestial fire.  
Yet *these* are they the world pronounces wise;  
The world which cancels *Nature's* right and wrong,  
And casts *new* wisdom: e'en the grave man leads  
His solemn face, to countenance the coin.  
Wisdom for parts is madness for the whole.  
This stamps the paradox, and gives us leave  
To call the wisest weak, the richest poor,  
The most ambitious, unambitious, mean;  
In triumph, mean; and abject on a throne.  
Nothing can make it less than mad in man,

to put forth all his ardour, all his art,  
 and give his soul her full unbounded flight,  
 but reaching *him*, who gave her wings to fly.  
 When blind ambition quite mistakes her road,  
 and downward pores, for that which shines above,  
 substantial happiness, and true renown;  
 Then, like an idiot gazing on the brook,  
 We leap at stars, and fasten in the mud;  
 at glory grasp, and sink in infamy.  
*Ambition* / powerful source of good and ill!  
 Thy strength in man, like length of wing in birds,  
 When disengag'd from Earth, with greater ease,  
 and swifter flight, transports us to the skies;  
 by toys entangled, or in gilt bemir'd,  
 it turns a curse; it is our chain, and scourge,  
 in this dark dungeon, where confin'd we lie,  
 those grated by the sordid bars of *sense*;  
 'Tis prospect of eternity shut out;  
 and, but for *execution*, ne'er set free.  
 With error in *ambition* justly charged,  
 find we Lorenzo wiser in his *wealth*?  
 What if thy rental I reform? and draw  
 an inventory *new* to set thee right?  
 Where thy *true treasure*? Gold says, "Not in me;"  
 and, "Not in me," the diamond. Gold is poor;  
 India's insolvent; seek it in thyself,  
 seek in thy naked self, and find it there;  
 a being so descended, form'd, endow'd;  
 sky-born, sky-guided, sky-returning race!  
 rect, immortal, rational, divine!  
 senses which inherit Earth, and Heavens;  
 enjoy the various riches *Nature* yields;  
 art nobler! give the riches they enjoy;  
 give taste to fruits; and harmony to groves;  
 their radiant beams to gold, and gold's bright fire;  
 take in, at once, the landscape of the world,  
 at a small inlet, which a grain might close,  
 and half-create the wondrous world they see.  
 our *senses*, as our *reason*, are divine.  
 but for the magic organ's powerful charm,  
 earth were a rude, uncolour'd chaos, still.  
 Objects are but th' occasion; ours th' *exploit*;  
 ours is the cloth, the pencil, and the paint,  
 which *Nature's* admirable picture draws;  
 and beautifies creation's ample dome.  
 like Milton's Eve, when gazing on the lake,  
 she makes the matchless image, man admires.  
 ay, then, shall man, his thoughts all sent abroad,  
 superior wonders in himself forgot,  
 his admiration waste on objects round,  
 when Heaven makes him the soul of all he sees?  
 absurd! not rare! so great, so mean, is man.  
 What wealth in *senses* such as these! What wealth  
 a *fancy*, fir'd to form a fairer scene  
 than *sense* surveys! In *memory's* firm record,  
 which, should it perish, could this world recall  
 from the dark shadows of o'erwhelming years!  
 a colours fresh, originally bright,  
 reserve its portrait, and report its fate!  
 What wealth in *intellect*, that sovereign power,  
 which *sense* and *fancy* summons to the bar;  
 interrogates, approves, or reprehends;  
 and from the mass those *underlings* import,  
 from their materials sifted, and refin'd,  
 and in *truth's* balance accurately weigh'd,  
 forms *art*, and *science*, *government*, and *law*;  
 the solid basis, and the beauteous frame,  
 the vitals, and the grace of *civil* life!  
 and *manners* (sad exception!) set aside,  
 strikes out, with master hand, a copy fair

Of his idea, whose indulgent thought  
 Long, long, ere chaos teem'd, plann'd human bliss.  
 What *wealth* in souls that soar, dive, range  
 around,  
 Disdaining limit, or from place, or time;  
 And hear at once, in thought extensive, hear  
 Th' Almighty fiat, and the trumpet's sound!  
 Bold, on creation's outside walk, and view  
 What was, and is, and more than e'er shall be;  
 Commanding, with omnipotence of thought,  
 Creations new in fancy's field to rise!  
 Souls, that can grasp whate'er th' Almighty made,  
 And wander wild through things impossible!  
 What *wealth*, in faculties of endless growth,  
 In quenchless passions violent to crave,  
 In liberty to choose, in power to reach,  
 And in duration (how thy riches rise!)  
 Duration to *perpetuate* — boundless bliss!  
 Ask you, what *power* resides in feeble man  
 That bliss to gain? Is *virtue's*, then, unknown?  
 Virtue, our present peace, our future prize.  
 Man's unprecious, natural estate,  
 Improveable at will, in virtue lies;  
 Its tenure sure; its income is divine.  
 High-built abundance, heap on heap! for what?  
 To breed new wants, and beggar us the more;  
 Then make a richer scramble for the throng?  
 Soon as this feeble pulse, which leaps so long  
 Almost by miracle, is tir'd with play,  
 Like rubbish from dislodging engines thrown,  
 Our magazines of hoarded trifles fly;  
 Fly diverse; fly to foreigners, to foes;  
 New masters court, and call the former fool  
 (How justly!) for dependence on their stay.  
 Wide scatter, first, our playthings; then, our dust.  
 Dost court abundance for the sake of peace?  
 Learn, and lament thy self-defeated scheme:  
 Riches enable to be richer still;  
 And, *richer still*, what mortal can resist?  
 Thus wealth (a cruel task-master!) enjoins  
 New toils, succeeding toils, an endless train!  
 And murders peace, which taught it first to shine.  
 The poor are half as wretched as the rich;  
 Whose proud and painful privilege it is,  
 At once, to bear a double load of woe;  
 To feel the stings of *envy*, and of *want*,  
 Outrageous want! both Indies cannot cure.  
 A competence is vital to content.  
 Much wealth is corpulence, if not disease;  
 Sick, or encumber'd, is our happiness.  
 A competence is all we can enjoy.  
 O be content, where Heaven can give no more!  
 More, like a flash of water from a lock,  
 Quickens our spirits' movement for an hour;  
 But soon its force is spent, nor rise our joys  
 Above our native temper's common stream.  
 Hence disappointment lurks in every prize,  
 As bees in flowers; and stings us with success.  
 The rich man, who denies it, proudly feigns;  
 Nor knows the wise are privy to the lie.  
 Much learning shows how little mortals know;  
 Much wealth, how little worldlings can enjoy;  
 At best, it babies us with endless toys,  
 And keeps us children till we drop to dust.  
 As monkeys at a mirror stand amas'd,  
 They fail to find what they so plainly see;  
 Thus men, in shining riches, see the face  
 Of happiness, nor know it is a shade;  
 But gaze, and touch, and peep, and peep again,  
 And wish, and wonder it is absent still.

How few can rescue opulence from want !  
Who lives to *nature*, rarely can be poor ;  
Who lives to *fancy*, never can be rich.  
Poor is the man in debt ; the man of gold,  
In debt to *fortune*, trembles at her power.  
The man of *reason* smiles at her, and death.  
O what a patrimony this ! A *being*  
Of such inherent strength and majesty,  
Not worlds possess can raise it ; worlds destroy'd  
Can't injure ; which holds on its glorious course,  
When thine, O *Nature* ! ends ; too blest to mourn  
Creation's obsequies. What treasure, *this* !  
The monarch is a beggar to the man.

*Immortal* ! Ages past, yet nothing gone !  
Morn without eve ! a race without a goal !

Unshor'ten'd by progression infinite !  
Futurity for ever future ! Life  
Beginning still where computation ends !  
'T is the description of a *Deity* !  
'T is the description of the *meanest slave* :  
The meanest slave dares then Lorenzo scorn ?  
The meanest slave thy *sovereign* glory shares.  
Proud youth ! fastidious of the *lower* world !  
Man's *lawful* pride includes humility :  
Stoops to the lowest ; is too great to find  
Inferiors ; all immortal ! brothers all !  
Proprietors *eternal* of thy love.

*Immortal* ! What can strike the *sense* so strong,  
As this the *soul* ? It thunders to the thought ;  
*Reason* amazes ; *gratitude* o'erwhelms ;  
No more we slumber on the brink of fate ;  
Rous'd at the sound, th' exulting soul ascends,  
And breathes her native air ; an air that feeds  
Ambitions high, and fans ethereal fires ;  
Quick kindles all that is divine within us ;  
Nor leaves one loitering thought beneath the stars.

Has not Lorenzo's bosom caught the flame ?

*Immortal* ! Were but *one* immortal, how  
Would others envy ! How would thrones adore !  
Because 't is common, is the blessing lost ?  
How *this* ties up the bounteous hand of Heaven !  
O vain, vain, vain, all else ! *Eternity* !  
A glorious, and a *needful* refuge, *that*,  
From vile imprisonment, in *subject* views.

'T is *immortality*, 't is that alone,  
Amid life's *pains*, *abasement*, *emptiness*,  
The soul can *comfort*, *elevate*, and *fill*.  
That only, and that amply, this performs ;  
Lifts us above life's *pains*, her joys above ;  
Their terror *those*, and *these* their lustre lose ;  
*Eternity* depending covers all ;  
*Eternity* depending all achieves ;  
Sets Earth at distance ; casts her into shades ;  
Blends her distinctions ; abrogates her powers ;  
The low, the lofty, joyous, and severe,  
Fortune's dread frowns, and fascinating smiles,  
Make one promiscuous and neglected heap,  
The man beneath ; if I may call him man,  
Whom *immortality*'s full force inspires.  
Nothing terrestrial touches his high thought ;  
Suns shine unseen, and thunders roll unheard,  
By minds quite conscious of their high descent,  
Their present province, and their future prize ;  
Divinely darting upward every wish,  
Warm on the wing, in glorious *absence* lost !

Doubt you this truth ? Why labours your belief ?  
If Earth's whole orb by some due distanc'd eye  
Were seen at once, her towering Alps would sink,  
And levell'd Atlas leave an even sphere.  
Thus *Earth*, and all that earthly minds admire,

Is swallow'd in *Eternity*'s vast round.  
To that stupendous view when souls awake,  
So large of late, so mountainous to man,  
*Time*'s toys subside ; and *equal* all below.

Enthusiastic, this ? Then all are weak,  
But rank enthusiasts. To this godlike height  
*Some* souls have soar'd ; or martyrs ne'er had bleed  
And all *may* do, what has by *man* been done.  
Who, beaten by these sublunary storms,  
Boundless, interminable joys can weigh,  
Unraptur'd, unexalt'd, uninflam'd ?  
What slave *unblest*, who from to-morrow's dawn  
Expects an empire ? He forgets his chain,  
And, thron'd in thought, his *absent* sceptre wields  
And what a sceptre waits us ! what a throne !  
Her own immense appointments to compute,  
Or comprehend her high prerogatives,  
In this her dark minority, how toils,  
How vainly pants, the human soul divine !  
Too great the bounty seems for earthly joy ;  
What heart but *trembles* at so strange a bliss ?

In spite of all the truths the Muse has sung,  
Ne'er to be priz'd enough ! enough revolv'd !  
Are there who wrap the world so close about them,  
They see no further than the clouds ; and dance  
On heedless Vanity's fantastic toe,  
Till, stumbling at a straw, in their career, [seq :  
Headlong they plunge, where end both dance and  
Are there, Lorenzo ? Is it possible ?  
Are there on Earth (let me not call them men)  
Who lodge a soul immortal in their breasts ;  
Unconscious as the mountain of its ore ;  
Or rock, of its inestimable gem ?  
When rocks shall melt, and mountains vanish, *then*  
Shall know their treasure ; treasure, *then*, no more.

Are there (still more amazing ! ) who resist  
The rising thought ? who smother, in its birth,  
The glorious truth ? who struggle to be brutes !  
Who through this bosom-barrier burst their way,  
And, with revers'd ambition, strive to sink ?  
Who labour downwards through th' opposing power  
Of instinct, reason, and the world against them,  
To dismal hopes, and shelter in the shock  
Of endless night ; night darker than the grave !  
Who fight the proofs of immortality ?  
With horrid zeal, and execrable arts,  
Work all their engines, level their black fires,  
To blot from man this attribute divine,  
(Than vital blood far dearer to the wise.)  
Blasphemers, and rank atheists to themselves !

To contradict them, see all Nature rise !  
What object, what event, the Moon beneath,  
But argues, or endears, an after-scene ?  
To reason proves, or weds it to *desire* ?  
All things proclaim it *needful* ; some advance  
One precious step beyond, and prove it *sure*.  
A thousand arguments swarm round my pen.  
From *Heaven*, and *Earth*, and *man*. Indulge me  
By Nature, as her *common habit*, worn ;  
So pressing Providence a truth to teach,  
Which truth untought, all other truths were vain.

Thou ! whose all-providential eye surveys,  
Whose hand directs, whose spirit fills and warms  
Creation, and holds empire far beyond !  
*Eternity*'s inhabitant august !  
Of two eternities amazing Lord !  
One past, ere man's or angel's had begun ;  
Aid ! while I rescue from the foe's assault  
Thy glorious immortality in *man* :  
A theme for ever, and for all, of weight,

moment infinite ! but reliſh'd moſt  
 thoſe who love thee moſt, who moſt adore  
*Nature*, thy daughter, ever-changing birth  
 thee the great *Immutable*, to man  
 eaks wiſdom : is his oracle ſupreme ;  
 and he who moſt conſults her, is moſt wiſe.  
 renzo, to this heavenly Delphos haſte ;  
 and come back all-immortal ; all-divine :  
 ook *Nature* through, 't is *revolution* all ; [night  
 l change ; no death. Day follows night, and  
 e dying day ; ſtars riſe, and ſet, and riſe ;  
 e calls th' example. See, the Summer gay,  
 ith her green chaplet, and ambroſial flowers,  
 oops into pallid Autumn : Winter gray,  
 rrid with froſt, and turbulent with ſtorm,  
 ows Autumn, and his golden fruits, away :  
 en melts into the Spring : ſoft Spring, with breath  
 vonian, from warm chambers of the ſouth,  
 calls the *ſea*. All, to re-flouriſh, fades ;  
 in a wheel, all ſinks, to re-aſcend :  
 nblems of man, who paſſes, not expires.  
 With this minute diſtinction, emblems juſt,  
 ure revolves, but man *advances* ; both  
 ernal, that a circle, *this* a line.  
 at gravitates, *this* ſoars. Th' aspiring ſoul,  
 dent, and *tremulous*, like flame, aſcends,  
 al and *humility* her wings, to Heaven.  
 e world of matter, with its various forms,  
 dies into new life. Life born from death  
 olls the vaſt maſs, and ſhall for ever roll.  
 o ſingle atom, once in being, loſt,  
 ith change of counſel charges the Moſt High.  
 What hence infers Lorenzo ? Can it be ?  
 after immortal ? And ſhall *ſpirit* die ?  
 ove the nobler, ſhall leſs noble riſe ?  
 all man alone, for whom all elſe revives,  
 o reſurrection know ? Shall man alone,  
 perial man ! be ſown in barren ground,  
 ss privileg'd than grain, on which he feeds ?  
 man, in whom alone is power to prize  
 e bliſs of being, or with previous pain  
 explore its period, by the ſpleen of fate  
 verely doom'd *death's* ſingle unredeem'd ?  
 Nature's *revolution* ſpeaks aloud,  
 her *gradation*, hear her louder ſtill.  
 ook *Nature* through, 't is neat *gradation* all.  
 r what minute degrees her ſcale aſcends !  
 ach middle nature join'd at each extreme,  
 o that above it join'd, to that beneath.  
 erts, into parts reciprocally ſhot,  
 bhor divorce : what love of union reigns !  
 ere, dormant matter waits a call to life ; [ſenſe ;  
 alf-life, half-death, join'd there ; here life and  
 ere, ſenſe from reaſon ſteals a glimmering ray ;  
 reaſon ſhines out in man. But how preserv'd  
 e chain unbroken upward, to the realms  
 f incorporeal life ? thoſe realms of bliſs  
 ere death hath no dominion ? Grant a make  
 alf-mortal, half-immortal ; earthy, part,  
 nd part ethereal ; grant the ſoul of man  
 ternal ; or in man the ſeries ends.  
 ide yawns the gap ; connection is no more ;  
 eck'd *reaſon* halts ; her next ſtep wants ſupport ;  
 riving to climb, ſhe tumbles from her ſcheme ;  
 e ſcheme, *analogy* pronounc'd ſo true ;  
 nalogy, man's ſureſt guide below.  
 Thus far, all *Nature* calls on thy belief.  
 nd will Lorenzo, careless of the call,  
 pte attestation on all *Nature* charge,  
 urther than violate his league with death ?

Renounce his reaſon, rather than renounce  
 The duſt belov'd, and run the riſk of Heaven ?  
 O what indignity to deathleſs ſouls !  
 What treaſon to the majeſty of man !  
 Of man *immortal* ! Hear the lofty ſtyle :  
 " If ſo decreed, th' Almighty Will be done.  
 Let Earth diſſolve, yon ponderous orbs deſcend,  
 And grind us into duſt. The *soul* is ſafe ;  
 The man emerges ; mounts above the wreck,  
 As towering flame from *Nature's* funeral pyre ;  
 O'er deſtation, as a gainer, ſmiles ;  
 His charter, his inviolable rights,  
 Well pleas'd to learn from thunder's impotence,  
 Death's pointleſs darts, and Hell's defeated ſtorms."

But theſe chimeras touch not thee, Lorenzo !  
 The glories of the world thy ſevenfold ſhield.  
 Other ambition than of crowns in air,  
 And ſuperlunary felicities,  
 Thy boſom warm. I'll cool it, if I can ;  
 And turn thoſe glories that enchant, againſt thee.  
 What ties thee to *this* life, proclaims the *next*.  
 If wiſe, the cauſe that wounds thee is thy cure.  
 Come, my *ambitious* ! let us mount together  
 (To mount, Lorenzo never can reſuſe) ;  
 And from the clouds, where pride delights to dwell,  
 Look down on Earth. — What ſee'ſt thou ? Won-  
 drous things !  
 Terreſtrial wonders, that eclipse the ſkies.  
 What lengths of labour'd lands ! what loaded ſeas !  
 Loaded by man for pleaſure, wealth, or war !  
 Seas, winds, and planets, into ſervice brought,  
 His art acknowledge, and promote his ends.  
 Nor can th' eternal rocks his will withſtand :  
 What level'd mountains ! and what lifted vales !  
 O'er vales and mountains ſumptuous cities ſwell,  
 And gild our landſcape with their glittering ſpires.  
 Some mid the wondering waves majestic riſe ;  
 And Neptune holds a mirror to their charms.  
 Far greater ſtill ! (what cannot mortal might ?)  
 See, wide dominions raviſh'd from the deep !  
 The narrow'd deep with indignation foams.  
 Or ſouthward turn ; to *delicate* and *grand*,  
 The finer arts there ripen in the ſun.  
 How the tall temples, as to meet their gods,  
 Aſcend the ſkies ! the proud triumphal arch  
 Shows us half Heaven beneath its ample bend.  
 High through mid-air, *here*, ſtreams are taught to  
 flow ;  
 Whole rivers, *there*, laid by in baſons, ſleep.  
*Here*, plains turn oceans ; *there*, vaſt oceans join  
 Through kingdoms channell'd deep from ſhore to  
 ſhore !  
 And chang'd creation takes its face from man.  
 Beats thy brave breſt for formidable ſcenes,  
 Where fame and empire wait upon the ſword ?  
 See fields in blood ; hear naval thunders riſe ;  
 Britannia's voice ! that awes the world to peace.  
 How yon enormous mole, projecting, breaks  
 The mid-ſea, furious waves ! Their roar amidſt,  
 Out-ſpeaks the Deity, and ſays, " O main !  
 Thus far, nor farther ; *new* reſtraints obey."  
 Earth's diſembowell'd ! measur'd are the ſkies !  
 Stars are detected in their deep reſeſs !  
 Creation widens ! vanquiſh'd *Nature* yields !  
 Her ſecrets are extorted ! art prevails !  
 What monument of genius, ſpirit, power !  
 And now, Lorenzo ! raptur'd at this ſcene,  
 Whoſe glories render Heaven ſuperfluous ! ſay,  
 Whoſe footſteps theſe ? — *Immortals* have been here.  
 Could leſs than ſouls immortal this have done ?

Earth's cover'd o'er with proofs of souls immortal;  
And proofs of immortality forgot.

To flatter thy grand foible, I confess,  
These are *ambition's* works : and these are great :  
But *this*, the least immortal souls can do ;  
Transcend them all. — But what can these transcend ?  
Dost ask me what ? — One sigh for the *distrest*.  
What then for *infidels* ? A deeper sigh.  
'Tis *moral grandeur* makes the mighty man :  
How little they, who think aught great below !  
All our ambitions Death defeats, but one ;  
And that it crowns. Here cease we : but, ere long,  
More powerful *proof* shall take the field against thee,  
Stronger than death, and smiling at the tomb.

#### NIGHT THE SEVENTH.

#### THE INFIDEL RECLAIMED.

#### PART II.

*Containing the Nature, Proof, and Importance, of  
Immortality.*

#### PREFACE.

As we are at war with the power, it were well if we were at war with the manners, of France. A land of *levity* is a land of *guilt*. A *serious mind* is the native soil of every virtue ; and the single character that does true honour to mankind. The *soul's immortality* has been the favourite theme with the *serious* of all ages. Nor is it strange ; it is a subject by far the most interesting, and important, that can enter the mind of man. Of highest moment this subject always was and always will be. Yet this its highest moment seems to admit of *increase*, at this day ; a sort of *occasional importance* is superadded to the *natural weight* of it ; if that opinion which is advanced in the preface to the preceding *Night*, be just. It is there supposed, that all our *infidels*, whatever scheme, for argument's sake, and to keep themselves in countenance, they patronize, are betrayed into their deplorable error, by some doubts of their *immortality*, at the bottom. And the more I consider this point, the more I am persuaded of the truth of that opinion. Though the distrust of a *futurity* is a strange error ; yet it is an error into which *bad men* may *naturally* be distressed. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin, without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape. And what presumption is there ? There are but two in nature ; but two, within the compass of human thought. And these are — That either God will not, or can not punish. Considering the divine attributes, the *first* is too gross to be digested by our strongest wishes. And since *omnipotence* is as much a divine attribute as *holiness*, that God cannot punish, is as absurd a supposition as the former. God certainly can punish as long as wicked men exist. In non-existence, therefore, is their only refuge ; and, consequently, non-existence is their strongest wish. And strong wishes have a strange influence on our opinions ; they bias the judgment in a manner, almost incredible. And since on *this* member of their *alternative*, there are some very small *appearances*

in their *favour*, and none at all on the other, they catch at this reed, they lay hold on this chimera, to save themselves from the shock and horror of an *immediate* and *absolute* despair.

On reviewing my subject, by the light which an argument, and others of like tendency, throw upon it, I was more inclined than ever to pursue it, as it appeared to me to strike directly at the main root of all our infidelity. In the following pages it is, accordingly, pursued at large ; in some arguments for immortality, new at least to me, are ventured on in them. There also the writer has made an attempt to set the gross absurdities and horrors of *annihilation* in a false and more affecting view, than is (I think) to be met with elsewhere.

The gentlemen, for whose sake this attempt was chiefly made, profess great admiration for the wisdom of heathen antiquity : what pity it is they are not sincere ! If they were sincere, how would it mortify them to consider, with what contempt and abhorrence their notions would have been received by those whom they so much admire ! What degree of contempt and abhorrence would fall to their share, may be conjectured by the following matter of fact (in my opinion) extremely memorable. Of all the heathen worthies, Socrates (it is well known) was the most guarded, dispassionate, and composed ; yet this great master of temper was angry ; and angry at his last hour ; and angry with his friends ; and angry for what deserved acknowledgment ; angry for a right and tender instance of true friendship towards him. Is not this surprising ? What could be the cause ? The cause was for his honour ; it was a truly noble, though, perhaps, a too punctilious regard for *immortality* : for, his friend asking him, with such an affectionate concern as became a friend, " Where he should deposit his remains ? " it was resented by Socrates as implying a dishonourable supposition, that he could be so mean, as to have a regard for any thing, even in himself, that was *not immortal*.

This fact, well considered, would make our *infidels* withdraw their admiration from Socrates ; or make them endeavour, by their imitation of this illustrious example, to share his glory : and consequently, it would incline them to persevere the following pages with candour and impartiality, which is all I desire ; and that, for *their sakes*, for I am persuaded, that an unprejudiced *infidel* must, necessarily, receive some advantageous impressions from them.

July 7. 1744.

#### Contents of the Seventh Night.

In the Sixth Night, arguments were drawn from *Nature*, in proof of *immortality* : here, others are drawn from *man* : from his *discontent* ; from his *passions* and *powers* ; from the gradual growth of *reason* ; from his fear of death ; from the nature of *hope*, and of *virtue* ; from *knowledge* and *love* ; as being the most essential properties of the soul from the order of creation ; from the nature of *ambition* ; *avarice* ; *pleasure*. A digression on the grandeur of the *passions*. *Immortality* alone renders our present state intelligible. An objection from the Stoic's disbelief of immortality answered. Endless questions unresolvable, but on suppo-

sition of our *immortality*. The natural, most melancholy, and pathetic complaint of a worthy man, under the persuasion of no *futurity*. The gross absurdities and horrors of *annihilation* urged borne on Lorenzo. The soul's vast *importance*; from whence it arises. The *difficulty* of being an infidel. The *infamy*, the *cause*, and the *character* of an infidel state. What *true* free-thinking is. The *necessary* punishment of the false. Man's ruin is from *himself*. An infidel accuses himself of *guilt*, and *hypocrisy*; and that of the worst sort. His obligation to *Christians*. What danger he incurs by *virtue*. *Vice* recommended to him. His high pretences to *virtue* and *benevolence* exploded. The conclusion, on the nature of *faith*, *reason*, and *hope*, with an apology for this attempt.

HEAVEN gives the needful, but neglected, call. That day, what hour, but knocks at human hearts, To wake the soul to sense of future scenes? Paths stand, like Mercuries, in every way, And kindly point us to our journey's end. Ope, who couldst made immortals! art thou dead? Give thee joy: nor will I take my leave; I soon to follow. Man but dives in death; Lives from the Sun, in fairer day to rise; In grave, his subterranean road to bliss. O, infinite indulgence plann'd it so; Through various parts our glorious story runs; Time gives the preface, *endless* age unrolls The volume (ne'er unroll'd!) of human fate. This, *Earth* and *skies* already \* have proclaim'd. The world's a prophecy of worlds to come; And who, what God foretels (who speaks in *things*, Still louder than in *words*) shall dare deny? *Nature's* arguments appear too weak, To earn a new leaf, and stronger read in *man*. 'Tis *man* sleeps on, untaught by what he *sees*, Unheeding to prove infidel to what he *feels*? O, whose blind thought *futurity* denies, Unconscious bears, Bellerophon! like thee, His own indictment; he condemns himself; He reads his bosom, reads immortal life; O, *Nature*, there, imposing on her sons, As written fables; man was made a *lie*. Why *discontent* for ever harbour'd there? Incurable consumption of our peace! Resolve me, why the *cottage* and *king*, And whom sea-sever'd realms obey, and he Who steals his whole dominion from the waste, Expelling winter blasts with mud and straw, Is quieted alike, draw sigh for sigh, Is fate so distant, in complaint so near? Is it, that things *terrestrial* can't content? Is it in rich pasture, will thy flocks complain? Not so; but to their master is denied To share their sweet *serene*. Man, ill at ease, In this, not his own place, this foreign field, Where *Nature* fodd'ers him with other food Than was ordain'd his cravings to suffice, Poor in abundance, famish'd at a feast, Ignis on for something *more*, when most enjoy'd. Is Heaven then kinder to thy flocks than thee? Not so; thy pasture richer, but remote; In part, remote; for that remoter part Thy bleats from *instinct*, tho' perhaps, debauch'd By *sense*, his reason sleeps, nor dreams the cause.

The cause how obvious, when his reason wakes! His grief is but his grandeur in disguise; And discontent is *immortality*.

Shall sons of ether, shall the blood of Heaven, Set up their hopes on Earth, and stable *here* With brutal acquiescence in the mire? Lorenzo! no! they shall be nobly pain'd; The glorious *foreigners*, distress'd, shall sigh On thrones; and thou *congratulate* the sigh: Man's misery declares him born for bliss; His *anxious* heart asserts the truth I sing, And gives the *sceptic* in his head the *lie*. Our heads, our hearts, our *passions*, and our *powers*, Speak the same language; call us to the skies; Unripen'd *these* in this inclement clime, Scarce rise above conjecture and mistake; And for this land of trifles *those* too strong Tumultuous rise, and tempest human life: What prize on Earth can pay us for the storm? Meet objects for our *passions*, Heaven ordain'd, Objects that challenge all their fire, and leave No fault, but in defect. Blest Heaven! avert A bounded ardour for unbounded bliss! O for a bliss *unbounded*! far beneath A soul immortal, is a mortal joy. Nor are our *powers* to perish immature; But, after feeble effort *here*, beneath A brighter sun, and in a nobler soil, Transplanted from this sublunary bed, Shall flourish fair, and put forth all their bloom.

*Reason* progressive, *instinct* is complete; Swift *instinct* leaps; slow *reason* feebly climbs. Brutes soon their zenith reach; their little all Flows in at once; in ages they no more Could know, or do, or covet, or enjoy. Were *man* to live coeval with the Sun, The patriarch-pupil would be learning still; Yet, dying, leave his lesson half unlearn'd. Men perish in advance, as if the Sun Should set ere noon, in *eastern* oceans drown'd; If fit, with *dim*, *illustrious* to compare, The Sun's *meridian* with the *soul* of man. To man, why, step-dame *Nature*! so severe? Why thrown aside thy master-piece half-wrought, While meaner efforts thy last hand enjoy? Or, if abortively poor man must die, Nor reach, what reach he might, why die in *dread*? Why curst with foresight? Wise to misery? Why of his proud prerogative the prey? Why less pre-eminent in rank, than pain? His *immortality* alone can tell; Full ample fund to balance all amiss, And turn the scale in favour of the just!

His *immortality* alone can solve The darkest of *enigmas*, human *hope*; Of all the darkest, if at death we die. *Hope*, eager hope, th' assassin of our joy, All *present* blessings treading under foot, Is scarce a milder tyrant than *despair*. With no past toils content, still planning new, *Hope* turns us o'er to death alone for ease. *Possession*, why more tasteless than *pursuit*? Why is a wish far dearer than a crown? That wish accomplish'd, why, the grave of bliss? Because, in the *great future* buried deep, Beyond our plans of empire, and renown, Lies all that man with ardour should pursue; And he who made him, bent him to the right.

Man's heart th' Almighty to the *future* sets By secret and inviolable springs;



And makes his hope his sublunary joy.  
Man's heart eats all things, and is hungry still;  
"More, more!" the glutton cries, for something  
*new*;

So rages appetite, if man can't mount,  
He *will* descend. He starves on the *posset*.  
Hence, the world's master, from ambition's spire,  
In Caprea plung'd; and div'd beneath the brute.  
In that rank sty why wallow'd empire's son  
Supreme? Because he could no higher fly;  
His *riot* was *ambition* in despair.

Old Rome consulted birds; Lorenzo! thou,  
With more success, the flight of *hope* survey;  
Of restless hope, for ever on the wing.  
High-perch'd o'er every thought that falcon sits,  
To fly at all that rises in her sight;  
And, never stooping, but to mount again  
Next moment, she betrays her aim's mistake,  
And owns her quarry lodg'd beyond the grave.

There should it fail us, (it must fail us there,  
If *being* fails,) more mournful riddles rise,  
And *virtue* vies with *hope* in mystery.  
Why *virtue*? Where its praise, its being, fled?  
Virtue is true self-interest pursued:  
What true self-interest of *quite*-mortal man?  
To close with all that makes him happy *here*.  
If vice (as sometimes) is our friend on Earth,  
Then vice is virtue; 't is our *sovereign* good.  
In *self-applause* is virtue's golden prize;  
No self-applause attends it on thy scheme:  
Whence self-applause? From conscience of the right.  
And what is right, but means of happiness?  
No means of happiness when *virtue* yields;  
That basis failing, falls the building too,  
And lays in ruin every *virtuous* joy.

The rigid guardian of a blameless heart,  
So long rever'd, so long reputed wise,  
Is weak; with rank knight-errandries o'er-run.  
Why beats thy bosom with illustrious dreams  
Of self-exposure, laudable, and great?  
Of gallant enterprise, and glorious death?  
Die for thy country! — Thou romantic fool!  
Seize, seize the plank thyself, and let her sink:  
Thy country! what to thee? — The *Godhead*, what?  
(I speak with awe!) though he should bid thee  
bleed!

If, with thy blood, thy *final* hope is spilt?  
Nor can Omnipotence reward the blow,  
Be deaf; preserve thy being; disobey.

Nor is it disobedience: know, Lorenzo!  
Whate'er th' Almighty's subsequent command,  
His first command is *this* — "Man, love thyself."  
In this alone, free agents are *not* free.  
Existence is the basis, bliss the prize;  
If *virtue* costs existence, 't is a crime;  
Bold violation of our law *supreme*,  
Black suicide; though nations, which consult  
Their gain, at thy expense, resound applause.

Since *virtue's* recompense is doubtful, *here*,  
If man dies wholly, well may we demand,  
Why is man *suffer'd* to be good in vain?  
Why to be good in vain, is man *enjoin'd*?  
Why to be good in vain, is man *betray'd*?  
Betray'd by traitors lodg'd in his own breast,  
By sweet complacencies from virtue felt?  
Why whispers *Nature* lies on virtue's part?  
Or if blind *instinct* (which assumes the name  
Of sacred conscience) plays the fool in man,  
Why *reason* made accomplice in the cheat?  
Why are the *wisest* loudest in her praise?

Can man by *reason's* beam be led astray?  
Or, at his peril, *imitate his God*?  
Since virtue *sometimes* ruins us on Earth,  
Or both are true; or man survives the grave.

Or man survives the grave; or own, *Lorenzo*.  
Thy boast supreme, a wild absurdity.  
Dauntless thy spirit; cowards are thy scorn.  
Grant man *immortal*, and thy scorn is just.  
The man *immortal*, rationally brave,  
Dares rush on death — because he cannot die.  
But if man loses all, when life is lost,  
He lives a coward, or a fool expires.  
A *daring* infidel, (and such there are,  
From pride, example, lucre, rage, revenge,  
Or pure *heroical* defect of thought,)  
Of all Earth's madmen, most deserves a *chain*.

When to the grave we follow the *remov'd*  
For valour, virtue, science, all we love,  
And all we praise; for *worth*, whose noon-tide beam  
Enabling us to think in higher style,  
Mends our ideas of ethereal powers;  
Dream we, that lustre of the *moral* world  
Goes out in stench, and rottenness the close?  
Why was he wise to *know*, and warm to *prize*,  
And strenuous to *transcribe*, in human life,  
The Mind Almighty? Could it be, that Fate,  
Just when the lineaments began to shine,  
And down the Deity, should snatch the *draught*,  
With night eternal blot it out, and give  
The skies alarm, lest *angels* too might die?

If human souls, why not *angelic* too  
Extinguish'd? and a *solitary* God,  
O'er ghastly ruin, frowning from his throne?  
Shall we this moment gaze on God in man:  
The next, lose man for ever in the dust?  
From dust we disengage, or man *mistakes*;  
And there, where least his judgment fears a *fall*.  
*Wisdom* and *worth* how boldly he commends!  
*Wisdom* and *worth* are sacred names; rever'd,  
Where not embrac'd; applauded! defied!  
Why not *compassion*'d too? If spirits die,  
Both are calamities, *inflicted* both,  
To make us but more wretched. *Wisdom's* cry  
Acute, for what? To spy more miseries;  
And *worth*, so recompens'd, new-points their *step*.  
Or man surmounts the grave, or gain is lost,  
And worth exalted *humbles* us the more.  
Thou wilt not patronise a scheme that makes  
*Weakness* and *vice*, the refuge of mankind.  
"Has virtue, then, no joys?" — Yes, joys *dear* —  
Talk ne'er so long, in this imperfect state,  
Virtue and vice are at eternal war.

*Virtue's* a combat; and who fights for nought?  
Or for precarious, or for small reward?  
Who virtue's *self-reward* so loud resound,  
Would take degrees *angelic* here below,  
And *virtue*, while they compliment, betray,  
By feeble motives, and unfaithful guards.  
The crown, th' *unsfading* crown, her soul inspires  
'T is that, and that alone, can counterrail  
The body's treacheries, and the world's assaults:  
On Earth's poor pay our *famish'd* virtue dies.  
Truth incontestable! in spite of all

A Bayle has preach'd, or a Voltaire believ'd.  
In man the more we dive, the more we see  
Heaven's signet stamping an *immortal* make  
Dive to the bottom of his soul, the base  
Sustaining all; what find we? *Knowledge*, *here*.  
As light and heat, essential to the Sun,  
*These* to the soul. And *why*, if souls expire?

How little lovely *here*? How little known?  
*Small knowledge* we dig up with endless toil;  
 And *love* unfeign'd may purchase perfect hate.  
 Why starv'd, on Earth, our *angel* appetites;  
 While *brutal* are indulg'd their fulsome fill?  
 Were then capacities *divine* conferr'd,  
 As a mock-diadem, in savage sport,  
 Rank insult of our pompous *poverty*,  
 Which reaps but pain, from seeming claims so fair?  
 In future age lies no redress? And shuts  
*Eternity* the door on our complaint?  
 If so, for what strange ends were mortals made!

[The worst to *wallow*, and the best to *weep*;  
 The man who merits most, must most complain:  
 Can we conceive a disregard in Heaven,  
 What the worst *perpetrate*, or best *endure*?

This cannot be. To *love*, and *know*, in man  
 A boundless appetite, and boundless power;  
 And these demonstrate boundless objects too.  
 Objects, powers, appetites, Heaven suits in all;  
 Nor, *Nature* through, e'er violates this sweet,  
 Eternal concord, on her tuneful string.

A *man* the sole exception from her laws?  
 A *man* struck off from human hope,  
 I speak with truth but veneration too,  
 Man is a monster, the reproach of Heaven,  
 A stain, a dark impenetrable cloud  
 On *Nature's* beauteous aspect; and deforms,  
 Amazing blot!) deforms her with her *lord*.  
 If such is man's allotment, what is Heaven?  
 Or own the soul *immortal*, or blaspheme.

Or own the soul immortal, or invert  
 All order. Go, mock-majesty! go, man!  
 And bow to thy superiors of the stall;  
 Through every scene of *sense* superior far:  
 They graze the turf untill'd; they drink the stream  
 Unbrew'd, and ever full, and un-embitter'd  
 With doubts, fears, fruitless hopes, regrets, despairs;  
 Mankind's peculiar! *reason's* precious dower!  
 No foreign clime they ransack for their robes;  
 Nor brothers cite to the litigious bar;  
 Their good is good entire, unmix'd, unmarr'd;  
 They find a *Paradise* in every field,  
 On boughs *forbidden* where no curses hang:  
 Their ill no more than strikes the sense; unstretch'd  
 By previous dread, or murmur in the rear:  
 When the worst comes, it comes unfeign'd; one stroke  
 Begins, and ends, their woe: they die but *once*;  
 Blest, incommunicable privilege! for which  
 Proud man, who rules the globe, and reads the stars,  
*Philosopher*, or *hero*, sighs in vain.

Account for this prerogative in brutes.  
 No day, no glimpse of day, to solve the knot,  
 But what beams on it from *eternity*.  
 A sole, and sweet solution! that unties  
 The difficult, and softens the severe;  
 The cloud on *Nature's* beauteous face dispels;  
 Restores bright order; casts the brute beneath;  
 And re-enthrones us in supremacy  
 If joy, e'en *here*: admit immortal life,  
 And virtue is *knight-errantry* no more;  
 Each *virtue* brings in hand a golden dower,  
 Far richer in reversion: *Hope* exalts;  
 And though much bitter in our cup is thrown,  
 Predominates, and gives the taste of Heaven.  
 Wherefore is the Deity so kind!  
 Astonishing beyond astonishment!  
 Heaven our reward — for Heaven enjoy'd below.  
 Still unsubdued thy stubborn heart? — For there  
 The traitor lurks who doubts the truth I sing.

*Reason* is guiltless; will alone rebels.

What, in that stubborn heart, if I should find  
 New, unexpected witnesses against thee?  
*Ambition*, *pleasure*, and the *love of gain*!  
 Canst thou suspect, that *these*, which make the soul  
 The slave of Earth, should own her heir of Heaven?  
 Canst thou suspect what makes us *disbelieve*  
 Our immortality, should prove it *sure*?

First, then, *ambition* summon to the bar.  
*Ambition's shame*, *extravagance*, *disgust*,  
 And *inextinguishable nature*, speak.  
 Each *man* *deposes*; hear them in their turn.

Thy soul, how passionately fond of *fame*!  
 How anxious, that fond passion to conceal;  
 We blush, detected in designs on praise,  
 Though for best deeds, and from the best of men;  
 And why? Because *immortal*. Art divine  
 Has made the body tutor to the soul;  
 Heaven kindly gives our blood a *moral* flow;  
 Bids it ascend the glowing cheek, and there  
 Upbraid that little heart's inglorious aim,  
 Which stoops to court a character from man;  
 While o'er us, in tremendous judgment, sit  
 Far more than man, with *endless* praise, and blame.

*Ambition's boundless appetite* out-speaks  
 The verdict of its *shame*. When souls take fire  
 At high presumptions of their own desert,  
 One age is poor applause; the mighty shout,  
 The thunder by the living *few* begun,  
 Late time must echo; worlds unborn, resound.  
 We wish our names *eternally* to live: [thought,  
 Wild dream! which ne'er had haunted human  
 Had not our natures been *eternal* too.  
*Instinct* points out an interest in hereafter;  
 But our blind *reason* sees not *where* it lies;  
 Or, seeing, gives the substance for the shade.

*Fame* is the shade of immortality,  
 And in itself a shadow. Soon as caught,  
 Contemn'd; it shrinks to nothing in the grasp.  
 Consult th' ambitious, 't is *ambition's* cure.  
 "And is this all?" cried *Cæsar* at his height,  
*Disgusted*. This *third* proof *ambition* brings  
 Of immortality. The first in *fame*,  
 Observe him near, your envy will abate:  
 Sham'd at the disproportion vast, between  
 The passion and the purchase, he will sigh  
 At *such* success, and blush at his renown.  
 And why? Because far richer prize invites  
 His heart; far more illustrious glory calls;  
 It calls in whispers, yet the deafest hear.

And can *ambition* a *fourth* proof supply?  
 It can, and stronger than the former three;  
 Yet quite o'erlook'd by some *reputed* wise.  
 Though disappointments in *ambition* pain,  
 And though success *disgusts*; yet still, *Lorenzo*!  
 In vain we strive to pluck it from our hearts;  
 By *Nature* planted for the noblest ends.  
 Absurd the fam'd advice to *Pyrrhus* given,  
 More prais'd, than ponder'd; specious, but unsound;  
 Sooner that hero's *sword* the world had quell'd,  
 Than *reason*, his *ambition*. Man must soar.  
 An obstinate activity within,  
 An insuppressible spring, will toss him up,  
 In spite of *fortune's* load. Not kings alone,  
 Each villager has his *ambition* too;  
 No *Sultan* prouder than his fetter'd slave:  
 Slaves build their little *Babylons* of straw,  
 Echo the proud *Assyrian* in their hearts,  
 And cry, — "Behold the wonders of my might!"  
 And why? Because *immortal* as their lord;

And souls immortal must for ever heave  
At something great ; the glitter, or the gold ;  
The praise of mortals, or the praise of Heaven.

Nor absolutely vain is human praise,  
When human is supported by divine.  
I'll introduce Lorenzo to himself ;  
*Pleasure* and *pride* (bad masters !) share our hearts.  
As love of *pleasure* is ordain'd to guard  
And feed our bodies, and extend our race ;  
The love of *praise* is planted to protect,  
And propagate the glories of the mind.

What is it, but the love of *praise*, inspires,  
Matures, refines, embellishes, exalts,  
Earth's happiness ? From *that*, the delicate,  
The grand, the marvellous, of *civil* life,  
*Want* and *convenience*, under-workers, lay  
The basis, on which love of *glory* builds.  
Nor is *thy* life, O *virtue* ! less in debt  
To praise, thy secret stimulating friend.  
Were men not proud, what merit should we miss !  
*Pride* made the virtues of the pagan world.  
Praise is the salt that seasons right to man,  
And whets his appetite for moral good.  
Thirst of applause is *virtue's* second guard ;  
*Reason*, her first ; but reason wants an aid ;  
Our private reason is a flatterer ;  
Thirst of applause calls public judgment in,  
To poise our own, to keep an even scale,  
And give endanger'd virtue fairer play.

Here a fifth proof arises, stronger still :  
Why this so nice construction of our hearts ?  
These delicate moralities of *sense* ;  
This constitutional reserve of aid  
To succour virtue, when our reason fails ;  
If virtue, kept alive by care and toil,  
And, oft, the mark of injuries on Earth,  
When labour'd to maturity (its bill  
Of disciplines, and pains, unpaid) must die ?  
Why freighted-rich, to dash against a rock ?  
Were man to perish when most fit to live,  
O how mis-spent were all these stratagems,  
By skill divine inwoven in our frame !  
Where are Heaven's holiness and mercy fled ?  
Laughs Heaven, at once, at *virtue*, and at *man* ?  
If not, why *that* discourag'd, this destroy'd ?

Thus far *ambition*. What says *avarice* ?  
This her chief maxim, which has long been thine :  
" The wise and wealthy are the same. " — I grant it.  
To store up treasure, with incessant toil,  
This is man's province, *this* his highest praise.  
To this great end keen *instinct* stings him on.  
To guide that *instinct*, *reason* ! is thy charge ;  
'T is thine to tell us where *true* treasure lies :  
But, reason failing to discharge her trust,  
Or to the deaf discharging it in vain,  
A blunder follows ; and blind *industry*,  
Gall'd by the spur, but stranger to the course,  
(The course where stakes of more than gold are won,)  
O'er-loading, with the cares of distant age,  
The jaded spirits of the present hour,  
Provides for an eternity below.

" *Thou shalt not covet*," is a wise command ;  
But bounded to the wealth the Sun surveys :  
Look farther, the command stands quite revers'd,  
And *avarice* is a virtue most divine.  
Is *faith* a refuge for our happiness ?  
Most sure : and is it not for reason too ?  
Nothing *this* world unriddles, but the next.  
Whence inextinguishable thirst of gain ?  
From inextinguishable life in man :

Man, if not meant, by *worth*, to reach the skies,  
Had wanted wing to fly so far in *guilt*.  
Sour grapes, I grant, *ambition*, *avarice*,  
Yet still their root is *immortality* :

These its wild growths so bitter, and so base,  
(Pain and reproach ! ) *religion* can reclaim,  
Refine, exalt, throw down their poisonous lee,  
And make them sparkle in the bowl of bliss.

See, the third witness laughs at bliss remote,  
And falsely promises an Eden here :  
Truth she shall speak for once, though prone to lie.  
A common cheat, and *Pleasure* is her name.  
To pleasure never was Lorenzo deaf ;  
Then hear her now, now first thy real friend.

Since Nature made us not more fond than proud  
Of happiness (whence hypocrites in joy !  
Makers of mirth ! artificers of smiles ! )  
Why should the joy most poignant *sense* afford  
Burn us with blushes, and rebuke our pride ? —  
Those heaven-born blushes tell us man *desecr'd*,  
E'en in the zenith of his earthly bliss :  
Should reason take her infidel repose,  
This honest *instinct* speaks our lineage high ;  
This *instinct* calls on darkness to conceal  
Our rapturous relation to the stalls.

Our *glory* covers us with noble shame,  
And he that 's unconfounded, is *unman*'d.  
The man that blushes is not quite a brute.  
Thus far with thee, Lorenzo ! will I close.  
*Pleasure* is good, and man for pleasure made ;  
But pleasure full of glory, as of joy ;  
Pleasure, which neither blushes, nor *aspires*.

The witnesses are heard ; the cause is o'er ;  
Let conscience file the sentence in her court,  
Dearer than deeds that half a realm convey :  
Thus seal'd by truth, th' authentic record runs.

" Know, all ; know, infidels, — unsapt to know.

" *T* is *immortality* your nature solves ;  
'T is *immortality* decyphers man,  
And opens all the mysteries of his make.  
Without it, half his *instincts* are a riddle :  
Without it, all his *virtues* are a dream.  
His very crimes attest his dignity ;  
His stateless thirst of *pleasure*, *gold*, and *fame*,  
Declares him born for blessings *infinite* :  
What less than infinite makes un-absurd  
*Passions*, which all on Earth but more inflames ?  
Fierce passions, so mis-measur'd to this scene,  
Stretch'd out, like eagles' wings, beyond our nest,  
Far, far beyond the worth of all below,  
For Earth too large, presage a nobler flight,  
And evidence our title to the skies."

Ye gentle theologues, of calmer kind !  
Whose constitution dictates to your pen,  
Who, cold yourselves, think ardour comes from  
Hell !

Think not our passions from *corruption* sprung,  
Though to corruption now they lend their wings ;  
That is their *mistress*, not their mother. All  
(And justly) reason deem divine : I see,  
I feel a grandeur, in the *passions* too,  
Which speaks their high descent, and glorious end !  
Which speaks them rays of an eternal fire.  
In Paradise itself they burnt as strong,  
Ere Adam fell, though wiser in their aim.  
Like the proud Eastern, struck by Providence,  
What though our *passions* are run mad, and stoop  
With low, terrestrial appetite, to graze  
On trash, on toys, dethron'd from high desire ?  
Yet still through their disgrace, no feeble ray

If greatness shines, and tells us whence they fell :  
 But *these* (like that fall'n monarch when reclaim'd),  
 When reason moderates the rein aright,  
 Shall re-ascend, remount their former sphere,  
 Where once they soar'd illustrious ; ere seduc'd  
 By wanton Eve's debauch, to stroll on Earth,  
 And set the sublunary world on fire.

But grant their phrenzy lasts ; their phrenzy fails  
 To disappoint one providential end,  
 For which Heaven blew up ardour in our hearts :  
 Were reason silent, boundless passion speaks  
 A future scene of boundless objects too,  
 And brings glad tidings of eternal day.  
 Eternal day ! 'T is that enlightens all ;  
 And all, by that enlighten'd, proves it sure.  
 Consider man as an immortal being,  
 Intelligible all ; and all is great ;  
 A crystalline transparency prevails,  
 And strikes full lustre through the human sphere :  
 Consider man as mortal, all is dark,  
 And wretched ; reason weeps at the survey.

The learn'd Lorenzo cries, " And let her weep,  
 Peak modern reason : ancient times were wise.  
 Authority, that venerable guide,  
 Stands on my part ; the fam'd Athenian porch  
 And who for wisdom so renown'd as they ? )  
 Denied this immortality to man."

grant it ; but affirm, they *prov'd* it too.  
 Riddle this ! — Have patience ; I'll explain.

What noble vanities, what moral flights,  
 Whittering through their romantic wisdom's page,  
 Fake us, at once, despise them, and admire ?  
 Able is flat to these high-season'd sires ;  
 They leave th' extravagance of song below.  
 Flesh shall not feel ; or, feeling, shall enjoy  
 The dagger or the rack ; to them, alike  
 A bed of roses, or the burning bull."

Men exploding all beyond the grave,  
 Strange doctrine, this ! As doctrine, it was strange ;  
 But not as prophecy ; for such it prov'd,  
 And, to their own amazement, was fulfill'd :  
 They feign'd a firmness Christians need not feign.  
 The Christian truly triumph'd in the flame :  
 The Stoic saw, in double wonder lost,  
 Vonder at them, and wonder at himself,  
 To find the bold adventures of his thought,  
 Not bold, and that he strove to lie in vain.

Whence, then, those thoughts ? those towering  
 thoughts, that flew [pride].  
 Such monstrous heights ? — From instinct, and from  
 The glorious instinct of a deathless soul,  
 Consciously conscious of her dignity,  
 Suggested truths they could not understand.  
 In lust's dominion, and in passion's storm,  
 Truth's system broken, scatter'd fragments lay,  
 A light in chaos, glimmering through the gloom :  
 With the pomp of lofty sentiments,  
 Blasphem'd pride proclaim'd, what reason believ'd.  
 A bride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell,  
 Lav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense,  
 When life immortal, in full day, should shine ;  
 And Death's dark shadows fly the gospel sun.  
 They spoke, what nothing but immortal souls  
 Could speak ; and thus the truth they question'd,  
 prov'd.

Can then absurdities, as well as crimes,  
 Speak man immortal ? All things speak him so.  
 Such has been urg'd : and dost thou call for more ?  
 All ; and with endless questions be distress'd,  
 All unresolvable, if Earth is all.

" Why life, a moment ; infinite, desire ?  
 Our wish, eternity ? Our home, the grave ?  
 Heaven's promise dormant lies in human hope ;  
 Who wishes life immortal, proves it too.  
 Why happiness pursued, though never found ?  
 Man's thirst of happiness declares it is  
 (For Nature never gravitates to nought) ;  
 That thirst unquenched declares it is not here.  
 My Lucia, thy Clarissa, call to thought ;  
 Why cordial friendship riveted so deep,  
 As hearts to pierce at first, at parting, rend,  
 If friend, and friendship, vanish in an hour ?  
 Is not this torment in the mask of joy ?  
 Why by reflection marr'd the joys of sense ?  
 Why past, and future, preying on our hearts,  
 And putting all our present joys to death ?  
 Why labours reason ? instinct were as well ;  
 Instinct far better ; what can choose, can err :  
 O how infallible the thoughtless brute !  
 'T were well his Holiness were half as sure.  
 Reason with inclination, why at war ?  
 Why sense of guilt ? why conscience up in arms ?"

Conscience of guilt, is prophecy of pain,  
 And bosom-counsel to decline the blow.  
 Reason with inclination ne'er had jar'd,  
 If nothing future paid forbearance here :

Thus on — These, and a thousand pleas uncall'd,  
 All promise, some ensure, a second scene ;  
 Which, were it doubtful, would be dearer far  
 Than all things else most certain ; were it false,  
 What truth on Earth so precious as the lie ?  
 This world it gives us, let what will ensue ;  
 This world it gives, in that high cordial, hope :  
 The future of the present is the soul :  
 How this life groans, when sever'd from the next !  
 Poor mutilated wretch, that disbelieves !  
 By dark distrust his being cut in two,  
 In both parts perishes ; life void of joy,  
 Sad prelude of eternity in pain !

Couldst thou persuade me, the next life could fail  
 Our ardent wishes ; how should I pour out  
 My bleeding heart in anguish, now, as deep !  
 Oh ! with what thoughts, thy hope, and my despair,  
 Abhor'd annihilation ! blasts the soul,  
 And wide extends the bounds of human woe !  
 Could I believe Lorenzo's system true,  
 In this black channel would my ravings run.  
 " Grief from the future borrow'd peace, crewhile.  
 The future vanish'd ! and the present pain'd !  
 Strange import of unprecedented ill !  
 Fall, how profound ! Like Lucifer's, the fall !  
 Unequal fate ! His fall, without his guilt !  
 From where fond hope built her pavilion high,  
 The gods among, hurl'd headlong, hurl'd at once  
 To night ! To nothing, darker still than night !  
 If 't was a dream, why wake me, my worst foe,  
 Lorenzo ! boastful of the name of friend !  
 O for delusion ! O for error still !  
 Could vengeance strike much stronger than to plant  
 A thinking being in a world like this,  
 Not over-rich before, now beggar'd quite ;  
 More cursed than at the fall ? — The Sun goes out !  
 The thorns shoot up ! What thorns in every thought !  
 Why sense of better ? It imbibers worse.  
 Why sense ? why life ? If but to sigh, then sink  
 To what I was ! twice nothing ! and much woe !  
 Woe, from Heaven's bounties ! woe from what was  
 wont

To flatter most, high intellectual powers. [scheme,  
 Thought, virtue, knowledge ! Blessings, by thy

All poison'd into pains. First, *knowledge*, once  
My soul's ambition, now her greatest dread.  
To *know myself*, true wisdom? — No, to shun  
That shocking science, parent of despair!  
Avert thy mirror; if I see, I die.

"*Know my Creator?* Climb his blest abode  
By painful speculation, pierce the veil,  
Dive in his nature, read his attributes,  
And gaze in admiration — on a *foe*,  
Obtruding life, withholding happiness!  
From the full rivers that surround his throne,  
Not letting fall one drop of joy on man;  
Man gasping for one drop, that he might cease  
To curse his birth, nor envy *reptiles* more!  
Ye sable clouds! ye darkest shades of night!  
Hide *him*, for ever hide him, from my thought,  
Once all my comfort; source, and soul of joy!  
Now leagu'd with furies, and with *thee*\*, against me.

"*Know his achievements?* Study his renown?  
Contemplate this amazing universe,  
Dropt from his hand, with miracles replete!  
For what? 'Mid miracles of nobler name,  
To find one miracle of *misery*?  
To find the being, which alone can *know*  
And praise his works, a blemish on his praise?  
Through Nature's ample range, in thought to  
stroll,  
And start at *man*, the single mourner there,  
Breathing high hope! chain'd down to pangs, and  
death?"

"Knowing is suffering: and shall *virtue* share  
The sigh of *knowledge*? — Virtue shares the sigh.  
By straining up the steep of *excellent*,  
By battles fought, and, from temptation, won,  
What gains she, but the pang of seeing worth,  
*Angelic* worth, soon shuffled in the dark  
With every vice, and swept to *brutal* dust?  
Merit is madness; virtue is a crime;  
A crime to *reason*, if it costs us pain  
*Unpaid*: what pain, amidst a thousand more,  
To think the most *abandon'd*, after days  
Of triumph o'er their betters, find in death  
As *soft* a pillow, nor make *fouler* clay!

"*Duty! religion!* These, our duty done,  
Imply reward. *Religion* is mistake.  
*Duty*! — There's none, but to repel the cheat.  
Ye cheats! away: ye daughters of my pride!  
Who feign yourselves the favourites of the skies:  
Ye towering hopes, abortive energies!  
That toss and struggle, in my *lying* breast,  
To scale the skies, and build presumptions there,  
As I were heir of an *eternity*.

Vain, vain ambitions! trouble me no more.  
Why travel far in quest of sure defeat?  
As bounded as my being, be my wish.  
All is inverted, *wisdom* is a fool.  
*Sense*! take the rein; blind *passion*! drive us on;  
And *ignorance*! befriend us on our way;  
Ye *new*, but *truest* patrons of our peace!  
Yes; give the *pulse* full empire; live the *brute*,  
Since, as the brute, we die. The *sum* of man,  
Of godlike man! to *revel*, and to *rot*.

"But not on equal terms with *other* brutes:  
Their revels a more poignant relish yield,  
And safer too; they never poisons choose.  
*Instinct*, than *reason*, makes more wholesome meals,  
And sends all-marring murmur far away.  
For *sensual* life they best philosophize;

\* Lorenzo,

*Theirs* that serene, the sages sought in vain:  
'T is *man* alone expostulates with Heaven;  
*His*, all the power, and all the cause, to mourn  
Shall *human* eyes alone dissolve in tears?  
And bleed, in anguish, none but *human* hearts!  
The wide-stretch'd realm of *intellectual* woe,  
Surpassing *sensual* far, is all our own.  
In *life* so fatally distinguish'd, why  
Cast in one lot, confounded, lump'd, in *death*?  
'Ere yet in being, was mankind in guilt?  
Why thunder'd this peculiar *claw* against us,  
*All-mortal* and *all-wretched*? — Have the skies  
Reasons of state, their subjects may not scan,  
Nor *humbly* reason, when they *sorely* sigh?  
*All-mortal* and *all-wretched*! — 'T is too much:  
Unparallel'd in Nature: 't is too much  
On being *unrequested* at thy hands,  
Omnipotent! for I see nought but power.

"And why see that? Why *thought*? To toil, and  
Then make our bed in darkness, needs no thought.  
What superfluities are *reasoning* souls!  
O give eternity! or thought destroy.  
But without thought our curse were half *useless*;  
Its blunted edge would spare the throbbing heart;  
And, *therefore*, 't is bestow'd, I thank thee, *reason*!  
For aiding *life's* too small calamities,  
And giving being to the dread of *death*.  
Such are thy bounties! — Was it then too much  
For *me*, to trespass on the brutal rights?  
Too much for *Heaven* to make one *emmet* man?  
Too much for *chaos* to permit my mass  
A longer stay with essences unwrought,  
Unfashion'd, *untormented* into *man*?  
Wretched *preferment* to this round of pains!  
Wretched capacity of phrenzy, *thought*!  
Wretched capacity of dying, *life*!  
*Life*, *thought*, *worth*, *wisdom*, all (O foul revolt!)  
Once friends to peace, gone over to the foe.

"*Death*, then, has chang'd his nature too:  
O *Death*!

Come to my bosom, thou best gift of Heaven!  
Best friend of man! since man is man no more.  
Why in this thorny *wilderness* so long,  
Since there's no *promis'd land's* ambrosial bow,  
To pay me with its honey for my stings?  
If needful to the selfish schemes of Heaven  
To sting us sore, why *mock* our misery?  
Why this so sumptuous insult o'er our heads?  
Why this illustrious canopy display'd?  
Why so magnificently lodg'd *despair*?  
At stated periods, sure returning, roll  
These *glorious orbs*, that mortals may compute  
Their length of labours, and of pains; nor lose  
Their misery's full measure? — Smiles with *Heaven*  
And fruits, promiscuous, ever-teeming *Earth*,  
That man may languish in *luxurious* scenes,  
And in an Eden mourn his wither'd joys?  
Claim *Earth* and skies man's admiration, due  
For such delights! *Blest animals!* too wise  
To wonder; and too happy to complain!

"Our doom decreed demands a mournful scene:  
Why not a dungeon dark, for the *condemn'd*?  
Why not the dragon's subterranean den,  
For man to howl in? Why not his abode  
Of the same dismal colour with his fate?  
A Thebes, a Babylon, at vast expense  
Of time, toil, treasure, art, for owls and adders,  
As congruous, as, for man, this lofty dome,  
Which prompts proud thought, and kindles high  
desire;

f, from her humble chamber in the dust, [flames,  
While proud thought swells, and high desire in-  
The poor worm calls us for her inmates there ;  
And, round us, *Death's* inexorable hand  
Draws the dark curtain close ; undrawn no more.

" *Undrawn no more !* — Behind the cloud of *Death*,  
Once, I beheld the Sun ; a Sun which gild  
That sable cloud, and turn'd it all to gold :  
How the *grave's* alter'd ! Fathomless, as Hell !  
I real Hell to those who dreamt of Heaven.  
Annihilation ! How it yawns before me !  
Next moment I may drop from *thought*, from *sense*,  
The privilege of *angels*, and of *worms*,  
In outcast from existence ! and this spirit,  
His all-pervading, this all-conscious soul,  
His particle of energy divine,  
Which travels Nature, flies from star to star,  
And visits gods, and emulates their powers,  
Or ever is extinguish'd. Horror ! death !  
Death of that death I fearless once survey'd ! —  
When horror universal shall descend,  
And Heaven's dark concave urn all human race,  
In that enormous, unrefunding tomb,  
How just this verse ! this monumental sigh !

" *Beneath the lumber of demolish'd worlds,  
Deep in the rubbish of the general wreck,  
Swept ignominious to the common mass  
Of matter, never dignified with life,  
Here lie proud rationals ; the sons of Heaven !  
The lords of Earth ! the property of worms !  
Beings of yesterday ! and not to-morrow !  
Who liv'd in terror, and in pangs expir'd !  
All gone to rot in chaos ; or to make  
Their happy transit into blocks or brutes,  
Nor longer sully their Creator's name.*"

Lorenzo ! hear, pause, ponder, and pronounce.  
Is this history ? If such is man,  
Anking's historian, though divine, might weep.  
And dares Lorenzo smile ? — I know thee proud ;  
Nor once let pride befriend thee ; pride looks pale  
In such a scene, and sighs for something more.  
Mid thy boasts, presumptions, and displays,  
Did art thou then a shadow ? Less than shade ?  
Nothing ? Less than nothing ? To have been,  
Did not to be, is lower than unborn.  
Did thou ambitious ? Why then make the worm  
Unequal ? Runs thy taste of pleasure high ?  
Did thou patronise sure death of every joy ?  
Did thou cherish riches ? Why choose beggary in the grave,  
To every hope a bankrupt ! and for ever ?  
Did thou cherish ambition, pleasure, avarice, persuade thee  
To make that world of glory, rapture, wealth,  
Which lately prov'd \*, the soul's supreme desire.  
What art thou made of ? Rather, how unmade ?  
Did thou cherish Nature's master-appetite destroy'd,  
Endless life, and happiness, despis'd ?  
Did thou cherish both wish'd, here, where neither can be found ?  
Did thou cherish man's perverse, eternal war with Heaven !  
Didst thou persist ? And is there nought on Earth,  
But a long train of transitory forms,  
Singing, and breaking, millions in an hour ?  
Didst thou cherish bubbles of a fantastic deity, blown up  
In sport, and then in cruelty destroy'd ?  
Didst thou cherish all for what crime, unmerciful Lorenzo !  
Didst thou cherish all thy schemes the whole of human race ?  
Didst thou cherish and is fell Lucifer, compar'd to thee :  
Didst thou cherish spare this waste of being half-divine ;  
Didst thou cherish vindicate th' economy of Heaven.

\* In Night VI.

Heaven is all love ; all joy in giving joy :  
It never had created, but to bless :  
And shall it, then, strike off the list of life,  
A being blest, or worthy so to be ?  
Heaven starts at an annihilating God.

Is that, all Nature starts at, thy desire ?  
Art such a clod to wish thyself all clay ?  
What is that dreadful wish ? — The dying groan  
Of Nature, murder'd by the blackest guilt.  
What deadly poison has thy nature drunk ;  
To nature undebauch'd no shock so great ;  
Nature's first wish is endless happiness ;  
Annihilation is an after-thought,  
A monstrous wish, unborn till virtue dies.  
And, oh ! what depth of horror lies enclos'd !  
For non-existence no man ever wish'd,  
But, first, he wish'd the Deity destroy'd.

If so ; what words are dark enough to draw  
Thy picture true ? The darkest are too fair.  
Beneath what baleful planet, in what hour  
Of desperation, by what fury's aid,  
In what infernal posture of the soul,  
All Hell invited, and all Hell in joy  
At such a birth, a birth so near of kin,  
Did thy foul fancy whelp so black a scheme  
Of hopes abortive, faculties half-blown,  
And deities begun, reduc'd to dust ?

There's nought (thou say'st) but one eternal flux  
Of feeble essences, tumultuous driven  
Through time's rough billows into night's abyss.  
Say, in this rapid tide of human ruin,  
Is there no rock, on which man's tossing thought  
Can rest from terror, dare his fate survey,  
And boldly think it something to be born ?  
Amid such hourly wrecks of being fair,  
Is there no central, all-sustaining base,  
All-realising, all-connecting power,  
Which, as it call'd forth all things, can recall,  
And force destruction to refund her spoil ?  
Command the grave restore her taken prey ?  
Bid death's dark vale its human harvest yield,  
And earth and ocean pay their debt of man,  
True to the grand deposit trusted there ?  
Is there no potentate whose out-stretch'd arm,  
When ripening time calls forth th' appointed hour,  
Pluck'd from foul devastation's famish'd maw,  
Binds present, past, and future, to his throne ?  
His throne, how glorious, thus divinely grac'd,  
By germinating beings clustering round !  
A garland worthy the divinity !  
A throne, by Heaven's omnipotence in smiles,  
Built (like a pharos towering in the waves)  
Amidst immense effusions of his love !  
An ocean of communicated bliss !

An all-prolific, all-preserving god !  
This were a god indeed. — And such is man,  
As here presum'd : he rises from his fall.  
Think'st thou Omnipotence a naked root,  
Each blossom fair of Deity destroy'd ?  
Nothing is dead ; nay, nothing sleeps ; each soul,  
That ever animated human clay,  
Now wakes ; is on the wing : and where, O where,  
Will the swarm settle ? — When the trumpet's call,  
As sounding brass, collects us, round Heaven's throne  
Conglob'd, we bask in everlasting day,  
(Paternal splendour !) and adhere for ever.  
Had not the soul this outlet to the skies,  
In this vast vessel of the universe,  
How should we gasp, as in an empty void !  
How in the pangs of famish'd hope expire !

How bright my prospect shines; how gloomy  
thine!

A trembling world! and a devouring God!  
Earth, but the shambles of Omnipotence!  
Heaven's face all stain'd with causeless massacres  
Of countless millions, born to feel the pang  
Of being lost. Lorenzo! can it be?  
This bids us shudder at the thoughts of life.  
Who would be born to such a phantom world,  
Where nought substantial but our misery?  
Where joy (if joy) but heightens our distress,  
So soon to perish, and revive no more?  
The greater such a joy, the more it pains.  
A world, so far from great, (and yet how great  
It shines to thee!) there 's nothing real in it;  
Being, a shadow; consciousness, a dream;  
A dream, how dreadful! Universal blank  
Before it, and behind! Poor man, a spark  
From non-existence struck by wrath divine,  
Glittering a moment, nor that moment sure,  
'Midst upper, nether, and surrounding night,  
His sad, sure, sudden, and eternal tomb!

Lorenzo! dost thou feel these arguments?  
Or is there nought but vengeance can be felt?  
How hast thou dar'd the Deity dethrone?  
How dar'd thou indict him of a world like this?  
If such the world, creation was a crime;  
For what is crime but cause of misery?  
Retract, blasphemer! and unriddle this,  
Of endless arguments above, below,  
Without us, and within, the short result!

"If man's immortal, there's a God in Heaven."

But wherefore such redundancy? such waste  
Of argument? One sets my soul at rest!  
One obvious, and at hand, and, oh! — at heart.  
So just the skies, Philander's life so pain'd,  
His heart so pure; that, or succeeding scenes  
Have palms to give, or ne'er had he been born.  
"What an old tale is this!" Lorenzo cries. —  
I grant this argument is old; but truth  
No years impair; and had not this been true,  
Thou never hadst despis'd it for its age.  
Truth is immortal as thy soul; and *subtle*  
As fleeting as thy joys: be wise, nor make  
Heaven's highest blessing, vengeance; O be wise!  
Nor make a curse of immortality.

Say, know'st thou what *what* it is, or what thou art?  
Know'st thou the importance of a soul immortal?  
Behold this midnight glory: worlds on worlds!  
Amazing pomp! redouble this amaze;  
Ten thousand add; add twice ten thousand more;  
Then weigh the whole; one soul outweighs them  
all;

And calls th' astonishing magnificence  
Of unintelligent creation poor.

For this, believe not me; no man believe;  
Trust not in words, but deeds; and deeds no less  
Than those of the Supreme; nor his, a few;  
Consult them all; consulted, all proclaim  
Thy soul's importance: tremble at thyself;  
For whom Omnipotence has wak'd so long:  
Has wak'd, and work'd, for ages; from the birth  
Of Nature to this unbelieving hour.

In this small province of his vast domain,  
(All Nature bow, while I pronounce his name!)  
What has God done, and not for this sole end,  
To rescue souls from death? The soul's high price  
Is writ in all the conduct of the skies.  
The soul's high price is the Creation's key,  
Unlocks its mysteries, and naked lays

The genuine cause of every deed divine:  
That is the chain of ages, which maintains  
Their obvious correspondence, and unites  
Most distant periods in one blest design:  
That is the mighty hinge, on which have turn'd  
All revolutions, whether we regard  
The natural, civil, or religious, world;  
The former two but servants to the third:  
To that their duty done, they both expire,  
Their mass new-cast, forgot their deeds renown'd:  
And angels ask, "Where once they shone so far!"

To lift us from this abject, to sublime;  
This flux, to permanent; this dark, to day;  
This foul, to pure; this turbid, to serene;  
This mean, to mighty! — for this glorious end  
Th' Almighty, rising, his long sabbath broke!  
The world was made; was ruin'd; was restor'd;  
Laws from the skies were publish'd; were repeal'd.  
On Earth kings, kingdoms, rose; kings, kingdoms  
fell;

Fam'd sages light'd up the pagan world;  
Prophets from Zion darted a keen glance  
Through distant age; saints travell'd; martyrs bled;  
By wonders sacred Nature stood controll'd;  
The living were translated; dead were rais'd;  
Angels, and more than angels, came from Heaven;  
And, oh! for this, descended lower still:  
Guilt was Hell's gloom; astonish'd at his guest,  
For one short moment Lucifer ador'd:  
Lorenzo! and wilt thou do less? — For this,  
That hallow'd page, fools scoff at, was inspir'd.  
Of all these truths — thrice-venerable code!  
Deists! perform your quarantine; and then  
Fall prostrate, ere you touch it, lest you die.

Nor less intensely bent infernal powers  
To mar, than those of light, this end to gain.  
O what a scene is here! — Lorenzo! wake!  
Rise to the thought; exert, expand thy soul,  
To take the vast idea: it denies  
All else the name of great. Two warring worlds  
Not Europe against Afric; warring worlds!  
Of more than mortal! mounted on the wing:  
On ardent wings of energy and zeal,  
High-hovering o'er this little brand of strife!  
This sublunary ball — But strife, for what?  
In their own cause conflicting? No; in thee.  
In man's. His single interest blows the flame;  
His the sole stake; his fate the trumpet sounds,  
Which kindles war immortal. How it burns!  
Tumultuous swarms of deities in arms!  
Force, force opposing, till the waves run high,  
And tempest Nature's universal sphere.  
Such opposites eternal, steadfast, stern,  
Such foes implacable, are good, and ill;  
Yet man, vain man, would mediate peace between.

Think not this fiction, "There was war in Heaven"  
From Heaven's high crystal mountain, where it burst  
Th' Almighty's out-stretch'd arm took down his bolt  
And shot his indignation at the deep:  
Re-thunder'd Hell, and darted all her fires.  
And seems the stake of little moment still?  
And slumbers man, who singly caus'd the storm!  
He sleeps. — And art thou shock'd at mysteries?  
The greatest, thou. How dreadful to reflect,  
What ardour, care, and counsel mortals cause  
In breasts divine! how little in their own!  
Where'er I turn, how new proofs pour upon me  
How happily this wondrous view supports  
My former argument! How strongly strikes  
Immortal life's full demonstration, here!

Why this exertion? Why this strange regard  
 from Heaven's Omnipotent indulg'd to man? —  
 because, in man, the glorious dreadful power,  
 extremely to be pain'd, or blest, for ever.  
 Duration gives importance; swells the price.  
 An angel, if a creature of a day,  
 What would he be? A trifle of no weight;  
 To stand, or fall; no matter which; he's gone.  
 Because immortal, therefore is indulg'd  
 his strange regard of deities to dust.  
 Hence, Heaven looks down on Earth with all her eyes:  
 Hence, the soul's mighty moment in her sight:  
 Hence, every soul has partisans above,  
 And every thought a critic in the skies:  
 Hence, clay, vile clay! has angels for its guard,  
 And every guard a passion for his charge:  
 Hence, from all age, the cabinet divine  
 as held high counsel o'er the fate of man.  
 Nor have the clouds those gracious counsels hid:  
 Angels undrew the curtain of the throne,  
 And Providence came forth to meet mankind:  
 In various modes of emphasis and awe,  
 He spoke his will, and trembling Nature heard;  
 He spoke it loud, in thunder and in storm.  
 Witness, thou Sinai! whose cloud-cover'd height,  
 And shaken basis, own'd the present God;  
 Witness, ye billows! whose returning tide,  
 Breaking the chain that fasten'd it in air,  
 Rept Egypt, and her menaces, to Hell:  
 Witness, ye flames! th' Assyrian tyrant blew  
 his sevenfold rage, as impotent, as strong:  
 And thou, Earth! witness, whose expanding jaws  
 o'er'd o'er presumption's sacrilegious sons \*:  
 Is not each element, in turn, subscribed  
 to soul's high price, and sworn to to the wise?  
 Is not flame, ocean, ether, earthquake, stroke  
 strike this truth through adamant man?  
 Is not all adamant, Lorenzo! hear;  
 'Tis delusion; Nature is wrapt up  
 in tenfold night, from reason's keenest eye;  
 There's no consistence, meaning, plan, or end,  
 All beneath the Sun, in all above  
 as far as man can penetrate, or Heaven  
 an immense, inestimable prize;  
 All is nothing, or that prize is all. —  
 And shall each toy be still a match for Heaven,  
 And full equivalent for groans below?  
 What would not give a trifle to prevent  
 that he would give a thousand worlds to cure?  
 Lorenzo! thou hast seen (if thine to see)  
 Nature, and her God (by Nature's course,  
 And Nature's course control'd) declare for me:  
 The skies above proclaim, "Immortal man!"  
 And, "man immortal!" all below resounds.  
 The world's a system of theology,  
 And by the greatest strangers to the schools;  
 Honest, learn'd; and sages o'er a plough.  
 Not, Lorenzo! then, impos'd on thee  
 a hard alternative; or, to renounce  
 reason, or thy sense; or, to believe?  
 At then is unbelief? 'Tis an exploit;  
 A treacherous enterprise: to gain it, man  
 must burst through every bar of common sense;  
 Of common shame, magnanimously wrong;  
 What rewards the sturdy combatant?  
 No prize, repentance; infamy, his crown.  
 But wherefore, infamy? — For want of faith,  
 On the steep precipice of wrong he slides;

\* Korah, &amp;c.

There's nothing to support him in the right.  
 Faith in the future wanting is, at least  
 In embryo, every weakness, every guilt;  
 And strong temptation ripens it to birth.  
 If this life's gain invites him to the deed,  
 Why not his country sold, his father slain?  
 'Tis virtue to pursue our good supreme;  
 And his supreme, his only good is here.  
 Ambition, avarice, by the wise disdain'd,  
 Is perfect wisdom, while mankind are fools,  
 And think a turf, or tomb-stone, covers all:  
 These find employment, and provide for sense  
 A richer pasture, and a larger range;  
 And sense by right divine ascends the throne,  
 When virtue's prize and prospect are no more;  
 Virtue no more we think the will of Heaven.  
 Would Heaven quite beggar virtue, if belov'd?  
 "Has virtue charms?" — I grant her heavenly  
 fair;  
 But if unportion'd, all will interest wed;  
 Though that our admiration, this our choice.  
 The virtues grow on immortality;  
 That root destroy'd, they wither and expire.  
 A deity believ'd, will nought avail;  
 Rewards and punishments make God ador'd;  
 And hopes and fears give conscience all her power.  
 As in the dying parent dies the child,  
 Virtue, with immortality, expires.  
 Who tells me he denies his soul immortal,  
 Whate'er his boast, has told me, he's a knave.  
 His duty 't is, to love himself alone;  
 Nor care though mankind perish, if he smiles.  
 Who thinks ere long the man shall wholly die,  
 Is dead already; nought but brute survives.  
 And are there such? — Such candidates there are  
 For more than death; for utter loss of being,  
 Being, the basis of the Deity!  
 Ask you the cause? — The cause they will not tell:  
 Nor need they: O the sorceries of sense!  
 They work this transformation on the soul,  
 Dismount her, like the serpent at the fall,  
 Dismount her from her native wing, (which soar'd  
 Ere-while ethereal heights,) and throw her down,  
 To lick the dust, and crawl in such a thought.  
 Is it in words to paint you? O ye fall'n!  
 Fall'n from the wings of reason, and of hope!  
 Erect in stature, prone in appetite!  
 Patrons of pleasure, posting into pain!  
 Lovers of argument, averse to sense!  
 Boasters of liberty, fast bound in chains!  
 Lords of the wide creation, and the shame!  
 More senseless than th' irrationals you scorn! [pity,  
 More base than those you rule! Than those you  
 Far more undone! O ye most infamous  
 Of beings, from superior dignity!  
 Deepest in woe from means of boundless bliss!  
 Ye curst by blessings infinite! because  
 Most highly favour'd, most profoundly lost!  
 Ye motley mass of contradiction strong!  
 And are you, too, convinc'd, your souls fly off  
 In exhalation soft, and die in air,  
 From the full flood of evidence against you?  
 In the coarse drudgeries and sinks of sense,  
 Your souls have quite worn out the make of Heaven,  
 By vice new-cast, and creatures of your own:  
 But though you can deform, you can't destroy;  
 To curse, not uncreate, is all your power.  
 Lorenzo! this black brotherhood renounce;  
 Renounce St. Evremont, and read St. Paul.  
 Ere rapt by miracle, by reason wing'd,



His mounting mind made long abode in Heaven.  
*This is freethinking*, unconfind to parts,  
 To send the soul, on curious travel bent,  
 Through all the provinces of human thought;  
 To dart her flight through the whole sphere of man;  
 Of this vast universe to make the tour;  
 In each recess of *space*, and *time*, at home;  
 Familiar with their wonders; diving deep;  
 And, like a prince of boundless interests *there*,  
 Still most ambitious of the most remote;  
 To look on *truth* unbroken, and entire;  
 Truth in the *system*, the full orb; where truths  
 By truths enlighten'd, and sustain'd, afford  
 An arch-like, strong foundation, to support  
 Th' incumbent weight of absolute, complete  
*Conviction*; here, the more we press, we stand  
 More firm: who most *examine*, most *believe*.  
*Parts*, like half-sentences, confound; the whole  
 Conveys the sense, and God is understood;  
 Who not in *fragments* writes to human race:  
 Read his *whole* volume, sceptic! then reply.

*This, this, is thinking free*, a thought that grasps  
 Beyond a grain, and looks beyond an hour.  
 Turn up thine eyes, survey this midnight scene;  
 What are Earth's kingdoms, to yon boundless orbs,  
 Of human souls, one day, the destin'd range?  
 And what yon boundless orbs, to godlike man?  
 Those numerous worlds that throng the firmament,  
 And ask more space in Heaven, can roll at large  
 In man's capacious thought, and still leave room  
 For ampler orbs, for new creations, there.  
 Can *such* a soul contract itself, to gripe  
 A point of no dimension, of no weight?  
 It can; it does: the *world* is such a point:  
 And, of that point, how *small* a part enslaves!

How small a part — of *nothing*, shall I say?  
 Why not? — *Friends*, our chief treasure! how they drop!

Lucia, Narcissa fair, Philander, gone!  
 The *grave*, like fabled Cerberus, has op'd  
 A triple mouth; and, in an awful voice,  
 Loud calls my soul, and utters all I sing.  
 How the world falls to pieces round about us,  
 And leaves us in a ruin of our joy!  
 What says this *transportation* of my friends?  
 It bids me love the place where *now* they dwell,  
 And scorn this wretched spot they leave so poor.  
 Eternity's vast ocean lies before thee;  
 There; there, Lorenzo! thy Clarissa sails.  
 Give thy mind sea-room; keep it wide of *Earth*,  
 That rock of souls *immortal*; cut thy cord;  
 Weigh anchor; spread thy sails; call every wind;  
 Eye thy *Great Pole-star*; make the land of life.

Two kinds of life has *double-natur'd* man,  
 And two of death; the last far more severe.  
 Life *animal* is nurtur'd by the Sun;  
 Thrives on his bounties, triumphs in his beams.  
 Life *rational* subsists on higher food,  
 Triumphant in his beams, who made the day.  
 When we leave that Sun, and are left by *this*,  
 (The fate of all who die in stubborn guilt,) 'T is utter darkness; strictly *double* death.  
 We sink by no *judicial* stroke of Heaven,  
 But Nature's *course*; as sure as plummets fall.  
 Since God, or man, must alter, ere they meet,  
 (Since light and darkness blend not in one sphere,) 'T is manifest, Lorenzo! who must change.

If, then, that *double death* should prove thy lot,  
 Blame not the bowels of the Deity;  
 Man shall be blest, as far as man *permits*.

Not man alone, all *rational*s, Heaven arms  
 With an illustrious, but tremendous, power  
 To counteract its own most gracious ends;  
 And this, of strict necessity, not choice;  
 That power denied, *men*, *angels*, were no more  
 But passive engines, void of praise or blame.  
 A nature *rational* implies the power  
 Of being blest, or wretched, as we please;  
 Else idle *reason* would have nought to do;  
 And he that would be barr'd capacity  
 Of pain, courts incapacity of bliss.  
 Heaven *wills* our happiness, *allows* our doom;  
*Invites* us ardently, but not *compels*;  
 Heaven but *persuades*, almighty man *deceives*;  
 Man is the maker of immortal fates.  
 Man falls by man, if finally he falls;  
 And fall he *must*, who learns from death alone  
 The dreadful secret — That he lives for ever.

Why *this* to thee? — Thee yet, perhaps, in *aid*  
 Of second life? But wherefore doubtful still?  
 Eternal life is nature's ardent wish:  
 What ardently we wish, we soon believe:  
 Thy *tardy* faith declares that wish destroy'd:  
 What has destroy'd it? — Shall I tell thee what?  
 When *fear'd* the future, 't is no longer wish'd;  
 And, when unwish'd, we *strive* to disbelieve.  
 "Thus *infidelity* our guilt betrays."  
 Nor that the sole detection! Blush, Lorenzo!  
 Blush for hypocrisy, if not for guilt.  
 The *future fear'd*? — An *infidel*, and *fear*?  
 Fear what? A *dream*? A *fable*? — How the *great*  
 Unwilling evidence, and therefore *strong*,  
 Affords my cause an undesign'd support!  
 How *disbelief* affirms what it denies!  
 "It, *unawares*, asserts *immortal life*."  
 Surprising! *infidelity* turns out  
 A *creed*, and a *confession* of our *sins*:  
 Apostates, *thus*, are orthodox divines.

Lorenzo! with Lorenzo clash no more;  
 Nor longer a transparent vizard wear.  
 Think'st thou, religion *only* has her mask?  
 Our infidels are Satan's hypocrites,  
*Pretend* the worst, and, at the bottom, *fail*.  
 When visited by thought (thought will intrude)  
 Like him they serve, they *tremble* and *believe*.  
 Is their hypocrisy so foul as this;  
 So fatal to the welfare of the world?  
 What *detestation*, what *contempt*, their due!  
 And, if unpaid, be thank'd for their escape  
 That Christian candour they *strive* hard to *awe*.  
 If not for that asylum, they might find  
 A Hell on *Earth*; nor 'scape a worse below.

With insolence, and impotence of thought,  
 Instead of racking fancy, to *refute*,  
 Reform thy manners, and the truth enjoy. —  
 But shall I dare confess the dire result?  
 Can thy proud *reason* brook so black a brand?  
 From *purer* manners, to *sublimier* faith,  
 Is Nature's unavoidable ascent;  
 An *honest* deist, where the Gospel shines,  
 Matur'd to nobler, in the *Christian* ends.  
 When that blest change arrives, e'en cast aside  
 This song superfluous; *life immortal* strikes  
 Conviction, in a flood of light *divine*.  
 A *Christian* dwells, like Uriel \*, in the Sun;  
 Meridian evidence puts *doubt* to flight;  
 And ardent *hope* anticipates the skies.  
 Of that bright Sun, Lorenzo! scale the sphere;

It is easy! it invites thee; it descends [came:  
 'rom Heaven to woo, and waft thee whence it  
 'lead and revere the *sacred page*; a page  
 'Where triumphs *immortality*; a page  
 'Which not the whole *creation* could produce;  
 'Which not the *conflagration* shall destroy:  
 'It is printed in the mind of gods for ever,  
 'Nature's ruins not one letter lost.

In proud disdain of what e'en gods adore,  
 'Thou smilest! — Poor wretch! thy guardian angel  
 'weeps.

Angels, and men, assent to what I sing;  
 'Thy smile, and thank me for my *midnight dream*.  
 'How vicious hearts fume phrenzy to the brain!  
 'Pride push us on to pride, and pride to shame;  
 'Fert *infidelity* is wit's cockade,  
 'O grace the brazen brow that braves the skies,  
 'By *loss of being*, dreadfully secure.  
 'Lorenzo! if thy doctrine wins the day,  
 'And drives my dreams, defeated, from the field;  
 'This is all, if *Earth a final scene*,  
 'Take heed; stand fast; be sure to be a *knave*,  
 'A knave in grain! ne'er deviate to the *right*:  
 'Shouldst thou be good — how infinite thy loss!  
 'It will only makes *annihilation* gain.  
 'Least scheme! which life deprives of *comfort*, death  
 'Of *hope*; and which vice only recommends.  
 'So, where, infidels! your bait, thrown out  
 'To catch weak converts? where your lofty boast  
 'Of *zeal for virtue*, and of *love to man*?  
 'Nihilation! I confess, in these.

What can reclaim you? Dare I hope profound  
 'Philosophers the converts of a song?  
 'I know, *its title* \* flatters you, not me;  
 'Ours be the praise to make my title good;  
 'Mine, to bless Heaven, and triumph in your praise.  
 'At since so pestilential your disease,  
 'Though sovereign is the medicine I prescribe,  
 'Yet, I'll neither triumph, nor despair:  
 'But hope, ere long, my *midnight dream* will wake  
 'Our hearts, and teach your *wisdom* — to be wise:  
 'Or why should souls immortal, made for bliss,  
 'Ever wish, (and wish in vain!) that souls could die?  
 'That ne'er can die, oh! grant to *live*; and crown  
 'The wish, and aim, and labour of the skies;  
 'Increase, and enter on the joys of Heaven:  
 'Thus shall my title pass a *sacred seal*,  
 'Receive an *imprimatur* from above,  
 'Hail angels shout — *An Infidel Reclaim'd*!

To close, Lorenzo! spite of all my pains, [ever?  
 'It seems it strange, that thou shouldst live for  
 'It less strange, that thou shouldst live at all?  
 'This is a miracle; and that no more.

'Thou gavest beginning, can exclude an end.  
 'Any thou art: then, doubt if thou shalt be.\*  
 'A miracle with miracles enclos'd,  
 'A man: and starts his faith at what is *strange*?  
 'That less than wonders, from the *wonderful*;  
 'That less than miracles, from God, can flow?  
 'Admit a God — that mystery supreme!  
 'That cause uncaus'd! all other wonders cease;  
 'Nothing is marvellous for him to do:  
 'Only him — all is mystery besides:  
 'Billions of mysteries! each darker far,  
 'Than that thy wisdom would, unwisely, shun.  
 'Weak thy faith, why choose the harder side?  
 'We know nothing, but what is marvellous;  
 'That what is marvellous, we can't believe.

\* The Infidel Reclaimed.

So weak our reason, and so great our God,  
 'What most surprises in the *sacred page*,  
 'Or full as strange, or stranger, must be true.  
 'Faith is not reason's labour, but repose.

To faith, and virtue, why so backward, man?  
 'From hence: — The *present* strongly strikes us all;  
 'The *future*, faintly; can we, then, be men?  
 'If men, Lorenzo! the reverse is right.  
 'Reason is man's peculiar: *sense*, the brute's.  
 'The *present* is the scanty realm of *sense*;  
 'The *future*, reason's empire unconfin'd:

On that expending all her godlike power,  
 'She plans, provides, expatiates, triumphs, there;  
 'There builds her *blessings*! there expects her *praise*;  
 'And nothing asks of *fortune*, or of *men*.

And what is reason? Be she, thus, defin'd;  
 'Reason is *upright stature* in the soul.

Oh! be a man; and strive to be a god.

"For what? (thou say'st) To damp the joys of life?"

No; to give heart and substance to thy joys.

That tyrant, hope; mark how she domineers;

She bids us quit realities, for dreams;

Safety and peace, for hazard and alarm;

That tyrant o'er the tyrants of the soul,

She bids *ambition* quit its taken prize,

Spurn the luxuriant branch on which it sits,

Though bearing crowns, to spring at *distant game*;

And plunge in toils and dangers — for repose.

If hope precarious, and of things, when gain'd,

Of little moment, and as little stay,

Can sweeten toils and dangers into joys;

What then, that hope, which nothing can defeat,

Our leave unask'd? Rich hope of boundless bliss!

Bliss, past man's power to paint it; time's to close!

This hope is Earth's most estimable prize:

This is man's portion, while no more than man:

Hope, of all passions, most befriends us here;

Passions of prouder name befriend us less.

Joy has her tears; and transport has her death;

Hope, like a cordial, innocent, though strong,

Man's heart, at once, *inspires*, and *serenes*;

Nor makes him pay his wisdom for his joys;

'Tis all our present state can safely bear,

Health to the frame! and vigour to the mind!

A joy attempter'd! a *chastis'd* delight!

Like the fair summer evening, mild and sweet!

'Tis man's full cup; his Paradise below!

A blest hereafter, then, or hop'd, or gain'd,

Is all; our whole of happiness: full proof,

I chose no trivial or inglorious theme.

And know, ye foes to song! (well-meaning men,

Though quite forgotten half your Bible's praise\*)

Important truths, in spite of verse, may please:

Grave minds you praise; nor can you praise too  
 much:

If there is weight in an eternity,

Let the grave listen; — and be graver still.

\* The poetical parts of it.

## NIGHT THE EIGHTH.

## VIRTUE'S APOLOGY;

OR,

THE MAN OF THE WORLD ANSWERED.

IN WHICH ARE CONSIDERED,

*The Love of this Life; the Ambition and Pleasure,  
with the Wit and Wisdom of the World.*

AND has all Nature, then, espous'd my part?  
Have I brib'd Heaven and Earth to plead against  
thee?

And is thy soul *immortal*? — What remains?  
All, all, Lorenzo! — Make immortal, blest.  
Unblest immortals! — What can shock us more?  
And yet Lorenzo still affects *the world*;  
There, stows his treasure; thence, his title draws,  
*Man of the world* (for such wouldst thou be call'd).  
And art thou proud of that inglorious style?  
Proud of reproach? for a reproach it was,  
In ancient days; and CHRISTIAN — in an age  
When men were men, and not asham'd of Heaven —  
Fir'd their ambition, as it crown'd their joy.  
Sprinkled with dew from the Castalian font,  
Fain would I re-baptize thee, and confer  
A purer spirit, and a nobler name.

Thy fond attachments fatal, and inflam'd,  
Point out my path, and dictate to my song:  
To thee, the world how fair! How strongly strikes  
*Ambition!* and gay *pleasure* stronger still!  
Thy triple bane! the triple bolt that lays  
Thy virtue dead! Be *these* my triple theme;  
Nor shall thy *wit*, or *wisdom*, be forgot.

Common the theme; not so the song; if she  
My song invokes, Urania deigns to smile.  
The charm that chains us to the world, her foe,  
If she dissolves, the *man of earth*, at once,  
Starts from his trance, and sighs for other scenes;  
Scenes, where these sparks of night, these stars,  
shall shine

Unnumber'd suns (for all things, as they are,  
The blest behold); and, in one glory, pour  
Their blended blaze on man's astonish'd sight;  
A blaze — the least illustrious object *there*.

Lorenzo! since *eternal* is at hand,  
To swallow *time's* ambitions; as the vast  
Leviathan, the bubbles vain, that ride  
High on the foaming billow; what avail  
High titles, high descent, attainments high,  
If unattain'd our *highest*? O Lorenzo!  
What lofty thoughts, these elements above,  
What towering hopes, what sallies from the Sun,  
What grand surveys of destiny divine,  
And pompous presage of unfathom'd fate,  
Should roll in bosoms, where a spirit burns,  
Bound for eternity! In bosoms read  
By *him*, who foibles in archangels sees!  
On human hearts *he* bends a jealous eye,  
And marks, and in Heaven's register enrolls  
The rise and progress of each option there;  
Sacred to doomsday! *That* the page unfolds,  
And spreads us to the gaze of gods and men.

And what an option, O Lorenzo! thine?  
This world! and this, unrivall'd by the skies!  
A world, where lust of *pleasure*, *grandeur*, *gold*,

Three *demons* that divide its realms between them.  
With strokes alternate buffet to and fro  
Man's restless heart, their sport, their flying ball;  
Till, with the giddy circle sick and tir'd,  
It pants for peace, and drops into despair.  
Such is the world Lorenzo sets above  
That glorious *promise* angels were esteem'd  
Too mean to bring; a promise, their *Ador'd*  
Descended to communicate, and press,  
By counsel, miracle, life, death, on man.  
Such is the world Lorenzo's wisdom woos,  
And on its thorny pillow seeks repose;  
A pillow, which, like opiates ill-prepar'd,  
Intoxicates, but not composes; fills  
The visionary mind with gay chimeras,  
All the wild trash of sleep, without the rest;  
What *unfeign'd* travel, and what dreams of joy!

How frail, men, things! how momentary, both!  
Fantastic chase of shadows hunting shades!  
The *gay*, the *busy*, equal, though unlike;  
Equal in wisdom, differently wise! <sup>[waste]</sup>  
Through flowery meadows, and through *dreams*  
One bustling, and one dancing, into death.  
There's not a day, but, to the man of thought,  
Betrays some secret, that throws new reproach  
On life, and makes him sick of seeing more.  
The scenes of *business* tell us — "What are men?"  
The scenes of *pleasure* — "What is all beside?"  
*There*, others we despise; and *here*, ourselves  
Amid *disgust* eternal, dwells delight?  
'T is *approbation* strikes the string of joy.

What wondrous prize has kindled this career,  
Stuns with the din, and chokes us with the dust,  
On life's gay stage, one inch above the grave?  
The *proud* run up and down in quest of eyes;  
The *sensual*, in pursuit of something worse;  
The *grave*, of gold; the *politic*, of power;  
And all, of other butterflies, as vain!  
As eddies draw things frivolous and light,  
How is man's heart by *vanity* drawn in;  
On the swift circle of returning toys, <sup>[gulf'd]</sup>  
Whirl'd, straw-like, round and round, and then, in  
Where gay delusion darkens to despair!

"This is a *beaten track*." — Is this a track  
Should not be beaten? never beat enough,  
Till enough learn'd the truths it would inspire.  
Shall truth be silent, because folly *fronks*?  
Turn the world's history; what find we there,  
But *fortune's* sports, or *nature's* cruel claims,  
Or *woman's* artifice, or *man's* revenge,  
And endless inhumanities on man?  
Fame's trumpet seldom sounds, but, like the knell,  
It brings bad tidings: how it hourly blows  
Man's misadventures round the listening world!  
Man is the tale of narrative old *time*;  
Sad tale; which high as Paradise begins;  
As if, the toil of travel to delude,  
From stage to stage, in his eternal round,  
The *days*, his daughters, as they spin our hours  
On *fortune's* wheel, where accident unthought,  
 Oft, in a moment, snaps life's strongest thread,  
Each, in her turn, some tragic story tells,  
With, now-and-then, a wretched farce between,  
And fills his chronicle with human woes.

Time's daughters, true as those of men, deceive us:  
Not one, but puts some cheat on all mankind:  
While in their *father's* bosom, not yet *ours*,  
They flatter our fond hopes, and promise much  
Of amiable; but hold *him* not o'erwise,  
Who dares to trust them; and laugh round the *fraud*.

It still-confiding, still-confounded, man,  
 Confiding, though confounded; hoping on,  
 Untaught by trial, unconvinc'd by proof,  
 And ever-looking for the never-seen.  
 Life to the last, like harden'd felons, lies;  
 For owns itself a cheat, till it expires.  
 Its little joy goes out by one and one,  
 And leaves poor man, at length, in perfect night;  
 Light darker than what, *now*, involves the Pole.  
 O thou, who dost permit these ills to fall [mourn!  
 For gracious ends, and wouldst that man should  
 O thou, whose hands this goodly fabric fram'd,  
 Who know'st it best, and wouldst that man should  
 know!

What is this sublunary world? A vapour;  
 A vapour all it holds; itself, a vapour;  
 From the damp bed of chaos, by thy beam  
 Alhal'd, ordain'd to swim its destin'd hour  
 In ambient air, then melt, and disappear.  
 Earth's days are number'd, nor remote her doom;  
 As mortal, though less transient, than her sons;  
 Yet they dote on her, as the world and they  
 Were both eternal, solid; thou, a dream.

They dote! on what? *Immortal views* apart,  
 A region of outsides! a land of shadows!  
 A fruitful field of flowery promises!  
 Wilderness of joy! perplex'd with doubts,  
 And sharp with thorns! a troubled ocean, spread  
 With bold adventurers, their *all* on board!  
 To second hope, if here their fortune frowns;  
 Brown soon it *must*. Of various rates they sail,  
 Of ensigns various; all alike in this,  
 All restless, anxious; tost with hopes, and fears,  
 In calmest skies; obnoxious *all* to storm;  
 And stormy the most general blast of life:  
 All bound for happiness; yet few provide  
 The chart of *knowledge*, pointing where it lies;  
 Or *virtue's* helm, to shape the course design'd:  
 All, more or less, capricious fate lament,  
 Now lifted by the tide, and now resorb'd,  
 And further from their wishes than before:  
 All, more or less, against each other dash,  
 To mutual hurt, by gusts of passion driven,  
 And suffering more from folly, than from fate.

Ocean! thou dreadful and tumultuous home  
 Of dangers, at eternal war with man!  
 Death's capital, where most he domineers,  
 With all his chosen *terrors* frowning round,  
 Though lately feasted high at Albion's cost \*)  
 Wide-opening, and loud-roaring still for more!  
 Too faithful mirror! how dost thou reflect  
 The melancholy face of human life!  
 The strong resemblance tempts me further still:  
 And, haply, Britain may be deeper struck  
 By *moral truth*, in such a mirror seen,  
 Which Nature holds for ever at her eye.

Self-flatter'd, unexperienc'd, high in hope,  
 When young, with sanguine cheer and streamers gay,  
 We cut our cable, launch into the world,  
 And fondly dream each wind and star our friend;  
 All, in some darling enterprise embark'd:  
 But where is he can fathom its extent?  
 Amid a multitude of artless hands,  
 Ruin's sure prerequisite! her lawful prize!  
 Some steer aright; but the black blast blows hard,  
 And puffs them wide of hope: with hearts of proof,  
 Full against wind and tide, *some* win their way;  
 And when strong effort has deserv'd the port,

And tugg'd it into view, 't is won! 't is lost!  
 Though strong their oar, still stronger is their fate:  
 They strike; and while they triumph, they expire.  
 In stress of weather, *most*; *some* sink outright;  
 O'er them, and o'er their names, the billows close;  
 To-morrow knows not they were ever born.  
 Others a short memorial leave behind,  
 Like a flag floating, when the bark 's ingulf'd;  
 It floats a moment, and is seen no more:  
 One Caesar lives; a thousand are forgot.  
 How few, beneath auspicious planets born,  
 (Darlings of Providence! fond Fate's elect!)  
 With swelling sails make good the promis'd port,  
 With all their wishes freighted; yet e'en these,  
 Freight with all their wishes, soon complain;  
 Free from misfortune, not from nature free,  
 They still are men; and when is man secure?  
 As fatal *time*, as *storm*! the rush of years  
 Beats down their strength; their numberless escapes  
 In ruin end: and, now, their proud success  
 But plants *new* terrors on the victor's brow:  
 What pain to quit the world, just made their own!  
 Their nest so deeply down'd, and built so high!  
 Too low they build, who build beneath the stars.

Woe then apart, (if woe apart can be  
 From mortal man,) and fortune at our nod,  
 The gay! rich! great, triumphant! and august!  
 What are they? — The *most* happy (strange to say!)  
 Convince *me* most of human misery;  
 What are they? Smiling wretches of *to-morrow*!  
 More wretched, *then*, than e'er their slave can be;  
 Their treacherous blessings, at the day of need,  
 Like other faithless friends, unmask, and sting:  
*Then*, what provoking indigence in wealth!  
 What aggravated impotence in power!  
 High titles, *then*, what insult of their pain!  
 If that sole anchor, equal to the waves,  
*Immortal hope*! defies not the rude storm,  
 Takes comfort from their foaming billows' rage,  
 And makes a welcome harbour of the tomb.

Is this a *sketch* of what thy soul admires?  
 "But here," thou say'st, "the miseries of life  
 Are huddled in a group. A more distinct  
 Survey, perhaps, might bring thee better news."  
 Look on life's stages: they speak plainer still;  
 The plainer they, the deeper wilt thou sigh.  
 Look on thy lovely boy; in him behold  
 The best that can befall the best on Earth;  
 The boy has virtue by his *mother's* side:  
 Yes, on Florello look: a *father's* heart  
 Is tender, though the *man's* is made of stone;  
 The truth, through such a medium seen, may make  
 Impression deep, and fondness prove thy friend.

Florello, lately cast on this rude coast  
 A helpless infant; now, a heedless child;  
 To poor Clarissa's throes, thy care succeeds;  
 Care full of love, and yet severe as hate!  
 O'er thy soul's joy how oft thy fondness frowns!  
 Needful austerities his will restrain;  
 As thorns fence-in the tender plant from harm.  
 As yet, his *reason* cannot go alone;  
 But asks a sterner nurse to lead it on.  
 His little heart is often terrified;  
 The blush of morning, in his cheek, turns pale;  
 Its pearly dew-drop trembles in his eye;  
 His harmless eye! and drowns an angel there.  
 Ah! what avails his innocence? The task  
 Enjoin'd must discipline his early powers;  
 He learns to sigh, ere he is known to sin;  
 Guiltless, and sad! a wretch before the fall!

\* Admiral Balchen, &c.

How cruel this ! more cruel to forbear.  
 Our nature such, with necessary pains,  
 We purchase prospects of precarious peace :  
 Though not a father, this might steal a sigh.  
 Suppose him disciplin'd aright (if not,  
 'T will sink our poor account to poorer still) ;  
 Ripe from the tutor, proud of liberty,  
 He leaps enclosure, bounds into the world !  
 The world is taken, after ten years' toil,  
 Like ancient Troy ; and all its joys his own.  
 Alas ! the world 's a tutor more severe ;  
 Its lessons hard, and ill deserve his pains ;  
 Unteaching all his virtuous nature taught,  
 Or books (fair virtue's advocates !) inspir'd.

For who receives him into public life ?  
*Men of the world*, the terræ-filial breed,  
 Welcome the modest stranger to their sphere,  
 (Which glitter'd long, at distance, in his sight,)  
 And, in their hospitable arms, enclose :  
 Men, who think nought so strong of the romance,  
 So rank knight-errant, as a real friend :  
 Men, that act up to reason's golden rule,  
 All weakness of affection quite subdued :  
 Men, that would blush at being thought sincere,  
 And feign, for glory, the few faults they want ;  
 That love a lie, where truth would pay as well ;  
 As if, to them, vice shone her own reward.

Lorenzo ! canst thou bear a shocking sight ?  
*Such*, for Florello's sake, 't will now appear :  
 See, the steel'd files of season'd veterans,  
 Train'd to the world, in burnish'd falsehood bright ;  
 Deep in the fatal stratagems of peace ;  
 All soft sensation, in the throng, rubb'd off ;  
 All their keen purpose, in politeness sheath'd ;  
 His friends eternal — during interest ;  
 His foes implacable — when worth their while ;  
 At war with every welfare, but their own ;  
 As wise as Lucifer, and half as good ;  
 And by whom none, but Lucifer, can gain —  
 Naked, through these (so common fate ordains),  
 Naked of heart, his cruel course he runs,  
 Stung out of all, most amiable in life, [feign'd ;  
 Prompt truth, and open thought, and smiles un-  
 Affection, as his species, wide diffus'd ;  
 Noble presumptions to mankind's renown ;  
 Ingenuous trust, and confidence of love.

These claims to joy (if mortals joy might claim)  
 Will cost him many a sigh ; till time, and pains,  
 From the slow mistress of this school, experience,  
 And her assistant, pausing, pale, distrust,  
 Purchase a dear-bought clue to lead his youth  
 Through serpentine obliquities of life,  
 And the dark labyrinth of human hearts.  
 And happy ! if the clue shall come so cheap ;  
 For, while we learn to fence with public guilt,  
 Full oft we feel its foul contagion too,  
 If less than heavenly virtue is our guard.  
 Thus, a strange kind of curst necessity  
 Brings down the sterling temper of his soul,  
 By base alloy, to bear the current stamp,  
 Below call'd wisdom ; sinks him into safety,  
 And brands him into credit with the world ;  
 Where specious titles dignify disgrace,  
 And Nature's injuries are arts of life ;  
 Where brighter reason prompts to bolder crimes ;  
 And heavenly talents make infernal hearts ;  
 That unsurmountable extreme of guilt !

Poor Machiavel ! who labour'd hard his plan,  
 Forgot, that genius need not go to school ;  
 Forgot, that man, without a tutor wise,

His plan had practis'd long before 't was writ.  
 The world 's all *title-page* ; there 's no *contents* ;  
 The world 's all *face* ; the man who shows his *back*  
 Is hooted for his nudities, and scorn'd.  
 A man I knew, who liv'd upon a smile,  
 And well it fed him ; he look'd plump and fair ;  
 While rankest venom foam'd through every vein.  
 Lorenzo ! what I tell thee, take not ill !  
 Living, he fawn'd on every fool alive ;  
 And, dying, curs'd the friend on whom he liv'd.  
 To such proficients thou art half a saint  
 In foreign realms (for thou hast travell'd far)  
 How curious to contemplate two state-rooms,  
 Studious their nests to feather in a trice,  
 With all the *necromantics* of their art,  
 Playing the game of *fances* on each other,  
 Making court sweet-meats of their latent gall,  
 In foolish hope to steal each other's trust ;  
 Both cheating, both exulting, both deceiv'd ;  
 And sometimes both (let Earth rejoice) undone !  
 Their parts we doubt not ; but be that their shame  
 Shall men of talents, fit to rule mankind,  
 Stoop to mean wiles, that would disgrace a fool ;  
 And lose the thanks of those few friends they serve !  
 For who can thank the man he cannot see ?

Why so much cover ? It defeats itself. [heard  
 Ye, that know all things ! know ye not, men !  
 Are therefore known, because they are conceal'd ?  
 For why conceal'd ? — The cause they need not tell.  
 I give him joy, that 's awkward at a lie ;  
 Whose feeble nature truth keeps still in awe ;  
 His incapacity is his renown.

'T is great, 't is manly, to disdain disguise ;  
 It shows our spirit, or it proves our strength.  
 Thou say'st, "'T is needful ." 't is it therefore right !  
 Howe'er, I grant it some small sign of grace,  
 To strain at an excuse : and wouldst thou then  
 Escape that cruel need ? Thou may'st, with ease ;  
 Think no post needful that demands a knife.  
 When late our civil helm was shifting hands,  
 So Pulteney thought : think better if you can.

But this, how rare ! the public path of life  
 Is dirty — yet, allow that dirt is due,  
 It makes the noble mind more noble still :  
 The world 's no neuter ; it will wound, or save ;  
 Or virtue quench, or indignation fire. [seen  
 You say, "The world, well known, will make a  
 The world, well-known, will give our hearts a  
 Heaven,

Or make us *demons*, long before we die.

To show how fair the world, thy mistress, shines,  
 Take either part, sure ills attend the choice ;  
 Sure, though not equal, detriment ensues.  
 Not virtue's self is deify'd on Earth ;  
 Virtue has her relapses, conflicts, foes ;  
 Foes, that ne'er fail to make her feel their hate.  
 Virtue has her peculiar set of pains.  
 True friends to virtue, last, and least, complain ;  
 But if they sigh, can others hope to smile ?  
 If wisdom has her miseries to mourn,  
 How can poor folly lead a happy life ?  
 And if both suffer, what has Earth to boast,  
 Where he most happy, who the least laments ?  
 Where much, much patience, the most envied state,  
 And some forgiveness, needs the best of friends ?  
 For friend, or happy life, who looks not higher,  
 Of neither shall he find the shadow here.

The world's sworn advocate, without a fee,  
 Lorenzo smartly, with a smile, replies ;  
 "Thus far thy song is right ; and all must own

*trite has her peculiar set of pains. —*  
*id joys peculiar who to vice denies ?*  
*vice it is, with nature to comply :*  
*pride, and sense, are so predominant,*  
*check, not overcome them, makes a saint.*  
*Nature in a plainer voice proclaim*  
*asure, and glory, the chief good of man ?"*  
*Can pride, and sensuality, rejoice ?*  
*om purity of thought, all pleasure springs ;*  
*id, from an humble spirit, all our peace.*  
*ibition, pleasure ! let us talk of these :*  
*these, the Porch, and Academy, talk'd ;*  
*these, each following age had much to say :*  
*t, unexhausted, still the needful theme.*  
*o talks of these, to mankind all at once*  
*talks ; for were the saints from either free ?*  
*these thy refuge ? — No : these rush upon thee ;*  
*y vitals seize, and, vulture-like, devour :*  
*try if I can pluck thee from thy rock,*  
*metheus ! from this barren ball of Earth ;*  
*reason can unchain thee, thou art free.*  
*And, first, thy Caucasus, ambition, calls ;*  
*untain of torments ! eminence of woes !*  
*courted woes ! and courted through mistake !*  
*is not ambition charms thee ; 't is a cheat*  
*ll make thee start, as H — at his Moor.*  
*st grasp at greatness ? First, know what it is :*  
*ink'st thou thy greatness in distinction lies ?*  
*t in the feather, wave it e'er so high,*  
*fortune stuck, to mark us from the throng,*  
*glory lodg'd : 't is lodg'd in the reverse ;*  
*that which joins, in that which equals, all,*  
*monarch and his slave ; — " a deathless soul,*  
*bounded prospect, and immortal kin,*  
*Father-God, and brothers in the skies ;"*  
*ler, indeed, in time ; but less remote*  
*excellence, perhaps, than thought by man ;*  
*y greater what can fall, than what can rise ?*  
*f still delirious, now, Lorenzo ! go ;*  
*d with thy full-blown brothers of the world,*  
*ow scorn around thee ; cast it on thy slaves ;*  
*r slaves and equals : how scorn cast on them*  
*sounds on thee ! If man is mean, as man,*  
*thou a god ? If fortune makes him so,*  
*ware the consequence : a maxim that,*  
*ich draws a monstrous picture of mankind,*  
*ere, in the drapery, the man is lost ;*  
*ernals fluttering, and the soul forgot.*  
*r greatest glory, when dispos'd to boast,*  
*st that aloud, in which thy servants share.*  
*Ve wisely strip the steed we mean to buy :*  
*ge we, in their caparisons, of men ?*  
*ought avails thee, where, but what, thou art ;*  
*the distinctions of this little life*  
*: quite cutaneous, foreign to the man.*  
*en, through death's streights, Earth's subtle*  
*serpents creep,*  
*ich wriggle into wealth, or climb renown.*  
*crook'd Satan the forbidden tree,*  
*y leave their party-colour'd robe behind,*  
*that now glitters, while they rear aloft*  
*ir brazen crests, and hiss at us below.*  
*fortune's fucus strip them, yet alive :*  
*p them of body, too ; nay, closer still,*  
*ay with all, but moral, in their minds ;*  
*d let what then remains impose their name,*  
*nounce them weak, or worthy ; great, or mean.*  
*w mean that snuff of glory fortune lights,*  
*d death puts out ! Dost thou demand a test,*  
*est, at once, infallible, and short,*

*Of real greatness ? That man greatly lives,*  
*Whate'er his fate, or fame, who greatly dies ;*  
*High-flush'd with hope, where heroes shall despair.*  
*If this a true criterion, many courts,*  
*Illustrious, might afford but few grandees.*  
*Th' Almighty, from his throne, on Earth surveys*  
*Nought greater, than an honest, humble heart ;*  
*An humble heart, his residence ! pronounce'd*  
*His second seat ; and rival to the skies.*  
*The private path, the secret acts of men,*  
*If noble, far the noblest of our lives !*  
*How far above Lorenzo's glory sits*  
*Th' illustrious master of a name unknown ;*  
*Whose worth unrivall'd, and unwitness'd, loves*  
*Life's sacred shades, where gods converse with men ;*  
*And peace, beyond the world's conception, smil'd !*  
*As thou (now dark), before we part, shalt see.*  
*But thy great soul this skulking glory scorns.*  
*Lorenzo's sick, but when Lorenzo's seen ;*  
*And when he shrugs at public business, lies.*  
*Denied the public eye, the public voice,*  
*As if he liv'd on others' breath, he dies.*  
*Fain would he make the world his pedestal ;*  
*Mankind the gazers, the sole figure, he.*  
*Knows he, that mankind praise against their will,*  
*And mix as much detraction as they can ?*  
*Knows he, that faithless fame her whisper has,*  
*As well as trumpet ? That his vanity*  
*Is so much tickled from not hearing all ?*  
*Knows this all-knower, that from itch of praise,*  
*Or, from an itch more sordid, when he shines,*  
*Taking his country by five hundred ears,*  
*Senates at once admire him, and despise,*  
*With modest laughter lining loud applause,*  
*Which makes the smile more mortal to his fame ?*  
*His fame, which (like the mighty Caesar), crown'd*  
*With laurels, in full senate, greatly falls,*  
*By seeming friends, that honour, and destroy.*  
*We rise in glory, as we sink in pride :*  
*Where boasting ends, there dignity begins :*  
*And yet, mistaken beyond all mistake,*  
*The blind Lorenzo's proud — of being proud ;*  
*And dreams himself ascending in his fall.*  
*An eminence, though fancy'd, turns the brain :*  
*All vice wants *hellebore* ; but of all vice,*  
*Pride loudest calls, and for the largest bowl ;*  
*Because, unlike all other vice, it flies,*  
*In fact, the point in fancy most pursued.*  
*Who court applause, oblige the world in this ;*  
*They gratify man's passion to refuse.*  
*Superior honour, when *assum'd*, is lost ;*  
*E'en good men turn *banditti*, and rejoice,*  
*Like Kouli-Kan, in plunder of the proud.*  
*Though somewhat disconcerted, steady still*  
*To the world's cause, with half a face of joy,*  
*Lorenzo cries — " Be, then, *ambition* cast ;*  
*Ambition's dearer far stands unimpeach'd,*  
*Gay pleasure ! proud *ambition* is her slave ;*  
*For her, he soars at great, and hazards ill ;*  
*For her, he fights, and bleeds, or overcomes ;*  
*And paves his way, with crowns, to reach her smile :*  
*Who can resist her charms ?" — Or, should ? Lo-*  
*renzo !*  
*What mortal shall resist, where angels yield ?*  
*Pleasure 's the mistress of ethereal powers ;*  
*For her contend the rival gods above ;*  
*Pleasure 's the mistress of the world below ;*  
*And well it was for man, that pleasure charms ;*  
*How would all stagnate, but for pleasure's ray !*  
*How would the frozen stream of action cease !*

What is the pulse of this so busy world?  
The love of *pleasure*: that, through every vein,  
Throws motion, warmth; and shuts out death from  
life.

Though various are the tempers of mankind,  
*Pleasure's* gay family hold all in chains:  
Some most affect the black; and some, the fair;  
Some honest *pleasure* court; and some, obscene.  
*Pleasures* *obscene* are various, as the throng  
Of passions, that can *err* in human hearts;  
Mistake their objects, or transgress their bounds.  
'Think you there's but one whoredom? Whoredom,  
all,

But when our *reason* licenses delight:  
Dost doubt, Lorenzo? Thou shalt doubt no more.  
Thy father chides thy gallantries, yet hugs  
An ugly common harlot, in the dark;  
A rank adulterer with others' *gold*!  
And that hag, *vengeance*, in a corner, charms.  
*Hatred* her brothel has, as well as *love*,  
Where horrid *epicures* debauch in blood.  
Whate'er the motive, *pleasure* is the mark:  
For her, the black assassin draws his sword;  
For her, dark statesmen trim their midnight lamp,  
To which no *single* sacrifice may fall;  
For her, the saint abstains; the miser starves;  
The Stoic proud, for *pleasure*, *pleasure* scorn'd;  
For her, *affliction's* daughters grief indulge,  
And find, or hope, a luxury in tears;  
For her, guilt, shame, toil, danger, we defy;  
And with an aim *voluptuous*, rush on death.  
Thus universal her despotic power!

And as her empire wide, her praise is just.  
Patron of *pleasure*! doater on delight!  
I am thy rival! *pleasure* I profess;  
*Pleasure* the purpose of my gloomy song.  
*Pleasure* is nought but virtue's gayer name:  
I wrong her still, I rate her worth too low;  
Virtue the root, and *pleasure* is the flower;  
And honest Epicurus' foes were fools.

But this sounds harsh, and gives the *wise* offence!  
If o'erstrain'd wisdom still retains the name,  
How knits *austerity* her cloudy brow,  
And blames, as bold, and hazardous, the *praise*  
Of *pleasure*, to mankind, *unprais'd*, too dear!  
Ye modern Stoics! hear my soft reply;  
Their senses men *will* trust: we can't impose;  
Or, if we could, is imposition right?  
Own *honey sweet*; but, owning, add this *sting*;  
"When mixt with poison, it is deadly too."

Truth never was indebted to a lie.  
Is nought but *virtue* to be prais'd, as good?  
Why then is health prefer'd before disease?  
What nature loves is good without our leave;  
And where no future drawback cries, "*Beware*,"  
*Pleasure*, though not from virtue, *should* prevail.  
'Tis balm to life, and gratitude to Heaven;  
How cold our thanks for bounties unenjoy'd!  
The love of *pleasure* is man's eldest-born,  
Born in his cradle, living to his tomb:  
*Wisdom*, her younger sister, though more grave,  
Was meant to *minister*, and not to mar,  
Imperial *pleasure*, queen of human hearts.

Lorenzo! thou, her majesty's renown'd,  
Though uncoft counsel, learned in the world!  
Who think'st thyself a Murray, with disdain  
May'st look on me. Yet, my Demosthenes!  
Canst thou plead *pleasure's* cause as well as I?  
Know'st thou her *nature*, *purpose*, *parentage*?  
Attend my song, and thou shalt know them all;

And know thyself; and know thyself to be  
(Strange truth) the most abstemious man alive.  
Tell not Calista; she will laugh thee dead;  
Or send thee to her hermitage with L —  
Absurd presumption! Thou who never knew'st  
A serious thought! shalt thou dare dream of joy?  
No man e'er found a *happy life* by chance;  
Or yawn'd it into being, with a wish;  
Or, with the shout of grovelling *appetite*,  
E'er smelt it out, and grubb'd it from the dirt.  
An *art* it is, and must be learnt; and learnt  
With unremitting effort, or be lost;  
And leaves us perfect blockheads, in our bliss.  
The clouds may drop down titles and estates;  
*Wealth* may seek us; but *wisdom* must be sought  
Sought before all; but (how unlike all else  
We seek on Earth!) 'tis never sought in vain.

First, *pleasure's* birth, rise, strength, and grandeur see.

Brought forth by *wisdom*, nurs'd by *discipline*,  
By *patience* taught, by *perseverance* crown'd,  
She rears her head majestic; round her throne,  
Erected in the bosom of the just,  
Each virtue, listed, forms her manly guard.  
For what are *virtues*? (formidable name!)  
What, but the fountain, or defence, of joy? <sup>in vain</sup>  
Why, then, commanded? Need mankind call  
At once to *merit*, and to *make*, their bliss?  
Great Legislator! scarce so great, as kind!  
If men are rational, and love delight,  
Thy gracious law but flatters human choice;  
In the transgression lies the penalty;  
And they the most indulge, who most obey.

Of *pleasure*, next, the final cause explore;  
Its mighty *purpose*, its important end.  
Not to turn *human* brutal, but to build  
*Divine* on human, *pleasure* came from Heaven.  
In aid to *reason* was the goddess sent;  
To call up all its strength by such a charm.  
*Pleasure*, first, succours *virtue*; in return,  
*Virtue* gives *pleasure* an eternal reign.  
What, but the pleasure of food, friendship, faith,  
Supports life *natural*, *civil*, and *divine*?  
'Tis from the pleasure of repast, we live;  
'Tis from the pleasure of applause, we please;  
'Tis from the pleasure of belief, we pray;  
(All prayer would cease, if unbeliev'd the prize;  
It serves ourselves, our species, and our God;  
And to serve more, is past the sphere of man.  
Glide, then, for ever, *pleasure's* sacred stream  
Through Eden, as Euphrates ran, it runs,  
And fosters every growth of happy life;  
Makes a new Eden where it flows; — but such  
As *must* be lost, Lorenzo! by thy fall.

"What mean I by thy fall?" — Thou 'st start'd  
While *pleasure's* nature is at large display'd;  
Already sung her *origin*, and *ends*.  
Those glorious ends, by kind, or by degree,  
When *pleasure* violates, 'tis then a vice,  
And vengeance too; it hastens into pain.  
From due refreshment, life, health, reason, joy,  
From wild excess, pain, grief, distraction, death;  
Heaven's justice, this proclaims, and that her love.  
What greater evil can I wish my foe,  
Than his full draught of *pleasure*, from a cask  
Unbroach'd by *just authority*, unguaid  
By *temperance*, by *reason* unrefin'd?  
A thousand demons lurk within the lee.  
Heaven, others, and ourselves! uninjur'd thou.  
Drink deep; the deeper, then, the more divine.

gels are angels, from indulgence *there* ;  
 is unrepenting pleasure makes a god.  
 Dost think thyself a god from other joys?  
 victim rather ! shortly sure to bleed.  
 e wrong *mists* mourn : can Heaven's appoint-  
 ments fail ?  
 n man outwit Omnipotence ? Strike out  
 self-wrought happiness unmeant by *him*  
 ho made us, and the world we would enjoy ?  
 ho forms an instrument, ordains from whence  
 dissonance, or harmony, shall rise.  
 even bade the soul this mortal frame inspire :  
 de virtue's ray divine inspire the soul  
 ith unprecipitous flows of vital joy ;  
 id, without breathing, man as well might hope  
 r life, as without piety, for peace.  
 " Is *virtue*, then, and *piety* the same ?"  
 ; piety is more ; 't is virtue's source ;  
 other of every worth, as that of joy.  
 m of the world this doctrine ill digest :  
 ey smile at piety ; yet boast aloud  
 od-will to men ; nor know they strive to part  
 hat nature joins ; and thus confute themselves.  
 ith piety begins all good on Earth ;  
 is the first-born of rationality.  
 science, her first law broken, wounded lies ;  
 feeble, lifeless, impotent to good ;  
 feign'd affection bounds her utmost power.  
 ne we can't love, but for the Almighty's sake ;  
 foe to God was ne'er true friend to man ;  
 me sinister intent taints all he does ;  
 id, in his kindest actions, he 's unkind.  
 On piety, humanity is built ;  
 ad on humanity, much happiness ;  
 ad yet still more on piety itself.  
 soul in commerce with her God is Heaven ;  
 els not the tumults and the shocks of life ;  
 e whirls of passions, and the strokes of heart.  
 Deity believ'd, is joy begun ;  
 Deity ador'd, is joy advanc'd ;  
 Deity belov'd, is joy matur'd.  
 ch branch of *piety* delight inspires ;  
 ith builds a bridge from this world to the next,  
 er death's dark gulf, and all its horror hides ;  
 rise, the sweet exhalation of our joy,  
 at joy exalts, and makes it sweeter still ;  
 ayer ardent opens Heaven, lets down a stream  
 f glory on the consecrated hour  
 f man, in audience with the Deity.  
 ho worships the *Great God*, that instant joins  
 e first in Heaven, and sets his foot on Hell.  
 Lorenzo ! when wast thou at church *before* ?  
 ou think 'st the service long : but is it just ?  
 ough just, unwelcome ; thou hadst rather tread  
 hallow'd ground ; the Muse, to win thine ear,  
 use take an air less solemn. She complies.  
 od conscience ! at the sound *the world* retires ;  
 erse disaffects it, and Lorenzo smiles ;  
 et has she her *seraglio* full of charms ;  
 nd such as age shall heighten, not impair.  
 rt thou dejected ? Is thy mind o'ercast ?  
 mid her fair-ones, thou the fairest choose, [*truth* ;  
 o chase thy gloom. — " Go, fix some weighty  
 hain down some *passion* ; do some *generous good* ;  
 each *ignorance* to see, or *grief* to smile ;  
 rrect thy *friend* ; befriend thy *greatest foe* ;  
 r with warm heart, and confidence divine, [*thee*."  
 ring up, and lay strong hold on *him* who made  
 y gloom is scatter'd, sprightly spirits flow ;  
 ough wither'd is thy vine, and harp unstrung.

Dost call the bowl, the viol, and the dance,  
 Loud mirth, mad laughter ? Wretched comforters !  
 Physicians ! more than half of thy disease.  
 Laughter, though never censur'd yet as sin,  
 (Pardon a thought that only *seems* severe,)  
 Is half-immortal : is it much indulg'd ?  
 By venting spleen, or dissipating thought,  
 It shows a *scorner*, or it makes a *fool* ;  
 And sins, as hurting others, or ourselves.  
 'T is *pride*, or *emptiness*, applies the straw,  
 That tickles little minds to mirth effuse !  
 Of grief approaching, the portentous sign !  
 The house of laughter makes a house of woe.  
 A man *triumphant* is a monstrous sight ;  
 A man *dejected* is a sight as mean.  
 What cause for *triumph*, where such ills abound ?  
 What for *dejection*, where presides a power,  
 Who call'd us into being to be blest ?  
 So grieve, as conscious grief may rise to joy ;  
 So joy, as conscious joy to grief may fall.  
 Most true, a wise man never will be sad ;  
 But neither will sonorous, bubbling mirth,  
 A shallow stream of happiness betray :  
 Too happy to be sportive, he 's serene.  
 Yet wouldst thou laugh (but at thy own expense),  
 This counsel strange should I presume to give —  
 " Retire, and read thy *Bible*, to be gay."  
 There truths abound of sovereign aid to peace ;  
 Ah ! do not prize them less, because inspir'd,  
 As thou, and thine, are apt and proud to do.  
 If not inspir'd, that pregnant page had stood,  
 Time's treasure ; and the wonder of the wise !  
 Thou think'st, perhaps, thy *soul* alone at stake ;  
 Alas ! — Should men mistake thee for a *fool* ; —  
 What man of taste for genius, wisdom, truth,  
 Though tender of thy fame, could interpose ?  
 Believe me, sense, *here*, acts a double part,  
 And the true *critic* is a *Christian* too.  
 But *these*, thou think'st, are gloomy paths to joy.  
 True joy in sunshine ne'er was found at first ;  
 They, first, themselves offend, who greatly please ;  
 And travel only gives us sound repose.  
 Heaven *sells* all pleasure ; effort is the price ;  
 The joys of conquest are the joys of man ;  
 And *glory* the victorious *laurel* spreads  
 O'er *pleasure*'s pure, perpetual, placid stream.  
 There is a time, when toil must be preferr'd,  
 Or joy, by mistim'd fondness, is undone.  
 A man of *pleasure* is a man of *pains*.  
 Thou wilt not take the trouble to be blest.  
 False joys, indeed, are born from want of thought :  
 From thoughts full bent, and energy, the *true* ;  
 And that demands a mind in equal poise,  
 Remote from gloomy grief and glaring joy.  
 Much joy not only speaks small happiness,  
 But happiness that shortly must expire.  
 Can joy, unbottom'd in reflection, stand ?  
 And, in a tempest, can reflection live ?  
 Can joy, like thine, secure itself an hour ?  
 Can joy, like thine, meet accident unshock'd ?  
 Or ope the door to honest poverty ?  
 Or talk with threatening death, and not turn pale ?  
 In such a world, and such a nature, *these*  
 Are needful fundamentals of delight ;  
 These fundamentals give delight *indeed* ;  
 Delight, pure, delicate, and durable ;  
 Delight, unshaken, masculine, divine ;  
 A constant, and a sound, but *serious* joy.  
 Is joy the daughter of severity ?  
 It is ; — yet far my doctrine from severe.



" Rejoice for ever : " it becomes a man :  
 Exalts, and sets him nearer to the gods.  
 " Rejoice for ever ! " *Nature* cries, " Rejoice ! "   
 And drinks to man, in her nectareous cup,  
 Mixt up of delicates for every sense ;  
 To the great Founder of the bounteous feast,  
 Drinks glory, gratitude, eternal praise ;  
 And he that will not *pledge her*, is a churl.  
*Ill* firmly to support, *good* fully taste,  
 Is the whole science of felicity :  
 Yet *sparing pledge* : her bowl is not the best  
 Mankind can boast. — " A rational repast ;  
 Exertion, vigilance, a mind in arms,  
 A military discipline of thought,  
 To foil *temptation* in the doubtful field ;  
 And ever-waking ardour for the right. "   
 'T is *these* first give, then guard, a cheerful heart.  
 Nought that is *right*, think little ; well aware,  
 What reason bids, God bids ; by *his* command  
 How aggrandiz'd, the smallest thing we do !  
 Thus, *nothing* is insipid to the wise :  
 To thee, insipid all, but what is *mad* ;  
 Joys season'd high, and tasting strong of guilt.  
 " *Mad !* " (thou reply'st, with indignation fir'd)  
 " Of ancient sages proud to tread the steps,  
 I follow *nature*. " — Follow *nature* still,  
 But look it be thine *own* : is *conscience*, then,  
 No part of nature ? Is she not *supreme* ?  
 Thou regicide ! O raise her from the dead !  
 Then follow nature, and resemble God.

When, spite of *conscience*, pleasure is pursued,  
*Man's* nature is *unnaturally* pleas'd ;  
 And what 's unnatural is painful too  
 At intervals, and must disgust e'en thee !  
 The *fact* thou know'st ; but not, perhaps, the *cause*.  
*Virtue's* foundations with the world's were laid ;  
 Heaven mixt her with our make, and twist'd close  
 Her sacred interests with the strings of life.  
 Who breaks her awful mandate, shocks himself,  
 His better self ; and is it greater pain,  
 Our *soul* should murmur, or our *lust* repine ?  
 And one, in their eternal war, must bleed.

If one *must* suffer, which should least be spar'd ?  
 The pains of mind surpass the pains of sense :  
 Ask, then, the gout, what torment is in guilt.  
 The joys of *sense* to *mental* joys are mean :  
 Sense on the present only feeds ; the soul  
 On past, and future, forages for joy.  
 'T is here, by retrospect, through *time* to range ;  
 And forward *time's* great sequel to survey.  
 Could human courts take vengeance on the *mind*,  
 Axes might rust, and racks and gibbets fall :  
 Guard then, thy mind, and leave the rest to fate.

Lorenzo ! wilt thou never be a man ?  
 The man is dead, who for the body lives,  
 Lur'd, by the beating of his pulse, to list  
 With every lust that wars against his peace :  
 And sets him quite at variance with himself.  
 Thyself, first, know ; then love : a *self* there is  
 Of virtue fond, that kindles at her charms.  
 A *self* there is, as fond of every vice,  
 While every virtue wounds it to the heart :  
*Humility* degrades it, *justice* robs,  
 Blest *bounty* beggars it, fair *truth* betrays,  
 And god-like *magnanimity* destroys.  
 This *self*, when rival to the former, scorn ;  
 When not in competition, kindly treat ;  
 Defend it, feed it : — but when virtue bids,  
 Toss it or to the fowls, or to the flames.

And why ? 'T is love of *pleasure* bids thee bleed ;  
 Comply, or own self-love *extinct*, or *blind*.

For what is *vice* ? Self-love in a mistake :  
 A poor blind merchant buying joys too dear.  
 And *virtue*, what ? 'T is self-love in her wits,  
 Quite skilful in the market of delight.  
 Self-love's good sense is love of that dread power,  
 From whom herself, and all she can enjoy.  
 Other self-love is but disguis'd self-hate ;  
 More mortal than the malice of our foes ;  
 A self-hate, now, scarce felt ; then felt full-on,  
 When being curst ; extinction, loud implor'd ;  
 And every thing preferr'd to what we are.

Yet *this* self-love Lorenzo makes his choice :  
 And, in this choice triumphant, boasts of joy.  
 How is his want of happiness betray'd,  
 By disaffection to the present hour !  
 Imagination wanders far afield :  
 The future pleases : why ? The present pains —  
 " But that 's a *secret*. " Yes, which all men know,  
 And know from thee, discover'd unawares.  
 Thy ceaseless agitation, restless roll  
 From cheat to cheat, impatience of a pause ;  
 What is it ? — 'T is the cradle of the soul,  
 From *instinct* sent, to rock her in disease,  
 Which her physician, *reason*, will not cure.  
 A poor expedient ! yet thy best ; and while  
 It mitigates thy pain, it *owns* it too.

Such are Lorenzo's wretched remedies !  
 The weak have remedies ; the wise have joys.  
 Superior wisdom is superior bliss.  
 And what sure mark distinguishes the wise ?  
 Consistent wisdom ever wills the same ;  
 Thy fickle wish is ever on the wing.  
 Sick of herself, is *folly's* character ;  
 As *wisdom's* is, a modest self-applause.  
 A change of evils is *thy* good supreme ;  
 Nor, but in motion, canst thou find thy rest.  
 Man's greatest strength is shown in standing still.  
 The first sure symptom of a mind in health  
 Is rest of heart, and pleasure felt at home.  
 False pleasure from abroad her joys imports ;  
 Rich from within, and self-sustain'd, the *true* ;  
 The *true* is fixt, and solid as a rock ;  
 Slippery the *false*, and tossing, as the wave.  
 This, a wild wanderer on Earth, like Cain ;  
 That, like the fabled, self-enamour'd boy,  
 Home-contemplation her supreme delight ;  
 She dreads an interruption from without.  
 Smit with her own condition ; and the more  
 Intense she gazes, still it charms the more.

No man is happy, till he thinks, on Earth  
 There breathes not a more happy than himself :  
 Then envy dies, and love o'erflows on all ;  
 And love o'erflowing makes an angel here.  
 Such angels, all, entitled to repose  
 On him who governs fate : though tempt from *Heaven* !  
 Though nature shakes, how soft to lean on *Heaven* !  
 To lean on him, on whom archangels lean !  
 With inward eyes, and silent as the grave,  
 They stand collecting every beam of thought,  
 Till their hearts kindle with divine delight ;  
 For all their thoughts, like angels, seen of old  
 In Israel's dream, come from, and go to, *Heaven* :  
 Hence, are they studious of sequester'd scenes ;  
 While noise, and dissipation, comfort *thee*.  
 Were all men happy, revelings would cease,  
 That opiate for inquietude within.  
 Lorenzo ! never man was truly blest,

but it compos'd, and gave him such a cast,  
 Is *folly* might mistake for want of joy.  
 A cast, unlike the triumph of the proud;  
 A modest aspect, and a smile at heart.  
 A joy from thy Philander's spring!  
 A spring perennial, rising in the breast,  
 And permanent, as pure! no turbid stream  
 Of rapturous exultation, swelling high;  
 Which, like land-floods, impetuous pour awhile,  
 Then sink at once, and leave us in the mire.  
 What does the man, who transient joy prefers?  
 What, but prefer the bubbles to the stream?  
 Vain are all sudden sallies of delight;  
 Convulsions of a weak, distemper'd joy.  
 Joy's a fixt state; a tenure, not a start.  
 Bliss there is none, but *unprecarious* bliss:  
 That is the gem: sell all, and purchase that.  
 Why go a-begging to contingencies,  
 Not gain'd with ease, nor safely lov'd, if gain'd?  
 It good fortuitous, draw back, and pause;  
 Suspect it; what thou canst ensure, enjoy;  
 And nought but what thou giv'st thyself, is sure.  
 Reason perpetuates joy that reason gives,  
 And makes it as immortal as herself:  
 To mortals, nought immortal, but their worth.  
 Worth, conscious worth! should *absolutely* reign;  
 And other joys ask leave for their approach;  
 For, unexamined, ever leave obtain.  
 Thou art all anarchy; a mob of joys  
 Wage war, and perish in intestine broils;  
 Not the least promise of internal peace!  
 To bosom-comfort! or unborrow'd bliss!  
 Thy thoughts are vagabonds; all outward-bound,  
 Mid sands, and rocks, and storms, to cruise for  
 pleasure;  
 If gain'd, dear-bought; and better miss'd than gain'd.  
 Much pain must expiate what much pain procur'd.  
 Fancy, and sense, from an infected shore,  
 By cargo bring; and pestilence the prize.  
 Then, such thy thirst, (insatiable thirst!  
 Thy fond indulgence but inflam'd the more!)  
 Fancy still cruises, when poor sense is tir'd.  
 Imagination is the Paphian shop,  
 Where feeble happiness, like Vulcan, lame,  
 With fowl ideas, in their dark recess,  
 And hot as Hell (which kindled the black fires),  
 With wanton art, those fatal arrows form,  
 Which murder all thy time, health, wealth, and fame.  
 Wouldst thou receive them, other thoughts there are,  
 An angel-wing, descending from above,  
 Which these, with art divine, would counter-work,  
 And form celestial armour for thy peace.  
 In *this* is seen imagination's guilt;  
 But who can count her follies? She betrays thee,  
 To think in grandeur there is something great.  
 Or works of curious art, and ancient fame,  
 By genius hungers, elegantly pain'd;  
 And foreign climes must cater for thy taste.  
 Hence, what disaster! — Though the price was paid,  
 What persecuting priest, the Turk of Rome,  
 Whose foot (ye gods!) though cloven, must be kiss'd,  
 To retain'd thy dinner on the Latian shore;  
 Such is the fate of honest Protestants!)  
 And poor magnificence is starv'd to death.  
 Hence just resentment, indignation, ire!  
 He pacified; if outward things are great,  
 'Tis magnanimity great things to scorn;  
 Pompous expenses, and parades august,  
 And courts, that insalubrious soil to peace.  
 True happiness ne'er enter'd at an eye;

True happiness resides in things unseen.  
 No smiles of fortune ever blest the bad,  
 Nor can her frowns rob innocence of joys;  
 That jewel wanting, triple crowns are poor:  
 So tell his holiness, and be reveng'd.  
 Pleasure, we both agree, is man's chief good;  
 Or only contest, what deserves the name.  
 Give pleasure's name to nought, but what has pass'd  
 Th' authentic seal of reason, (which, like Yorke,  
 Demurs on what it passes,) and defies  
 The tooth of Time; when past, a pleasure still;  
 Dearer on trial, lovelier for its age,  
 And doubly to be priz'd, as it promotes  
 Our future, while it forms our present, joy.  
 Some joys the future overcast; and some  
 Throw all their beams that way, and gild the tomb.  
 Some joys endear eternity; some give  
 Abhor'd annihilation dreadful charms.  
 Are rival joys contending for thy choice?  
 Consult thy *whole existence*, and be safe;  
 That oracle will put all doubt to flight.  
 Short is the lesson, though my lecture long,  
 Be good — and let Heaven answer for the rest.  
 Yet, with a sigh o'er all mankind, I grant  
 In this our day of proof, our land of hope,  
 The good man has his clouds that intervene;  
 Clouds, that obscure his sublunary day,  
 But never conquer: e'en the best must own,  
 Patience, and resignation, are the pillars  
 Of human peace on Earth. The pillars, these:  
 But those of Seth not more remote from thee,  
 Till *this* heroic lesson thou hast learnt;  
 To frown at pleasure, and to smile in pain.  
 Fir'd at the prospect of unclouded bliss,  
 Heaven in reversion, like the Sun, as yet  
 Beneath th' horizon, cheers us in this world;  
 It sheds, on souls susceptible of light,  
 The glorious dawn of our eternal day.  
 "This," says Lorenzo, "is a fair harangue:  
 But can harangues blow back strong Nature's  
 stream;  
 Or stem the tide Heaven pushes through our veins,  
 Which sweeps away man's impotent resolves,  
 And lays his labour level with the world?"  
 Themselves men make their comment on mankind;  
 And think nought is, but what they find at home:  
 Thus weakness to chimera turns the truth.  
 Nothing romantic has the Muse prescrib'd.  
 Above\*, Lorenzo saw the man of Earth,  
 The mortal man; and wretched was the sight.  
 To balance that, to comfort, and exalt,  
 Now see the man immortal: him, I mean,  
 Who lives as such; whose heart, full bent on Heaven,  
 Leans all that way, his bias to the stars.  
 The world's dark shades, in contrast set, shall raise  
 His lustre more; though bright, without a soil:  
 Observe his awful portrait, and admire;  
 Nor stop at wonder; imitate, and live.  
 Some angel guide my pencil, while I draw,  
 What nothing less than angel can exceed!  
 A man on Earth devoted to the skies;  
 Like ships in seas, while in, above the world.  
 With aspect mild, and elevated eye,  
 Behold him seated on a mount serene,  
 Above the fogs of sense, and passion's storm;  
 All the black cares, and tumults of this life,  
 Like harmless thunders, breaking at his feet,  
 Excite his pity, not impair his peace.

Earth's genuine sons, the sceptred, and the slave,  
A mingled mob! a wandering herd! he sees,  
Bewilder'd in the vale; in all unlike!  
His full reverse in all! what higher praise?  
What stronger demonstration of the right?

The present all *their* care; the future, *his*.  
When public welfare calls, or private want,  
*They* give to fame; his bounty *he* conceals.  
*Their* virtues varnish nature; *his* exalt.  
Mankind's esteem *they* court; and *he*, his own.  
*Theirs*, the wild chase of *false* felicities;  
*His*, the compos'd possession of the *true*.  
Alike throughout is *his* consistent peace,  
All of one colour, and an even thread;  
While party-colour'd shreds of happiness,  
With hideous gaps between, patch up for *them*  
A madman's robe; each puff of *fortune* blows  
The tatters by, and shows their nakedness.

*He* sees with other eyes than *theirs*: where *they*  
Behold a sun, *he* spies a *Deity*:  
What makes *them* only smile, makes *him* adore.  
Where *they* see mountains, *he* but atoms sees;  
An *empire*, in *his* balance, weighs a grain.  
*They* things terrestrial worship, as divine:  
*His* hopes immortal blow them by, as dust,  
That dims his sight and shortens his survey,  
Which longs, in infinite, to lose all bound.  
Titles and honours (if they prove his fate)  
*He* lays aside to find his dignity;  
No dignity *they* find in aught besides.  
*They* triumph in externals (which conceal  
Man's real glory), proud of an eclipse.  
Himself too much *he* prizes to be proud,  
And nothing thinks so great in man, as *man*.  
Too dear *he* holds his interest, to neglect  
Another's welfare, or his right invade;  
*Their* interest, like a lion, lives on prey.  
*They* kindle at the shadow of a wrong;  
Wrong *he* sustains with temper, looks on Heaven,  
Nor stoops to think his injurer his foe; [peace.  
Nought, but what wounds his virtue, wounds his  
A cover'd heart *their* character defends;  
A cover'd heart *denies* him half his praise.  
With nakedness his innocence agrees;  
While *their* broad foliage testifies their fall.  
*Their* no-joys end, where *his* full feast begins:  
*His* joys create, *theirs* murder, future bliss.  
To triumph in existence, *his* alone;  
And *his* alone, triumphantly to think  
His *true* existence is not yet begun.  
His glorious course was, yesterday, complete;  
Death, then, was welcome; yet life still is sweet.

But nothing charms Lorenzo, like the firm  
Undaunted breast—And whose is that high praise?  
*They* yield to pleasure, though they danger brave,  
And show no fortitude, but in the field;  
If there they show it, 't is for glory shown;  
Nor will that cordial always man *their* hearts.  
A cordial *his* sustains that cannot fail;  
By pleasure unsubdued, unbroke by pain,  
*He* shares in that Omnipotence he trusts.  
All-bearing, all-attempting, till he falls;  
And when he falls, writes VICI on his shield.  
From magnanimity, all *fear* above;  
From nobler recompense, above *applause*;  
Which owes to man's short out-look all its charms.  
Backward to credit what he never felt,  
Lorenzo cries, — "Where shines this miracle?  
From what root rises this immortal man?"

A root that grows not in Lorenzo's ground;  
The root dissect, nor wonder at the flower.

*He* follows nature (not like thee \*) and shows  
An uninverted system of a man.  
His *appetite* wears *reason's* golden chain,  
And finds, in due restraint, its luxury.  
His *passion*, like an eagle well reclaim'd,  
Is taught to fly at nought, but infinite.  
Patient *his hope*, unanxious is *his care*,  
His *caution* fearless, and his *grief* (if grief  
The gods ordain) a stranger to despair.  
And why? — Because, affection, more than *reason*  
His wisdom leaves not disengag'd from Heaven.  
Those secondary goods that smile on Earth,  
*He*, loving in *proportion*, loves in *peace*.  
They most the world enjoy, who least admire.  
His *understanding* 'scapes the common cloud  
Of fumes, arising from a boiling breast.  
His head is clear, because his heart is cool,  
By worldly competitions uninflam'd.  
The moderate movements of his soul admit  
Distinct ideas, and matur'd debate,  
An eye impartial, and an even scale;  
Whence judgment sound, and unrepenting choice.  
Thus, in a double sense, the good are wise;  
On its own dunghill, wiser than the world.  
What, then, the world? It *must* be doubly *weak*  
Strange truth! as soon would they believe this  
Creed.

Yet thus it is; nor otherwise can be;  
So far from aught romantic, what I sing.  
Bliss has no being, virtue has no strength,  
But from the prospect of immortal life.  
Who think Earth all, or (what weighs just the same  
Who care no further, *must* prize what it yields;  
Fond of its fancies, proud of its parades.  
Who thinks Earth nothing, can't its charms *admire*.  
*He* can't a foe, though most malignant, hate.  
Because that hate would prove his greater foe.  
'T is hard for *them* (yet who so loudly boast  
Good-will to men?) to love their dearest friend.  
For may not he invade their good *supreme*,  
Where the least jealousy turns love to gall?  
All shines to *them*, that for a season shines.  
Each act, each thought, *he* questions, "What is  
weight,

Its colour what, a thousand ages hence?"  
And what it *there* appears, he deems it *now*.  
Hence, pure are the recesses of his soul.  
The god-like man has nothing to conceal.  
His virtue, constitutionally deep,  
Has *habit's* firmness, and *affection's* flame;  
Angels, allied, descend to feed the fire;  
And death, which others slays, makes him a god.  
And now, Lorenzo! bigot of this world!  
Wont to disdain poor bigots caught by Heaven!  
Stand by thy *scorn*, and be reduc'd to *nought*;  
For what art thou? — Thou boaster! while thy *glory*  
Thy gaudy grandeur, and mere worldly worth  
Like a broad mist, at distance, strikes us most;  
And like a mist, is nothing when at hand;  
*His* merit, like a mountain, on approach,  
Swells more, and rises nearer to the skies,  
By promise *now*, and by possession *soon*,  
(Too soon, too much, it cannot be) his own.  
From this thy just annihilation rise,  
Lorenzo! rise to *something*, by reply.  
The world, thy client, listens, and expects;  
And longs to crown thee with immortal praise.

anst thou be silent? No; for *wit* is thine;  
 nd *wit* talks *most*, when *least* she has to say,  
 nd *reason* interrupts not her career.  
 e 'll say — *That mists above the mountains rise*;  
 nd, with a thousand pleasantries, amuse;  
 e 'll sparkle, puzzle, flutter, raise a dust,  
 nd fly conviction, in the dust she rais'd.  
 Wit, how delicious to man's dainty taste!  
 Is precious, as the vehicle of *sense*;  
 ut, as its substitute, a dire disease.  
 ernicious talent! flatter'd by the world,  
 y the blind world, which thinks the talent rare.  
 isdom is rare, Lorenzo! wit abounds;  
 asion can give it; sometimes *wine* inspires  
 he lucky flash; and *madness* rarely fails.  
 hatever cause the spirit strongly stirs,  
 onfers the bays, and rivals thy renown.  
 or thy renown, 't were well, was this the worst;  
 lance often hits it; and, to pique the more,  
 ee *dulness*, blundering on vivacities,  
 hakes her sage head at the calamity,  
 Which has expos'd, and let her down to thee.  
 ut *wisdom*, awful wisdom! which inspects,  
 iscerns, compares, weighs, separates, infers,  
 izes the right, and holds it to the last;  
 ow rare! in senates, synods, sought in vain;  
 h, if *there* found, 't is sacred to the *few*;  
 While a lewd prostitute to multitudes,  
 'requent, as fatal, *wit*: in civil life,  
*Wit* makes an enterpriser; *sense*, a man.  
*Wit* hates authority; commotion loves,  
 nd thinks herself the lightning of the storm.  
 n *states*, 't is dangerous; in *religion*, death;  
 hall *wit* turn Christian, when the dull *believe*?  
*Sense* is our *helmet*, *wit* is but the plume;  
 he *plume* exposes, 't is our *helmet* saves.  
*Sense* is the diamond, weighty, solid, sound;  
 hen cut by *wit*, it casts a brighter beam;  
 et, *wit* apart, it is a diamond still.  
*Wit*, widow'd of *good sense*, is worse than nought;  
 t hoists more sail to run against a rock.  
 hus, a *half-Chesterfield* is quite a fool;  
 Whom dull fools scorn, and bless their want of wit.  
 How ruinous the rock I warn thee, shun,  
 Where Syrens sit, to sing thee to thy fate!  
 Joy, in which our *reason* bears no part,  
 s but a *sorrow* tickling, ere it stings.  
 et not the cooings of the world *allure* thee;  
 Which of her lovers ever found her true?  
*Tappy!* of this bad world who little know: —  
 And yet, we much must know her, to be *safe*.  
 To *know* the world, not *love* her, is thy point;  
 he gives but little, nor that little, long.  
 here is, I grant, a triumph of the pulse;  
 A dance of spirits, a mere froth of joy;  
 Our *thoughtless agitation's* idle child,  
 That mantles high, that sparkles and expires,  
 eaving the soul more rapid than before.  
 An *animal* ovation! such as holds  
 No commerce with our *reason*, but subsists  
 In juices, through the well-ton'd tubes, well  
 strain'd;  
 A nice machine! scarce ever tun'd aright;  
 And when it jars — thy Syrens sing no more,  
 Thy dance is done; the *demi-god* is thrown  
 Short apotheosis!) beneath the *man*,  
 In coward gloom immers'd, or fell despair.  
 Art thou yet *dull enough* despair to dread,  
 And startle at destruction? If thou art,  
 Accept a buckler, take it to the field;

(A field of battle is this mortal life!)  
 When danger threatens, lay it on thy heart;  
 A single sentence proof against the *world*;  
 "Soul, body, fortune! every good pertain  
 To one of these; but prize not all alike;  
 The goods of fortune to the body's health,  
 Body to soul, and soul submit to God."  
 Wouldst thou build lasting happiness? Do this;  
 The invert'd *pyramid* can never stand.  
 Is this truth doubtful? It outshines the Sun;  
 Nay the Sun shines not, but to show us this,  
 The single lesson of mankind on Earth.  
 And yet — yet what? — No news! mankind is mad;  
 Such mighty numbers list against the right,  
 (And what can't numbers, when bewitch'd, achieve?)  
 They talk themselves to something like belief,  
 That all Earth's joys are theirs: as Athens' fool  
 Grinn'd from the port, on every sail his own.  
 They grin; but wherefore? and how long the  
 laugh?  
 Half ignorance, their mirth; and half, a lie;  
 To cheat the world, and cheat themselves, they  
 smile.  
 Hard either task! The most abandon'd own,  
 That *others*, if abandon'd, are undone:  
 Then for themselves, the moment *reason* wakes,  
 (And Providence denies it long repose,)  
 O how laborious is their gaiety!  
 They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen,  
 Scarce muster patience to support the farce,  
 And pump sad laughter till the curtain falls.  
 Scarce, did I say? Some cannot sit it out;  
 Oft their own daring hands the curtain draw,  
 And show us *what* their joy, by their despair.  
 The clotted hair! gor'd breast! blaspheming eye!  
 Its impious fury still alive in death!  
 Shut, shut the shocking scene. — But Heaven denies  
 A cover to such guilt; and so should man.  
 Look round, Lorenzo! see the reeking blade,  
 Th' envenom'd phial, and the fatal ball;  
 The strangling cord, and suffocating stream;  
 The loathsome rotteness, and foul decays  
 From raging riot (slower suicides!)  
 And *pride* in these, more execrable still!  
 How horrid all to thought! — But horrors, these,  
 That vouch the truth; and aid my feeble song.  
 From *vice*, *sense*, *fancy*, no man can be blest:  
 Bliss is too great, to lodge within an hour:  
 When an immortal being aims at bliss,  
 Duration is essential to the name.  
 O for a joy from *reason*! joy from that,  
 Which makes man *man*; and, exercis'd aright,  
 Will make him *more*: a *bounteous* joy! that gives,  
 And promises; that weaves, with art divine,  
 The richest prospect into present peace:  
 A joy *ambitious*! Joy in common held  
 With thrones ethereal, and their greater far;  
 A joy high-privileg'd from chance, time, death!  
 A joy, which *death* shall double, *judgment* crown!  
 Crown'd higher, and still higher, at each stage,  
 Through blest eternity's long day: yet still,  
 Not more remote from *sorrow*, than from *him*,  
 Whose lavish hand, whose love stupendous, pours  
 So much of Deity on guilty dust.  
 There, O my Lucia! may I meet thee there,  
 Where not thy presence can improve my bliss!  
 Affects not this the *sages of the world*?  
 Can nought affect them, but what *fools* them too?  
 Eternity, depending on an hour, [praise.  
 Makes *serious thought* man's wisdom, joy, and

Nor need you blush (though sometimes your designs

May shun the light) at your designs on Heaven :  
Sole point ! where *over-bashful* is your blame.

Are you not *wise* ? — You know you are : yet hear  
One truth, amid your numerous schemes, mislaid,  
Or overlook'd, or thrown aside, if seen ;

“ Our schemes to plan by *this* world, or the *next*,  
Is the sole difference between wise and fool.”

All *worthy men* will weigh you in *this* scale ;  
What wonder then, if *they* pronounce you *light* ?

Is *their* esteem alone not worth your care ?

Accept my simple scheme, of *common sense* ; [own.  
Thus, save your fame, and make *two* worlds your

The world *replies* not ; — but the world *persists* ;

And puts the *cause* off to the longest day,  
Planning evasions for the day of doom.

So far, at that *re-hearing*, from redress,  
They then turn *witnesses* against themselves :

Hear that, Lorenzo ! nor be wise to-morrow.

Haste, haste ! A man, by nature, is in haste ;  
For who shall answer for another hour ?

'T is highly prudent, to make *one* sure friend ;  
And that thou canst not do, this side the skies.

Ye sons of Earth ! (nor *willing* to be more !)  
Since *verse* you think from priestcraft somewhat free,  
Thus, in an age so gay, the Muse plain truths  
(Truths, which, at church, you *might* have heard in  
prose)

Has ventur'd into light ; well-pleas'd the verse  
Should be forgot, if you the truths retain :

And crown her with your welfare, not your praise.

But *praise* she need not fear : I see my fate ;

And headlong leap, like Curtius, down the gulf,

Since many an ample *volume*, mighty *tome*,

Must die ; and die unwept ; O thou minute,

Devoted *page* ! go forth among thy foes ;

Go nobly proud of martyrdom for truth,

And die a double death : mankind, incens'd,

Denies thee long to live : nor shalt thou rest

When thou art dead ; in Stygian shades arraign'd

By Lucifer, as traitor to his throne,

And bold blasphemer of his friend — the world ;

The world, whose legions cost him slender pay,

And *volunteers* around his banner swarm ;

Prudent, as Prussia, in her zeal for Gaul !

“ Are all, then, fools ? ” Lorenzo cries — Yea, all,

But such as hold *this* doctrine (new to thee) ;

“ The mother of true wisdom is the *will* ; ”

The noblest *intellect*, a fool without it.

*World-wisdom* much has done, and more may do,

In arts and sciences, in wars and peace ;

But art and science, like thy wealth, will leave thee,

And make thee twice a beggar at thy death.

*This* is the most indulgence can afford ; —

“ *Thy wisdom* all can do, but — make thee *wise*.”

Nor think this censure is severe on thee :

Satan, thy master, I dare call a dunce.

## NIGHT THE NINTH AND LAST.

### THE CONSOLATION.

CONTAINING, AMONG OTHER THINGS,

I. A Moral Survey of the Nocturnal Heavens.

II. A Night Address to the Deity.

HUMBLY INSCRIBED TO

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, ONE OF  
MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

— Fatis contraria fata rependens. — VIRG.

As when a traveller, a long day past  
In painful search of what he cannot find,  
At night's approach, content with the next cot,  
There ruminates, awhile, his labour lost ;  
Then cheers his heart with what his fate affords,  
And chants his sonnet to deceive the time,  
Till the due season calls him to repose :  
Thus I, long-travell'd in the ways of men,  
And dancing, with the rest, the giddy maze,  
Where *disappointment* smiles at *hope's* career ;  
Warn'd by the languor of life's evening ray,  
At length have hous'd me in an humble shed ;  
Where, future wandering banish'd from my thought  
And waiting, patient, the sweet hour of rest,  
I chase the moments with a serious song.

Song soothes our pains ; and age has pains to soothe.  
When age, care, crime, and friends embrac'd a  
heart, [shake]

Torn from my bleeding breast, and *death's* dart  
Which hovers o'er me, quench th' ethereal fire ;  
Canst thou, O *Night* ! indulge one labour more :  
One labour more indulge ! then sleep, my strain !  
Till, haply, wak'd by Raphael's golden lyre,  
Where night, death, age, care, crime, and sorrow  
cease ;

To bear a part in everlasting lays ;  
Though far, far higher set, in aim, I trust,  
Symphonious to this humble prelude *here*.

Has not the Muse asserted *pleasures pure*,  
Like those above ; exploding other joys ?  
Weigh what was urg'd, Lorenzo ! fairly weigh ;  
And tell me, hast thou cause to triumph still ?  
I think, thou wilt forbear a boast so bold.  
But if, beneath the favour of mistake,  
Thy smile 's sincere ; not more sincere can be  
Lorenzo's smile, than my compassion for him.  
The sick in *body* call for aid ; the sick  
In *mind* are covetous of more disease ;  
And when at *worst*, they dream themselves quite well.  
To *know* ourselves diseas'd, is half our cure.  
When *nature's* blush by *custom* is wip'd off,  
And conscience, deaden'd by repeated strokes,  
Has into *manners* naturaliz'd our *crimes* ;  
The curse of curses is, our curse to love ;  
To triumph in the blackness of our guilt,  
(As Indians glory in the deepest jet,)  
And throw aside our *senses* with our *peace*.

But grant no guilt, no shame, no least alloy ;  
Grant joy and glory quite unsully'd shone ;  
Yet, still, it ill deserves Lorenzo's heart.  
No *joy*, no *glory*, glitters in thy sight,  
But, through the thin partition of an hour,  
I see its sables wove by *destiny* ;

and *that* in sorrow buried; *this*, in shame;  
 While howling *furies* ring the doleful knell;  
 And *conscience*, now so soft thou scarce canst hear  
 Her whisper, echoes her eternal peal.  
 Where, the prime actors of the last year's scene;  
 Their port so proud, their buskin, and their plume?  
 How many sleep, who kept the world awake  
 With lustre, and with noise! Has *Death* proclaim'd  
 Truce, and hung his sated lance on high?  
 Is brandish'd still; nor shall the *present year*  
 Be more tenacious of her human leaf,  
 Or spread of feeble life a thinner fall.  
 But needless monuments to wake the thought;  
 Life's gayest scenes speak man's mortality,  
 Though in a style more florid, full as plain,  
 As *mausoleums, pyramids, and tombs*.  
 That are our noblest ornaments, but *deaths*  
 Would flatterers of life, in paint or marble,  
 Be well-stain'd canvass, or the featur'd stone?  
 Our fathers' grace, or rather haunt, the scene.  
 O peoples her pavilion from the dead.  
 "Profest diversions! — cannot these escape?" —  
 Or from it: these present us with a shroud;  
 And talk of *death*, like garlands o'er a grave.  
 Some bold plunderers, for bury'd *wealth*,  
 Ransack tombs for *pastime*; from the dust  
 All up the sleeping hero; bid him tread  
 The scene for our amusement: how like gods  
 He sit; and, wrapt in immortality,  
 See generous tears on wretches born to die;  
 Their fate deploring, to forget our own!  
 What all the pomps and triumphs of our lives,  
 Their legacies in blossom? Our lean soil,  
 Luxuriant grown, and rank in vanities,  
 Our friends interr'd beneath, a rich manure!  
 Like other worms, we banquet on the dead;  
 Like other worms, shall we crawl on, nor know  
 Our present frailties, or approaching fate?  
 Lorenzo! such the glories of the world!  
 What is the world itself? *Thy world* — a grave.  
 Here is the dust that has not been alive?  
 The spade, the plough, disturb our ancestors;  
 From human mould we reap our daily bread.  
 The globe around Earth's hollow surface shakes,  
 Under the ceiling of her sleeping sons.  
 Her devastation we blind reveals keep;  
 The hole bury'd towns support the dancer's heel.  
 The moist of human frame the Sun exhales;  
 Winds scatter through the mighty void the dry;  
 The earth repossesses part of what she gave,  
 And the freed spirit mounts on wings of fire;  
 Each element partakes our scatter'd spoils;  
 Nature, wide, our ruins spread: man's *death*  
 Habits all things, but the thought of man.  
 Nor man alone; his breathing bust expires,  
 His tomb is mortal; empires die: where now  
 The Roman? Greek? they stalk, an empty name!  
 A few regard them in this useful light;  
 Though half our learning is *their epitaph*.  
 Men down thy vale, unlock'd by midnight thought,  
 And loves to wander in thy sunless realms,  
*Death*! I stretch my view; what visions rise!  
 That triumphs! toils imperial! arts divine!  
 Wither'd laurels glide before my sight!  
 That lengths of far-fam'd ages, billow'd high  
 With human agitation, roll along  
 Unsubstantial images of air!  
 The melancholy ghosts of dead renown,  
 Hispering faint echoes of the world's applause,  
 With penitential aspect, as they pass,

All point at Earth, and hiss at human pride,  
 The wisdom of the wise, and prancings of the great.  
 But, O Lorenzo! far the rest above,  
 Of ghastly nature, and enormous size,  
 One form assaults my sight, and chills my blood,  
 And shakes my frame. Of one departed world  
 I see the mighty shadow: oozy wreath  
 And dismal sea-weed crown her; o'er her urn  
 Reclin'd, she weeps her desolated realms,  
 And bloated sons; and, weeping, prophesies  
 Another's dissolution, soon, in flames.  
 But, like Cassandra, prophesies in vain;  
 In vain, to many; not, I trust, to thee.  
 For, know'st thou not, or art thou loth to know,  
 The great decree, the counsel of the skies?  
 Deluge and conflagration, dreadful powers!  
 Prime ministers of vengeance! chain'd in caves  
 Distinct, apart the giant furies roar;  
 Apart; or, such their horrid rage for ruin,  
 In mutual conflict would they rise, and wage  
 Eternal war, till one was quite devour'd.  
 But not for *this* ordain'd their boundless rage;  
 When Heaven's inferior instruments of wrath,  
 War, famine, pestilence, are found too weak  
 To scourge a world for her enormous crimes,  
 These are let loose, alternate: down they rush,  
 Swift and tempestuous, from th' eternal throne,  
 With irresistible commission arm'd,  
 The world, in vain corrected, to destroy,  
 And ease creation of the shocking scene.  
 See'st thou, Lorenzo! what depends on man?  
 The fate of Nature; as for man, her birth.  
 Earth's actors change Earth's transitory scenes,  
 And make creation groan with human guilt.  
 How must it groan, in a new deluge whelm'd,  
 But not of waters! at the destin'd hour,  
 By the loud trumpet summon'd to the charge,  
 See, all the formidable sons of fire,  
 Eruptions, earthquakes, comets, lightnings, play  
 Their various engines; all at once disgorge  
 Their blazing magazines; and take, by storm,  
 This poor terrestrial citadel of man.  
 Amazing period! when each mountain-height  
 Out-burns Vesuvius; rocks eternal pour  
 Their melted mass, as rivers once they pour'd;  
 Stars rush; and final ruin fiercely drives  
 Her ploughshare o'er creation! — while aloft,  
 More than astonishment! if more can be!  
 Far other *firmament* than e'er was seen,  
 Than e'er was thought by man! far other stars!  
 Stars animate, that govern these of fire;  
 Far other sun! — A sun, O how unlike  
 The babe at Bethlehem! how unlike the man  
 That groan'd on Calvary! — Yet *he* it is;  
 That Man of Sorrows! O how chang'd! what pomp!  
 In grandeur terrible, all Heaven descends!  
 And gods, ambitious, triumph in his train.  
 A swift archangel, with his golden wing,  
 As blots and clouds, that darken and disgrace  
 The scene divine, sweeps stars and suns aside.  
 And now, all dross remov'd, Heaven's own pure day,  
 Full on the confines of our ether, flames.  
 While (dreadful contrast!) far, how far beneath!  
 Hell, bursting, belches forth her blazing seas,  
 And storms sulphureous; her voracious jaws  
 Expanding wide, and roaring for her prey.  
 Lorenzo! welcome to this scene; the last  
 In Nature's course; the first in wisdom's thought.  
 This strikes, if aught can strike thee; *this* awakes  
 The most supine; *this* snatches man from death.

Rouse, rouse, Lorenzo, then, and follow me,  
Where truth, the most momentous man can bear,  
Loud calls my soul, and ardour wings her flight.  
I find my inspiration in my theme;  
The grandeur of my subject is my Muse.

At midnight, when mankind is wrapt in peace,  
And worldly fancy feeds on golden dreams;  
To give more dread to man's most dreadful hour,  
At midnight, 'tis presum'd this pomp will burst  
From tenfold darkness; sudden as the spark  
From smitten steel; from nitrous grain, the blaze.  
Man, starting from his couch, shall sleep no more!  
The day is broke, which never more shall close!  
Above, around, beneath, amazement all!  
Terror and glory join'd in their extremes!  
Our God in grandeur, and our world on fire!  
All Nature struggling in the pangs of death!  
Dost thou not hear her? Dost thou not deplore  
Her strong convulsions, and her final groan?  
Where are we now? Ah me! the ground is gone  
On which we stood: Lorenzo! while thou may'st,  
Provide more firm support, or sink for ever! [late!  
Where? How? From whence? Vain hope! it is too  
Where, where, for shelter, shall the guilty fly,  
When consternation turns the good man pale?

Great day! for which all other days were made;  
For which *Earth* rose from *chaos*, man from *Earth*;  
And an eternity, the date of Gods,  
Descended on poor earth-created man!  
Great day of dread, decision, and despair!  
At thought of thee, each sublunary wish  
Lets go its eager grasp, and drops the world;  
And catches at each reed of hope in Heaven.  
At thought of thee! — and art thou absent then?  
Lorenzo! no; 't is here; it is begun; —  
Already is begun the grand assize,  
In thee, in all: deputed conscience scales  
The dread tribunal, and forestalls our doom;  
Forestalls; and, by forestalling, proves it sure.  
Why on himself should man void judgment pass?  
Is idle *Nature* laughing at her sons?  
Who *conscience* sent, her sentence will support,  
And God above assert that god in man.  
Thrice happy they! that enter now the court  
Heaven opens in their bosoms: but, how rare,  
Ah me! that magnanimity, how rare!  
What hero, like the man who stands himself;  
Who dares to meet his naked heart alone;  
Who hears intrepid, the full charge it brings,  
Resolv'd to silence future murmurs there?  
The coward flies; and, flying, is undone.  
(Art thou a coward? No:) the coward flies;  
Thinks, but thinks slightly; asks, but fears to know;  
Asks, "What is truth?" with Pilate; and retires;  
Dissolves the court, and mingles with the throng;  
Aylum sad! from reason, hope, and Heaven!

Shall all, but man, look out with ardent eye,  
For that great day, which was ordain'd for man?  
O day of consummation! mark supreme  
(If men are wise) of human thought! nor least,  
Or in the sight of angels, or their King!  
*Angels*, whose radiant circles, height o'er height,  
Order o'er order, rising, blaze o'er blaze,  
As in a theatre, surround this scene,  
Intent on man, and anxious for his fate.  
*Angels* look out for thee; for thee, their Lord,  
To vindicate his glory; and for thee,  
*Creation* universal calls aloud,  
To dis-involve the moral world, and give  
To *Nature's* renovation brighter charms.

Shall man alone, whose fate, whose final fate,  
Hangs on that hour, exclude it from his thought:  
I think of nothing else; I see! I feel it!  
All *Nature*, like an earthquake, trembling round!  
All *deities*, like summer's swarms, on wing!  
All basking in the full meridian blaze!  
I see the Judge enthron'd! the flaming guard!  
The volume open'd! open'd every heart!  
A sun-beam pointing out each secret thought;  
No patron! intercessor none! now past  
The sweet, the clement, mediatorial hour!  
For guilt no plea! to pain, no pause! no boast!  
Inexorable, all! and all, extreme!

Nor man alone; the foe of God and man,  
From his dark den, blaspheming, drags his chain,  
And rears his brazen front, with thunder scar'd:  
Receives his sentence, and begins his hell.  
All vengeance past, now, seems abundant grace:  
Like meteors in a stormy sky, how roll  
His baleful eyes; he curses whom he dreads;  
And deems it the first moment of his fall.

'T is present to my thought! — and yet where is it?  
*Angels* can't tell me; *angels* cannot guess  
The period; from created beings lock'd  
In darkness. But the process, and the place,  
Are less obscure; for these may man inquire.  
Say, thou great close of human hopes and fears!  
Great key of hearts! great finisher of fates!  
Great end! and great beginning! say, Where is  
thou?

Art thou in time, or in eternity?  
Nor in eternity, nor time, I find thee.  
These, as two monarchs, on their borders meet,  
(Monarchs of all elaps'd, or unarriv'd!)  
As in debate, how best their powers ally'd,  
May swell the grandeur, or discharge the wrath  
Of him, whom both their monarchies obey.

Time, this vast fabric for him built (and doom'd  
With him to fall) now bursting o'er his head;  
His lamp, the Sun, extinguish'd; from beneath  
The frown of hideous darkness, calls his sons  
From their long slumber! from *Earth's* bearing  
womb,

To second birth! contemporary throng!  
Rous'd at one call, upstart from one bed,  
Prest in one crowd, appall'd with one amaze,  
He turns them o'er, *Eternity*! to thee.  
Then (as a king depos'd disdains to live)  
He falls on his own scythe; nor falls alone;  
His greatest foe falls with him; *Time*, and he  
Who murder'd all *Time's* offspring, *Death*, expires.

Time was! *Eternity* now reigns alone!  
Awful eternity! offended queen!  
And her resentment to mankind, how just!  
With kind intent, soliciting access,  
How often has she knock'd at human hearts!  
Rich to repay their hospitality,  
How often call'd! and with the voice of God!  
Yet bore repulse, excluded as a cheat!  
A dream! while foulest foes found welcome there!  
A dream, a cheat, now, all things, but her smile.

For, lo! her twice ten thousand gates thrown wide  
As thrice from Indus to the frozen Pole,  
With banners streaming as the *comets*' blaze,  
And clarions, louder than the deep in storms,  
Sonorous as immortal breath can blow,  
Pour forth their myriads, potentates, and powers.  
Of light, of darkness; in a middle field,  
Wide, as *creation* / populous, as wide!  
A neutral region! there to mark th' event

that great drama, whose preceding scenes  
ain'd them close spectators, through a length  
ages, ripening to this grand result;  
as yet unnumber'd, but by God;  
o now pronouncing sentence, vindicates  
rights of virtue, and his own renown.  
ternity, the various sentence past,  
igns the sever'd through distinct abodes,  
shureous, or ambrosial: what ensues?  
deed predominant! the deed of deeds!  
ich makes a Hell of Hell, a Heaven of Heaven.  
goddess, with determin'd aspect, turns  
adamantine key's enormous size  
ough destiny's inextricable wards,  
p driving every bolt, on both their fates.  
a, from the crystal battlements of Heaven,  
n, down, she hurls it through the dark profound,  
thousand thousand fathom; there to rust,  
ne'er unlock her resolution more.  
deep resounds; and Hell, through all her  
glooms,

urns, in groans, the melancholy roar.  
how unlike the chorus of the skies!  
vw unlike those shouts of joy, that shake  
whole *ethereal*! How the concave rings!  
strange! when deities their voice exalt;  
louder far, than when *creation* rose.  
ee *creation's* godlike aim, and end,  
ell accomplish'd! so divinely clos'd!  
ee the mighty *dramatist's* last act  
(meet) in glory rising o'er the rest.  
ancy'd god, a god *indeed*, descends,  
olve all *knots*; to strike the *moral* home;  
trow full day on darkest scenes of *time*;  
lear, commend, exalt, and crown the whole.  
ce, in one peal of loud, eternal praise,  
charm'd spectators thunder their applause!  
the vast void beyond, applause resounds.  
hat then am I?—

Amidst applauding worlds,  
worlds celestial, is there found on Earth,  
evish, dissonant, rebellious string,  
h jars on the grand chorus, and *complains*?  
ure on *thee*, Lorenzo! I suspend,  
turn it on *myself*; how greatly due!  
all is *right*, by God ordain'd or done;  
who, but God, resum'd the friends *he* gave?  
have I been *complaining*, then, so long?  
laining of his *favours*, *pain*, and *death*?  
, without *pain's* advice, would e'er be good?  
, without *death*, but would be good in vain?  
is to save from *pain*; all punishment,  
ake for *peace*; and death to save from *death*;  
second death, to guard immortal life;  
ouse the careless, the presumptuous awe,  
turn the tide of souls another way;  
he same tenderness divine ordain'd,  
planted Eden, and high-bloom'd for man  
irer Eden, endless, in the skies.  
eaven gives us friends to bless the *present* scene;  
unes them, to prepare us for the *next*.  
vils *natural* are *moral* goods;  
discipline, *indulgence*, on the whole.  
are unhappy: *all* have cause to smile,  
such as to themselves that cause deny.  
faults are at the bottom of our *pains*;  
ur, in *acts*, or *judgment*, is the source  
ndless sighs: we *sin*, or we *mistake*;  
*Nature* tax, when false *opinion* stings.  
impious grief be banish'd, joy indulg'd;

But chiefly *then*, when grief puts in her claim,  
Joy from the *joyous*, frequently betrays,  
Oft lives in vanity, and dies in woe.  
Joy, amidst *ills*, corroborates, exalts;  
'T is joy, and conquest; joy, and virtue too.  
A noble fortitude in *ills*, delights  
Heaven, Earth, ourselves; 't is duty, glory, peace.  
*Affliction* is the good man's shining scene;  
*Prosperity* conceals his brightest ray;  
As *night* to stars, *woe* lustre gives to man.  
Heroes in battle, pilots in the storm,  
And virtue in calamities, admire;  
The crown of manhood is a winter-joy;  
An evergreen, that stands the northern blast,  
And blossoms in the rigour of our fate.  
'T is a prime part of happiness, to know  
How much unhappiness *must* prove our lot;  
A part which few possess! I'll pay life's tax,  
Without one rebel murmur, from this hour,  
Nor think it misery to be a *man*;  
Who thinks *it is*, shall never be a *God*.  
Some *ills* we wish for, when we wish to live.

What spoke *proud passion*? — "Wish my being  
lost?"

Presumptuous! blasphemous! absurd! and false!  
The triumph of my soul is — That I am;  
And therefore that I *may* be — *what*? Lorenzo!  
Look inward, and look deep; and deeper still;  
Unfathomably deep our treasure runs  
In golden veins, through all eternity!  
Ages, and ages, and succeeding still  
New ages, *where* the phantom of an hour,  
Which courts, each night, dull slumber, for repair,  
Shall wake, and wonder, and exult, and praise,  
And fly through infinite, and all unlock;  
And (if *deserv'd*) by Heaven's redundant love,  
Made half-adorable itself, adore;  
And find, in adoration, endless joy!  
Where thou, not master of a moment *here*,  
Frail as the flower, and fleeting as the gale,  
May'st boast a *whole eternity*, enrich'd  
With all a *kind Omnipotence* can pour.  
Since Adam fell, no mortal, uninspir'd,  
Has ever yet conceiv'd, or ever shall,  
How kind is God, how great (if good) is man.  
No man too largely from Heaven's love can hope,  
If what is *hop'd* he labours to *secure*.

*Ills*? — there are none: — *All-gracious*! none  
from *thee*;

From *man* full many! numerous is the race  
Of blackest *ills*, and those immortal too,  
Begot by *madness* on fair *liberty*;  
Heaven's daughter, Hell-debauch'd! *her* hand alone  
Unlocks destruction to the sons of men,  
First barr'd by *thine*: high-wall'd with adamant,  
Guarded with terrors reaching to this world,  
And cover'd with the thunders of thy law;  
Whose threats are *mercies*, whose injunctions, *guides*,  
Assisting, not restraining, *reason's* choice;  
Whose sanctions, *unavoidable results*  
From Nature's course, indulgently reveal'd;  
If unreveal'd, more dangerous, nor less sure.  
Thus, an indulgent father warns his sons,  
"Do this; fly that" — nor always tells the cause;  
Pleas'd to reward, as duty to his will,  
A conduct needful to their own repose.  
Great God of wonders! (if, thy *love* survey'd,  
Aught else the name of wonderful retains)



What rocks are these, on which to build our trust!  
 Thy ways admit no blemish; none I find;  
 Or this alone — “*That none is to be found.*”  
 Not one, to soften *censure's* hardy crime;  
 Not one, to palliate peevish *grief's* complaint,  
 Who like a *demon*, murmuring from the dust,  
 Dares into judgment call her Judge. — Supreme!  
 For all I bless thee; most, for the severe;  
 Her \* death — *my own* at hand — the fiery gulf,  
 That flaming bound of wrath omnipotent!  
 It thunders; — but it thunders to preserve;  
 It strengthens what it strikes; its wholesome dread  
 Averts the dreaded pain; its hideous groans  
 Join Heaven's sweet *hallelujahs* in thy praise,  
 Great source of good alone! How kind in all!  
 In vengeance kind! *pain, death, gehenna, save.*

Thus, in thy world material, *Mighty Mind*!  
 Not that alone which *solaces*, and *shines*,  
 The *rough* and *gloomy*, challenges our praise.  
 The *winter* is as needful as the *spring*;  
 The *thunder*, as the *Sun*; a stagnant mass  
 Of vapours breeds a pestilential air;  
 Nor more propitious the *Favonian breeze*  
 To Nature's health, than purifying storms;  
 The dread volcano ministers to good.  
 Its smother'd flames might undermine the world.  
 Loud *Ætnas* fulminate in love to man;  
*Comets* good omens are when duly scann'd;  
 And, in their use, *eclipses* learn to shine.

Man is responsible for *ills* receiv'd;  
 Those we call *wretched* are a chosen band,  
 Compell'd to refuge in the *right*, for peace.  
 Amid my list of blessings infinite,  
 Stand this the foremost, “*That my heart has bled.*”  
 'T is Heaven's last effort of good will to man;  
 When *pain* can't bless, Heaven quits us in despair.  
 Who fails to grieve, when just occasion calls,  
 Or grieves too much, deserves not to be blest;  
 Inhuman, or effeminate, his heart;  
*Reason* absolves the grief, which *reason* ends.  
 May Heaven ne'er trust my friend with happiness,  
 Till it has taught him how to bear it well,  
 By previous pain; and made it *safe to smile*!  
*Such* smiles are mine, and *such* may they remain;  
 Nor hazard their extinctions, from excess.  
 My change of *heart* a change of *style* demands;  
 The consolation cancels the complaint,  
 And makes a convert of my guilty song.  
 And when o'erlabour'd, and inclin'd to breathe,  
 A panting traveller some rising ground,  
 Some small ascent, has gain'd, he turns him round,  
 And measures with his eye the various vales,  
 The fields, woods, meads, and rivers, he has past;  
 And, satiate of his journey, thinks of home,  
 Endear'd by distance, nor affects more toil;  
 Thus I, though small, indeed, is that ascent  
 The Muse has gain'd, review the paths she trod;  
 Various, extensive, beaten but by few;  
 And, conscious of her prudence in repose,  
 Pause; and with pleasure meditate an end,  
 Though still remote; so fruitful is my theme.  
 Through many a field of *moral*, and *divine*,  
 The muse has stray'd; and much of *sorrow* seen  
 In human ways; and much of *false* and *vain*;  
 Which none, who travel this bad road, can miss.  
 O'er *friends* deceas'd full heartily she wept;  
 Of *love divine* the wonders she display'd;  
 Prov'd man *immortal*; show'd the source of joy;

\* Lucia.

The *grand tribunal* rais'd; assign'd the bounds  
 Of *human grief*: in *few*, to close the whole,  
 The moral Muse has shadow'd out a sketch,  
 Though not in form, nor with a *Raphael-stroke*.  
 Of *most* our weakness needs *believe*, or *do*,  
 In this our land of travel and of hope,  
 For peace on *Earth*, or prospect of the *skies*.

What then remains? Much! much! a *mighty*  
 debt

To be discharg'd: these thoughts, O Night!  
 From thee they came, like lovers' secret sighs,  
 While others slept. So Cynthia (poets feign)  
 In shadows veil'd, soft sliding from her sphere.  
 Her shepherd cheer'd; of her enamour'd less,  
 Than I of thee. — And art thou still unsung.  
 Beneath whose brow, and by whose aid, I sing?  
 Immortal silence! where shall I begin?  
 Where end? Or how steal music from the spheres  
 To soothe their goddess?

O majestic Night!

Nature's great ancestor! *day's* elder-born!  
 And fated to survive the transient Sun!  
 By mortals, and immortals, seen with awe!  
 A starry crown thy raven brow adorns,  
 An azure zone, thy waist; clouds, in Heaven's in  
 Wrought through varieties of shape and shade.  
 In ample folds of drapery divine,  
 Thy flowing mantle form; and Heaven through  
 Voluminously pour thy pompous train.  
 Thy gloomy grandeurs (*Nature's* most august,  
 Inspiring aspect!) claim a grateful verse;  
 And, like a sable curtain starr'd with gold,  
 Drawn o'er my labours past, shall close the scene.

And what, O man! so *worthy* to be sung?  
 What more prepares us for the songs of Heaven?  
 Creation, of archangels is the theme!  
 What, to be sung, so *needful*? What so well  
 Celestial joys prepare us to sustain?  
 The soul of man, his face design'd to see  
 Who gave these wonders to be seen by man,  
 Has *here* a previous scene of objects *great*,  
 On which to dwell; to stretch to that expanse  
 Of thought, to rise to that exalted height  
 Of admiration, to contract that awe,  
 And give her whole capacities that strength,  
 Which best may qualify for *final* joy.

The more our spirits are enlarg'd on *Earth*,  
 The deeper draught shall they receive of *Heaven*.

Heaven's King! whose face unveil'd conso-  
 mates bliss;

Redundant bliss! which fills that mighty void,  
 The whole creation leaves in human hearts!  
 Thou, who didst touch the lip of *Jesse's son*,  
 Rapt in sweet contemplation of these fires,  
 And set his harp in concert with the spheres;  
 While of thy works *material* the supreme  
 I dare attempt, assist my daring song:  
 Loose me from *Earth's* enclosure, from the *Sun's*  
 Contracted circle set my heart at large;  
 Eliminate my spirit, give it range  
 Through provinces of thought yet unexplor'd;  
 Teach me by this stupendous scaffolding,  
 Creation's golden steps, to climb to thee.  
 Teach me with *art* great Nature to controul,  
 And spread a lustre o'er the shades of night.  
 Feel I thy kind assent? and shall the *Sun*  
 Be seen at *midnight*, rising in my song?

Lorenzo! come, and warm thee: thou, whose *heart*  
 Whose *little* heart, is moor'd within a nook  
 Of this obscure terrestrial, anchor weigh.

nother ocean calls, a nobler port;  
 art thy pilot, I thy prosperous gale.  
 ainful thy voyage through yon azure main;  
 ain, without tempest, pirate, rock, or shore;  
 nd whence thou mayst import eternal wealth;  
 nd leave to *beggar'd* minds the *pearl* and *gold*.  
 y travels dost thou boast o'er foreign realms?  
 ou *stranger* to the world! thy tour begin;  
 y tour through *Nature's* universal orb.  
*Nature* delineates her whole chart at large,  
 a soaring souls, that sail among the spheres;  
 nd *man* how purblu'd, if unknown the whole!  
 ho circles spacious *Earth*, then travels *here*,  
 all own, he never was from *home* before!  
 me, my *Prometheus*\*, from thy pointed rock  
 ' *false* ambition if unchain'd, we'll mount;  
 e'll, *innocently*, steal celestial fire,  
 nd kindle our devotion at the *stars*;  
 theft, that shall not chain, but set thee free.  
 Above our atmosphere's intestine wars,  
 ain's fountain-head, the magazine of hail;  
 ove the northern nests of feather'd snows,  
 ie brew of thunders, and the flaming forge  
 at forms the crooked lightning; above the caves  
 here infant tempests wait their growing wings,  
 nd tune their tender voices to that roar,  
 hich soon, perhaps, shall shake a guilty world;  
 ove misconstrued omens of the sky,  
 r-travell'd comets' calculated blaze;  
 nce thy thought, and think of more than *man*.  
 y soul, till now, contracted, wither'd, shrunk,  
 ighted by blasts of *Earth's* unwholesome air,  
 ill blossom *here*; spread all her faculties  
 these bright ardours; every power unfold,  
 nd rise into sublimities of thought.  
 us teach, as well as *shine*. At *Nature's* birth,  
 us their commission ran — "Be kind to *man*."  
 ere art thou, poor benighted traveller! [fail.  
 e *stars* will light thee, though the *Moon* should  
 ere art thou, more benighted! more astray!  
 ways immoral? The *stars* call thee back;  
 d, if obey'd their counsel, set thee right.  
 This prospect vast, what is it? — Weigh'd aright,  
 is *Nature's* system of divinity,  
 d every student of the *night* inspires.  
 is *elder* scripture, writ by God's own hand:  
 icture authentic! uncorrupt by *man*.  
 renzo! with my *radius* (the rich gift  
 thought nocturnal!) I'll point out to thee  
 various lessons; some that may surprise  
 un-adept in mysteries of night;  
 le, perhaps, expected in *her* school,  
 r thought to grow on planet, or on star.  
 lls, lions, scorpions, monsters here we feign;  
 selves more monstrous, not to see what here  
 ists *indeed*; — a lecture to mankind.  
 What read we *here*? — Th' existence of a God?  
 ; and of other beings, man above;  
 tives of ether! Sons of higher climes!  
 d, what may move *Lorenzo's* wonder more,  
 nity is written in the skies.  
 d whose eternity? — *Lorenzo!* *thine*;  
 nkind's eternity. Nor faith alone,  
 tue grows here; *here* springs the sovereign cure  
 almost every vice; but chiefly *thine*;  
 ath, *pride*, *ambition*, and *impure desire*.  
 Lorenzo! thou canst wake at midnight too,  
 ough not on *morals* bent: *ambition*, *pleasure*!

\* Night the Eighth.

Those tyrants I for thee so lately \* fought,  
 Afford their harass'd slaves but slender rest.  
 Thou, to whom midnight is *immoral* noon,  
 And the Sun's noon-tide blaze, prime dawn of day;  
 Not by thy climate, but capricious crime,  
 Commencing one of our *Antipodes*!  
 In thy nocturnal rove one moment halt,  
 'Twixt stage and stage, of riot, and cabal;  
 And lift thine eye (if bold an eye to lift,  
 If bold to meet the face of injur'd Heaven)  
 To yonder stars: for other ends they shine,  
 Than to light revellers from shame to shame,  
 And, thus, be made accomplices in guilt.  
 Why from yon arch, that infinite of space,  
 With infinite of lucid orbs replete,  
 Which set the living firmament on fire,  
 At the first glance, in such an overwhelm  
 Of wonderful, on man's astonish'd sight,  
 Rushes Omnipotence? — To curb our *pride*;  
 Our reason rouse, and lead it to that power,  
 Whose love lets down these silver chains of light;  
 To draw up man's *ambition* to himself,  
 And bind our *chaste* affections to his throne.  
 Thus the three virtues, least alive on Earth,  
 And welcom'd on Heaven's coast with most ap-  
 plause,  
 An *humble*, *pure*, and *heavenly-minded* heart,  
 Are *here* inspir'd: — And canst thou gaze too long?  
 Nor stands thy *wrath*, depriv'd of its reproof,  
 Or un-upbraided by this radiant choir.  
 The planets of each system represent  
 Kind neighbours; mutual amity prevails;  
 Sweet interchange of rays, receiv'd, return'd;  
 Enlightening, and enlighten'd! All, at once  
 Attracting, and attracted! Patriot-like,  
 None sins against the welfare of the whole;  
 But their reciprocal, unselfish aid,  
 Affords an emblem of *millennial* love.  
 Nothing in *Nature*, much less *conscious* being,  
 Was e'er created solely for itself:  
 Thus man his *sovereign* duty learns in this  
*Material* picture of benevolence.  
 And know, of all our supercilious race,  
 Thou most inflammable! thou wasp of men!  
 Man's angry heart, *inspected*, would be found  
 As rightly set, as are the starry spheres;  
 'T is *Nature's* structure, broke by stubborn will,  
 Breeds all that un-celestial discord *there*.  
 Wilt thou not feel the bias *Nature* gave?  
 Canst thou descend from converse with the skies,  
 And seize thy brother's throat? — For what — a  
 clod,  
 An inch of *earth*? The planets cry, "Forbear!"  
 They chase our double darkness; *Nature's* gloom,  
 And (kinder still!) our *intellectual* night.  
 And see, *Day's* amiable sister sends  
 Her invitation, in the softest rays  
 Of mitigated lustre; courts thy sight,  
 Which suffers from her tyrant-brother's blaze.  
*Night* grants thee the full freedom of the skies,  
 Nor rudely reprimands thy lifted eye;  
 With *gain*, and *joy*, she bribes thee to be wise.  
*Night* opes the noblest scenes, and sheds an awe,  
 Which gives those venerable scenes full weight,  
 And deep reception, in th' intender's heart;  
 While light peeps through the darkness, like a spy;  
 And darkness shows its grandeur by the light.  
 Nor is the *profit* greater than the *joy*,

\* Night the Eighth.

If human hearts at glorious objects glow,  
And admiration can inspire delight.

What speak I more, than I, this moment, feel?

With pleasing stupor first the soul is struck  
(Stupor ordain'd to make her truly wise!)

Then into transport starting from her trance,

With love, and admiration, how she glows!

This gorgeous apparatus! this display!

This ostentation of creative power!

This theatre! — what eye can take it in?

By what divine enchantment was it rais'd,

For minds of the first magnitude to launch

In endless speculation, and adore?

One sun by day, by night *ten thousand* shine:

And light us deep into the Deity;

How boundless in magnificence and might!

O what a confluence of ethereal fires,

From urns unnumber'd, down the steep of Heaven,

Streams to a point, and centres in my sight!

Nor tarries *there*; I feel it at my heart.

My heart, at once, it humbles, and exalts;

Lays it in dust, and calls it to the skies.

Who sees it unexalted? or unaw'd?

Who sees it, and can stop at what is seen?

Material offspring of Omnipotence!

Inanimate, all-animating birth!

Work worthy *him* who made it! worthy praise!

All praise! praise *more* than human! nor deny'd

Thy praise *divine*! — But though man, drown'd in sleep,

Withholds his homage, not *alone* I wake;

Bright legions swarm unseen, and sing, unheard

By mortal ear, the glorious Architect,

In this his universal temple hung

With lustres, with innumerable lights,

That shed religion on the soul: at once,

The temple, and the preacher! O how loud

It calls devotion! genuine growth of *night*!

Devotion! daughter of astronomy!

An *undevout* astronomer is mad.

'True, all things speak a God; but in the small,

Men trace out *him*; in great, he seizes man;

Seizes, and elevates, and wraps, and fills

With new inquiries, 'mid associates new.

Tell me, ye stars! ye planets! tell me, all

Ye starr'd, and planeted, inhabitants! What is it?

What are these sons of wonder? Say, proud arch,

(Within whose azure palaces they dwell,)

Built with divine ambition! in disdain

Of limit built! built in the taste of Heaven!

Vast concave! ample dome! wast thou design'd

A meet apartment for the Deity? —

Not so; that thought alone thy state impairs,

Thy lofty sinks, and shallows thy profound,

And straitens thy diffusive; dwarfs the whole,

And makes an universe an *orrery*.

But when I drop mine eye, and look on man,

Thy right regain'd, thy grandeur is restor'd,

O *Nature*! wide flies off the expanding round.

As when whole magazines, at once, are fir'd,

The smitten air is hollow'd by the blow;

The vast displosion dissipates the clouds;

Shock'd ether's billows dash the distant skies;

Thus (but far more) th' expanding round flies off,

And leaves a mighty void, a spacious womb,

Might team with new creation; re-inflam'd

Thy luminaries triumph, and assume

Divinity themselves. Nor was it strange,

Matter high-wrought to such surprising pomp,

Such god-like glory, stole the style of gods,

From ages dark, obtuse, and steep'd in *error*;

For, sure, to *sense*, they truly are divine;

And half-absolv'd idolatry from guilt;

Nay, turn'd it into virtue. Such it was

In those, who put forth all they had of *man*

Unlost, to lift their thought, nor mounted higher:

But, weak of wings, on planets perch'd; and thought

What was their highest, must be their ador'd.

But they how weak, who could no higher mount

And are there, then, Lorenzo! those, to whom

Unseen, and unexistent, are the same?

And if incomprehensible is join'd,

Who dare pronounce it madness, to believe?

Why has the mighty builder thrown aside

All measure in his work; stretch'd out his line

So far, and spread amazement o'er the whole?

Then (as he took delight in wide extremes)

Deep in the bosom of his universe,

Dropt down that *reasoning* mite, that insect, *man*

To crawl, and gaze, and wonder at the scene! —

That man might ne'er presume to plead amazement

For disbelief of wonders in *himself*.

Shall God be less miraculous, than what

His hand has form'd? Shall *mysteries* descend

From *un-mysterious*? Things more elevate,

Be more familiar? Uncreated lie

More obvious than created, to the grasp

Of human thought? The *more* of wonderful

Is heard in *him*, the *more* we should assent.

Could we conceive *him*, God he could not be;

Or he not God, or we could not be men.

A God alone can comprehend a God;

Man's distance how immense! On such a *throne*

Know this, Lorenzo! (seem it ne'er so strange)

Nothing can satisfy, but what confounds;

Nothing, but what *astonishes*, is true.

The scene thou seest, attests the truth I sing

And every star sheds light upon thy creed.

These stars, this furniture, this coast of Heaven,

If but reported, thou hadst ne'er believ'd;

But thine eye tells thee, the *romance* is true.

The grand of Nature is th' Almighty's oath,

In *reason's* court, to silence *unbelief*.

How my mind, opening at this scene, imbibes

The moral emanations of the skies,

While nought, perhaps, Lorenzo less admires!

Has the Great Sovereign sent ten thousand worlds

To tell us, he resides above them all,

In glory's unapproachable recess?

And dare *Earth's* bold inhabitants deny

The sumptuous, the magnificent embassy

A moment's audience? Turn we, nor will hear

From whom they come, or what they would impart

For man's emolument; sole cause that stops

Their grandeur to man's eye? Lorenzo! *reason*!

Let thought, awaken'd, take the lightning's wing

And glance from east to west, from pole to pole

Who sees, but is confounded, or convinc'd?

Renounces *reason*, or a God adores?

Mankind was sent into the world to see:

Sight gives the science needful to their peers:

That obvious science asks *small* learning's aid.

Wouldst thou on metaphysical pinions soar?

Or wound thy patience amid logic thorns?

Or travel history's enormous round?

*Nature* no such hard task enjoins: she gave

A make to man directive of his thought;

A make set upright, pointing to the stars,

As who shall say, "Read thy chief lesson there."

Too late to read this manuscript of Heaven,

ben, like a parchment-scroll shrunk up by flames,  
folds Lorenzo's lesson from his sight.  
Lesson how various! Not the God alone,  
see his ministers: I see, diffus'd  
radiant orders, essences sublime,  
various offices, of various plume,  
heavenly liveries distinctly clad,  
pure, green, purple, pearl, or downy gold,  
all commix'd; they stand, with wings outspread,  
stening to catch the master's least command,  
d fly through *Nature*, ere the moment ends;  
umbers innumerable! — Well conceiv'd  
Pagan, and by *Christian*! O'er each sphere  
esides an angel, to direct its course,  
nd feed, or fan, its flames; or to discharge  
her high trusts unknown. For who can see  
ich pomp of matter, and imagine, *mind*,  
or which alone inanimate was made,  
ore sparingly dispens'd? That nobler son,  
r liker the great Sire! — 'T is thus the skies  
form us of superiors numberless,  
s much in *excellence*, above mankind,  
s above *Earth*, in *magnitude*, the *spheres*.  
eae, as a cloud of witnesses, hang o'er us;  
a throng'd theatre are all our deeds;  
rhaps, a thousand demigods descend  
n every beam we see, to walk with men.  
weful reflection! Strong restraint from ill!  
Yet, *here*, our virtue finds still stronger aid  
om these ethereal glories *sense* surveys.  
omething, like magic, strikes from this blue vault;  
ith just attention is it view'd? We feel  
udden succour, unimplor'd, unthought;  
*Nature* herself does half the work of *man*.  
as, rivers, mountains, forests, deserts, rocks,  
be promontory's height, the depth profound  
f subterranean, excavated grotts,  
lack brow'd, and vaulted high, and yawning wide  
rom *Nature*'s structure, or the scoop of *Time*,  
ample of dimension, vast of size, —  
en *these* an aggrandizing impulse give;  
f solemn thought enthusiastic heights  
en *these* infuse. — But what of vast in *these*?  
othing; — or we must own the skies forgot.  
uch less in *art*! — Vain *art*! Thou pigmy power!  
ow dost thou swell and strut, with human pride,  
o show thy littleness! What childish toys,  
by watery columns squirted to the clouds!  
by basen'd rivers, and imprison'd seas!  
by mountains moulded into forms of men!  
by hundred-gated capitals! or those  
here three days' travel left us much to ride;  
azing on miracles by mortals wrought,  
rches triumphal, theatres immense,  
r nodding gardens pendent in mid-air!  
r temples proud to meet their Gods half-way!  
et *these* affect us in no common kind.  
hat then the force of such superior scenes?  
nter a temple, it will strike an awe:  
hat awe from this the Deity has built!  
good man seen, though silent, counsel gives:  
he touch'd spectator wishes to be wise:  
a bright mirror his own hands have made,  
ere we see something like the face of God.  
eems it not then enough, to say, Lorenzo!  
o man abandon'd, "Hast thou seen the skies?"  
And yet, so thwarted *Nature*'s kind design  
y daring man, he makes her sacred awe  
That guard from ill) his shelter, his temptation  
o more than common guilt, and quite inverts

Celestial art's intent. The trembling stars  
See crimes gigantic, stalking through the gloom  
With front erect, that hide their head by day,  
And making night still darker by their deeds.  
Slumbering in covert, till the shades descend,  
*Rapine* and *murder*, link'd, now prow! for prey.  
The miser earths his treasure; and the thief,  
Watching the mole, half-beggars him ere morn.  
Now *plots*, and foul *conspiracies*, awake;  
And, muffling up their horrors from the Moon,  
Havock and devastation they prepare,  
And kingdoms tottering in the field of blood.  
Now sons of riot in mid-revel rage.  
What shall I do? — Suppress it? or proclaim? —  
Why *sleeps* the thunder? Now, Lorenzo! now,  
His best friend's couch the rank adulterer  
Ascends secure; and laughs at gods and men.  
Preposterous madmen, void of fear or shame,  
Lay their crimes bare to these chaste eyes of Heaven;  
Yet shrink, and shudder, at a mortal's sight.  
Were Moon and stars for villains *only* made?  
To *guide*, yet *screen* them, with tenebrious light?  
No, they were made to fashion the sublime  
Of human hearts, and *wiser* make the *wise*. [liv'd  
Those ends were answer'd once; when mortals  
Of stronger wing, of aquiline ascent  
In theory sublime. O how unlike  
Those vermin of the night, this moment sung,  
Who crawl on *Earth*, and on her venom feed!  
Those ancient sages, *human stars*! they met  
Their brothers of the *skies*, at midnight hour;  
Their counsel ask'd; and, what they ask'd, *obey'd*.  
The *Stagirite*, and Plato, he who drank  
The poison'd bowl, and he of Tusculum,  
With him of Corduba (immortal names!)  
In these unbounded, and Elysian, walks,  
An area fit for gods, and godlike men, [paths  
They took their nightly round, through radiant  
By seraphs trod; instructed, chiefly, thus,  
To tread in their bright footsteps here below;  
To walk in worth still brighter than the skies.  
There they contracted their contempt of *Earth*;  
Of hopes eternal kindled, *there*, the fire;  
There, as in near approach, they glow'd, and grew  
(Great visitants!) more intimate with God,  
More worth to *men*, more joyous to *themselves*.  
Through various *virtues*, they, with ardour, ran  
The *zodiac* of their learn'd illustrious lives.  
In *Christian* hearts, O for a *Pagan* zeal!  
A *needful*, but *opprobrious* prayer! as much  
Our *ardour* less, as greater is our *light*.  
How monstrous this in *mortals*! Scarce more strange  
Would this *phenomenon* in *Nature* strike,  
A *sun*, that froze her, or a *star*, that warm'd.  
What taught these heroes of the moral world?  
To these thou giv'st thy *praise*, give *credit* too.  
These doctors ne'er were pension'd to deceive thee;  
And *Pagan* tutors are thy taste. — They taught,  
That narrow views betray to misery:  
That wise it is to comprehend the whole:  
That *virtue* rose from *Nature*, ponder'd well,  
The single base of *virtue* built to Heaven:  
That God and *Nature* our attention claim:  
That *Nature* is the glass reflecting God,  
As, by the *sea*, reflected is the *Sun*,  
Too glorious to be gaz'd on in his sphere:  
That *mind* immortal loves immortal aims:  
That boundless *mind* affects a boundless *space*:  
That vast surveys, and the sublime of things,  
The soul assimilate, and make her great:

That, therefore, Heaven her glories, as a fund  
Of inspiration, thus spreads out to man.  
*Such* are their doctrines; *such* the night inspir'd.

And what more true? What truth of greater  
weight?

The soul of man was made to walk the skies;  
Delightful outlet of her prison *here*!  
*There*, disencumber'd from her chains, the ties  
Of toys terrestrial, she can rove at large;  
*There*, freely can respire, dilate, extend,  
In full proportion let loose all her powers;  
And, *undeluded*, grasp at something great.  
Nor, as a stranger, does she wander there;  
But, wonderful herself, through wonder strays;  
Contemplating *their* grandeur, finds *her own*;  
Dives deep in their economy divine,  
Sits high in judgment on their various laws,  
And, like a master, judges not amiss.  
Hence greatly pleas'd, and justly proud, the soul  
Grows conscious of her birth celestial; breathes  
More life, more vigour, in her native air;  
And feels herself at *home* amongst the stars;  
And, feeling, emulates our country's praise.

What call we, then, the firmament, Lorenzo? —

As *earth* the body, since the *skies* sustain  
The soul with food, that gives immortal life,  
*Call it*, the noble pasture of the *mind*;  
Which there expatiates, strengthens, and exults,  
And riots through the luxuries of thought.  
*Call it*, the garden of the Deity,  
Blossom'd with stars, redundant in the growth  
Of fruit ambrosial; *moral* fruit to man.  
*Call it*, the breast-plate of the true High-Priest,  
Ardent with gems oracular, that give,  
In points of highest moment, right response;  
And ill neglected, if we prize our peace.

Thus have we found a *true* astrology;  
Thus have we found a new, and noble sense,  
In which *alone* stars govern human fates.  
O that the *stars* (as some have feign'd) let fall  
Bloodshed, and havock, on embattled realms,  
And rescued *monarchs* from so black a guilt!  
Bourbon! this wish how generous in a foe! [God,  
Wouldst thou be great, wouldst thou become a  
And stick thy deathless name among the stars,  
For mighty conquests on a needle's point?  
Instead of forging chains for *foreigners*,  
*Bastile* thy tutor: grandeur all thy aim?  
As yet thou know'st not what it is: how great,  
How glorious, *then*, appears the *mind* of man,  
When in it all the stars, and planets, roll!  
And what it *seems*, it is: *great* objects make  
*Great* minds, enlarging as their views enlarge;  
*Those* still more godlike, as *these* more divine.

And *more* divine than *these*, thou canst not see.  
Dazzled, o'er-power'd, with the delicious draught  
Of miscellaneous splendours, how I reel  
From thought to thought, inebriate, without end!  
An Eden, this! a Paradise *unlost*!  
I meet the Deity in every view,  
And tremble at my nakedness before him!  
O that I could but reach the *tree of life*!  
For *here* it grows, unguarded from our taste;  
No *flaming sword* denies our entrance *here*;  
Would man but gather, he might *live for ever*.

Lorenzo! much of *moral* hast thou seen.

Of curious arts art thou more fond? Then mark  
The *mathematic* glories of the skies,  
In number, weight, and measure, all ordain'd.  
Lorenzo's boasted builders, *chance*, and *fate*,

Are left to finish his *aërial* towers;  
*Wisdom* and *choice*, their well-known characters  
*Here* deep impress; and claim it for their own.  
Though splendid all, no splendour void of use;  
*Use* rivals *beauty*; *art* contends with *power*;  
No wanton waste, amid effuse expense;  
The great economist adjusting all  
To prudent pomp, magnificently wise.  
How rich the prospect! and for ever new!  
And *newest* to the man that views it *most*;  
For newer still in infinite succeeds.  
Then, these *aërial* racers, O how swift!  
How the shaft loiters from the strongest string!  
*Spirit* alone can distance the career.  
Orb above orb ascending without end!  
Circle in circle, without end, *enclos'd*!  
Wheel, within wheel; *Ezekiel*! like to thine!  
Like thine, it seems a vision or a dream;  
Though *seen*, we labour to believe it *true*!  
What involution! what extent! what swarms  
Of worlds, that laugh at *Earth*! immensely great!  
Immensely distant from each other's spheres!  
What, then, the wondrous *space* through which they  
roll?

At once it quite ingulfs all human thought;  
'T is comprehension's absolute defeat.

Nor think thou seest a wild disorder here;  
Through this illustrious chaos to the sight,  
Arrangement neat, and chastest order, reign.  
The path prescrib'd, inviolably kept,  
Upbraids the lawless sallies of mankind.  
Worlds, ever thwarting, never interfere;  
What knots are ty'd! How soon are they *dimov'd*!  
And set the seeming marry'd planets free!  
They rove for ever, without error rove;  
Confusion unconfus'd! nor less admire  
This tumult untumultuous; all on wing!  
In motion, all! yet what profound repose!  
What fervid action, yet no noise! as aw'd  
To silence by the presence of their Lord;  
Or hush'd by *his* command in love to man,  
And bid let fall soft beams on human rest,  
Restless themselves. On yon cerulean plain,  
In exultation to *their* God, and *thine*,  
They dance, they sing eternal jubilee,  
Eternal celebration of *his* praise.  
But, since their *song* arrives not at our ear,  
Their dance perplex'd exhibits to the sight  
Fair *hieroglyphic* of his peerless power.  
Mark, how the *labyrinthian* turns they take,  
The circles intricate, and mystic maze,  
Weave the grand cypher of *Omnipotence*;  
To *Gods*, how great! how legible to *man*!

Leaves so much wonder greater wonder still?  
Where are the pillars that support the skies?  
What more than *Atlantean* shoulder props  
Th' incumbent load? what magic, what strange art,  
In fluid air these ponderous orbs sustains?  
Who would not think them hung in golden chain?  
And so they are; in the high will of Heaven,  
Which fixes all; makes adamant of air,  
Or air of adamant; makes all of nought,  
Or nought of all; if *such* the dread decree.

Imagine from their deep foundations torn  
The most gigantic sons of Earth, the broad  
And towering Alps, all tost into the sea;  
And, light as down, or volatile as air,  
Their bulks enormous, dancing on the waves,  
In time, and measure, exquisite; while all  
The winds, in emulation of the spheres,

their sonorous instruments aloft ;  
 concert swell, and animate the ball.  
 ould this appear amazing ? What, then, worlds,  
 a far thinner element sustain'd,  
 d acting the same part, with greater skill,  
 re rapid movement, and for noblest ends ?  
 fore obvious ends to pass, are not these stars  
 e seats majestic, proud imperial thrones,  
 which angelic delegates of Heaven,  
 certain periods, as the Sovereign nods,  
 charge high trusts of vengeance, or of love ;  
 clothe, in outward grandeur, grand design,  
 d acts most solemn still more solemnize ?  
 citizens of air ! what ardent thanks,  
 at full effusion of the grateful heart,  
 due from man indulg'd in such a sight !  
 sight so noble ! and a sight so kind !  
 drops new truths at every new survey !  
 els not Lorenzo something stir within,  
 at sweeps away all period ? As these spheres  
 assure duration, they no less inspire  
 e godlike hope of ages without end. [take  
 e boundless space, through which these rovers  
 air restless roam, suggests the sister-thought  
 boundless time. Thus, by kind Nature's skill,  
 man unlabour'd, that important guest,  
 rernity, finds entrance at the sight :  
 d an eternity, for man ordain'd,  
 these his destin'd midnight counsellors,  
 e stars, had never whisper'd it to man.  
 ture informs, but ne'er insults, her sons.  
 ould she then kindle the most ardent wish  
 disappoint it ?—That is blasphemy.  
 us, of thy creed a second article,  
 mentous, as the existence of a God,  
 found (as I conceive) where rarely sought :  
 id thou mayst read thy soul immortal, here.  
 Here, then, Lorenzo ! on these glories dwell ;  
 or want the guilt-illuminated roof,  
 at calls the wretched gay to dark delights.  
 semblies ?—This is one divinely bright ;  
 re, unendanger'd in health, wealth, or fame,  
 unge through the fairest, and the Sultan scorn.  
 s, wise as thou, no crescent holds so fair,  
 that, which on his turban awes a world ;  
 nd thinks the Moon is proud to copy him.  
 ok on her, and gain more than worlds can give,  
 mind superior to the charms of power.  
 ou muffled in delusions of this life !  
 in yonder Moon turn ocean in his bed,  
 om side to side, in constant ebb and flow,  
 nd purify from stench his watery realms ?  
 nd fails her moral influence ? wants she power  
 o turn Lorenzo's stubborn tide of thought  
 rom stagnating on Earth's infected shore,  
 nd purge from nuisance his corrupted heart ?  
 ills her attraction when it draws to Heaven ?  
 ay, and to what thou valuest more, Earth's joy ?  
 inds elevate, and panting for unseen,  
 nd defecate from sense, alone obtain  
 ull relish of existence un-deflower'd,  
 he life of life, the zest of worldly bliss :  
 ll else on Earth amounts—to what ? To this :  
 Bad to be suffer'd ; blessings to be left :"  
 arth's richest inventory boasts no more.  
 Of higher scenes be, then, the call obey'd.  
 ) let me gaze !—Of gazing there's no end.  
 ) let me think !—Thought too is wilder'd here ;  
 a mid-way flight imagination tires ;  
 't soon re-prunes her wing to soar anew,

Her point unable to forbear, or gain ;  
 So great the pleasure, so profound the plan !  
 A banquet, this, where men and angels meet,  
 Eat the same manna, mingle Earth and Heaven.  
 How distant some of the nocturnal suns !  
 So distant (says the sage), 't were not absurd  
 To doubt, if beams, set out at Nature's birth,  
 Are yet arriv'd at this so foreign world ;  
 Though nothing half so rapid as their flight.  
 An eye of awe and wonder let me roll,  
 And roll for ever : who can satiate sight  
 In such a scene ? in such an ocean wide  
 Of deep astonishment ? where depth, height, breadth,  
 Are lost in their extremes ; and where to count  
 The thick-sown glories in this field of fire,  
 Perhaps a *seraph's* computation fails.  
 Now, go, Ambition ! boast thy boundless might  
 In conquest o'er the tenth part of a grain.  
 And yet Lorenzo calls for miracles,  
 To give his tottering faith a solid base.  
 Why call for less than is already thine ?  
 Thou art no novice in theology ;  
 What is a miracle ?—'T is a reproach,  
 'T is an implicit satire, on mankind ;  
 And while it satisfies, it censures too.  
 To common sense, great Nature's course proclaims  
 A Deity : when mankind falls asleep,  
 A miracle is sent, as an alarm ;  
 To wake the world, and prove him o'er again,  
 By recent argument, but not more strong.  
 Say, which imports more plenitude of power,  
 Or Nature's laws to fix, or to repeal ?  
 To make a sun, or stop his mid career ?  
 To countermand his orders, and send back  
 The flaming courier to the freighted East,  
 Warm'd, and astonish'd, at his evening ray ;  
 Or bid the Moon, as with her journey tir'd,  
 In Ajalon's soft, flowery vale repose ?  
 Great things are these ; still greater, to create.  
 From Adam's bower look down through the whole  
 train  
 Of miracles ;—restless is their power ?  
 They do not, can not, more amaze the mind,  
 Than this, call'd un-miraculous survey,  
 If duly weigh'd, if rationally seen,  
 If seen with human eyes. The brute, indeed,  
 Sees nought but spangles here ; the fool, no more.  
 Say'st thou, " The course of Nature governs all ?"  
 The course of Nature is the art of God.  
 The miracles thou call'st for, this attests ;  
 For say, Could Nature Nature's course control ?  
 But miracles apart, who sees him not,  
 Nature's Controller, Author, Guide, and End !  
 Who turns his eye on Nature's midnight face,  
 But must inquire—" What hand behind the scene,  
 What arm Almighty, put these wheeling globes  
 In motion, and wound up the vast machine ?  
 Who rounded in his palm these spacious orbs ?  
 Who bow'd them flaming through the dark profound,  
 Numerous as glittering gems of morning-dew,  
 Or sparks from populous cities in a blaze,  
 And set the bosom of old night on fire ?  
 Peopled her desert, and made horror smile ?"  
 Or, if the military style delights thee, [man,)  
 (For stars have fought their battles, leagu'd with  
 " Who marshals this bright host ? enrolls their  
 names ?  
 Appoints their post, their marches, and returns  
 Punctual at stated periods ? Who disbands  
 These veteran troops, their final duty done,

If e'er disbanded?" — He, whose potent word,  
Like the loud trumpet, levy'd first their powers  
In *night's* inglorious empire, where they slept  
In beds of darkness : arm'd them with fierce flames,  
Arrang'd, and disciplin'd, and cloth'd in gold ;  
And call'd them out of *chaos* to the field,  
Where now they war with *vice* and *unbelief*.  
O let us join this army ! joining these,  
Will give us hearts intrepid, at that hour,  
When *brighter* flames shall cut a *darker* night ;  
When these strong demonstrations of a God  
Shall hide their heads, or tumble from their spheres,  
And one *eternal* curtain cover all !

Struck at that thought, as new awak'd, I lift  
A more enlighten'd eye, and read the stars  
To man still more propitious ; and their aid  
(Though guiltless of idolatry) implore ;  
Nor longer rob them of their noblest name.  
O ye *dividers* of my time ! Ye bright  
Accountants of my days, and months, and years,  
In your fair calendar distinctly marked !  
Since that authentic, radiant register,  
Though man inspects it not, stands good against him ;  
Since you and years roll on, though man stands  
still ;

Teach me my days to number, and apply  
My trembling heart to *wisdom* ; now beyond  
All shadow of excuse for fooling on.  
*Age* smooths our path to prudence ! sweeps aside  
The snares keen *appetite* and passion spread  
To catch stray souls ; and woe to that gray head,  
Whose *jolly* would undo what *age* has done !  
Aid then, aid, all ye stars ! — Much rather, thou,  
Great Artist ! thou, whose finger set aright  
This exquisite *machine*, with all its *wheels*,  
Though intervolv'd, exact ; and pointing out  
Life's rapid and irrevocable flight,  
With such an *index* fair as none can miss,  
Who lifts an eye, nor sleeps till it is clos'd ;  
Open *mine* eye, dread Deity ! to read  
The tacit doctrine of thy works ; to see  
Things as they *are*, un-alter'd through the glass  
Of worldly wishes. *Time, eternity* !  
( 'T is these, mis-measured, ruin all mankind )  
Set them before me ; let me lay them both  
In equal scale, and learn their various weight.  
Let time appear a *moment*, as it is ;  
And let *eternity's* full orb, at once,  
Turn on my soul, and strike it into Heaven.  
When shall I see far more than charms me now ?  
Gaze on creation's model in thy breast  
Unveil'd, nor wonder at the transcript spread ?  
When this vile, foreign dust, which smothers all  
That travel *Earth's* deep vale, shall I shake off ?  
When shall my soul her incarnation quit,  
And, re-adopted to thy blest embrace,  
Obtain her *apotheosis* in thee ?

Dost think, Lorenzo, this is wandering wide ?  
No, 't is directly striking at the mark ;  
To wake thy *dead devotion* \* was my point ;  
And how I bless *night's* consecrating shades,  
Which to a *temple* turn an *universe* ;  
Fill us with great ideas, full of Heaven,  
And antidote the pestilential Earth !  
In every storm, that either frowns, or falls,  
What an asylum has the soul in prayer !  
And what a fane is *this*, in which to pray !  
And what a God must dwell in such a fane !

O what a genius must inform the skies !  
And is Lorenzo's salamander heart  
Cold, and untouch'd, amid the sacred fires ?  
O ye nocturnal sparks ! ye glowing embers,  
On Heaven's broad hearth ! who burn, or burn  
more,

Who blaze, or die, as great Jehovah's breath  
Or blows you, or forbears : assist my song ;  
Pour your whole influence ; exorcise his heart,  
So long possess ; and bring him back to me.

And is Lorenzo a demurrer still ?  
*Pride* in thy parts provokes thee to contest  
*Truths*, which, contested, put thy *parts* to shame.  
Nor shame they more Lorenzo's head than heart,  
A *faithless* heart, how despicably small !  
Too strait aught great, or generous, to receive !  
Fill'd with an atom ! fill'd, and foul'd, with *self* !  
And self-mistaken ! self, that lasts an hour !  
*Instincts* and *passions*, of the nobler kind,  
Lie suffocated there ; or *they* alone,  
*Reason* apart, would wake high hope ; and open  
To ravish'd thought, that *intellectual* sphere,  
Where *order, wisdom, goodness, providence*,  
Their endless miracles of love display,  
And promise all the truly-great desire.  
The mind that would be *happy*, must be *great* ;  
Great, in its *wishes* ; great, in its *surveys* ;  
Extended views a narrow mind extend ;  
Push out its corrugate, expansive make,  
Which, ere long, *more* than planets shall embrace  
A man of *compass* makes a man of *worth* ;  
*Divine* contemplate, and become *divine*.

As man was made for glory, and for bliss,  
All littleness is in approach to woe ;  
Open thy bosom, set thy wishes wide,  
And let in *manhood* ; let in *happiness* ;  
Admit the boundless theatre of thought  
From nothing, up to God ; which makes a *man*.  
Take God from *Nature*, nothing great is left !  
Man's mind is in a pit, and nothing sees ;  
Man's heart is in a jakes, and loves the mire.  
Emerge from thy profound ; erect thine eye ;  
See thy distress ! how close art thou besieg'd !  
Besieg'd by *Nature*, the proud sceptic's foe !  
Enclos'd by these innumerable worlds,  
Sparkling conviction on the darkest mind,  
As in a golden net of Providence.  
How art thou caught, sure captive of belief !  
From this thy blest captivity, what art,  
What blasphemy to reason, sets thee free !  
This scene is Heaven's indulgent violence :  
Canst thou bear up against this tide of glory ?  
What is earth bosom'd in these ambient orbs,  
But, faith in God impos'd, and press'd on man ?  
Dar'st thou still litigate thy desperate cause,  
Spite of these numerous, awful *witnesses*,  
And doubt the *deposition* of the skies ?  
O how laborious is thy way to ruin !

Laborious ! 't is *impracticable* quite ;  
To sink beyond a *doubt*, in this debate,  
With all his weight of wisdom and of will,  
And crime flagitious, I defy a fool.  
Some wish they *did* ; but no man *disbelieves*.  
God is a *spirit* ; *spirit* cannot strike  
These gross, material organs ; God by man  
As much is seen, as *man* a God can see,  
In these astonishing exploits of power.  
What order, beauty, motion, distance, size !  
Conception of design, how exquisite !  
How complicate, in their divine police !

Apt means! great ends! consent to general good!  
 Each attribute of these *material* gods,  
 So long (and that with specious pleas) ador'd,  
 A separate conquest gains o'er rebel thought;  
 And leads in triumph the whole mind of man.

Lorenzo! this may seem *harangue* to thee;  
 Such all is apt to seem, that thwarts our will.  
 And dost thou, then, demand a *simple* proof  
 Of this great master-moral of the skies,  
 Unskill'd, or dis-inclin'd, to read it *there*?  
 Since 't is the basis, and all drops without it,  
 Take it, in one compact, unbroken chain.  
 Each proof insists on an attentive ear;  
 I will not make one amid a mob of thoughts,  
 And, for thy notice, struggle with the world.  
 Retire; — the world shut out; — thy thoughts call  
 home; —

*Imagination's* airy wing repress; —  
 Lock up thy senses; — let no *passion* stir; —  
 Wake all to reason; — let *her* reign alone;  
 Then, in thy *soul's* deep silence, and the depth  
 Of *Nature's* silence, midnight, thus inquire,  
 As *I* have done; and shall inquire no more.  
 In *Nature's* channel, thus the questions run: —

“What am I? and from *whence*? — I nothing  
 know

But that *I am*; and, since *I am*, conclude  
 Something *eternal*: had there e'er been *nought*,  
 Nought still had been; *eternal* there must be. —  
 But *what eternal*? — Why not *human* race?

And Adam's ancestors without an end? —  
 That 's hard to be conceiv'd, since every link  
 Of that long-chain'd succession is so frail.  
 Can every part depend, and not the whole?

Let grant it true; *new* difficulties rise;  
 'm still quite out at sea; nor see the shore. [too?  
 Whence *Earth*, and these bright *orbs*? — *Eternal*  
 Grant *matter* was eternal; still these *orbs*  
 Would want some other father; — much design  
 Is seen in all their motions, all their *makes*;

*Design* implies *intelligence*, and art;  
 That can't be from *themselves* — or *man*: that art  
 Man scarce can comprehend, could man bestow?

And nothing greater yet allow'd than *man*. —  
 Who, *motion*, foreign to the smallest grain,  
 Shot through vast masses of enormous weight?  
 Who bid brute *matter's* restive lump assume  
 Such various forms, and gave it wings to fly?

Has *matter* innate motion? then each atom,  
 Asserting its indisputable right  
 To dance, would form an universe of dust:

Has *matter* none? Then whence these glorious forms  
 And boundless flights, from *shapeless*, and *repos'd*?  
 Has *matter* more than motion? has it thought,  
 Judgment, and genius? is it deeply learn'd  
 In *mathematics*? Has it fram'd *such* laws,

Which but to guess, a Newton made immortal? —  
 If so, how each *age* atom laughs at me,  
 Who think a *clod* inferior to a *man*!

If art, to form; and counsel, to conduct;  
 And that with greater far than human skill,  
 Besides not in each block; — a Godhead reigns.  
 Grant, then, invisible, eternal, Mind;

That granted, all is solv'd — But, granting that,  
 How I not o'er me a still darker cloud?

Grant I not that which I can ne'er conceive?  
 Being without origin, or end! —

Fail, human liberty! There is no God —  
 Yet, why? On either scheme that knot subsists;  
 Subsist it must, in God, or *human* race:

If in the last, how many knots beside,  
 Indissoluble all? — Why choose it *there*,  
 Where, chosen, still subsist ten thousand more?  
 Reject it, where, that chosen, all the rest  
 Dispers'd, leave *reason's* whole horizon clear;  
 This is not reason's dictate; *reason* says, [scale;  
 'Close with the side where one grain turns the  
 What vast preponderance is here! can reason  
 With louder voice exclaim — 'Believe a God?'  
 And *reason* heard, is the sole mark of man.  
 What things impossible must man think true,  
 On any other system! and how strange  
 To *disbelieve*, through mere credulity!"  
 If, in this chain, Lorenzo finds no flaw,  
 Let it for ever bind him to *belief*.

And where the link, in which a flaw he finds?  
 And, if a God there is, that God how great!  
 How great that power, whose providential care  
 Through these bright orbs' dark centres darts a ray!  
 Of *Nature* universal threads the whole!  
 And hangs *creation*, like a precious gem,  
 Though little, on the footstool of his throne!

That little gem, how large! a weight let fall  
 From a fix'd star, in ages can it reach  
 This distant *Earth*? Say, then, Lorenzo! where,  
 Where ends this mighty building? Where, begin  
 The suburbs of Creation? Where, the wall

Whose battlements look o'er into the vale  
 Of non-existence? Nothing's strange abroad!  
 Say, at what point of space Jehovah dropp'd  
 His slacken'd line, and laid his *balance* by;

Weigh'd *worlds*, and measur'd *infinite*, no more?  
 Where, rears his *terminating pillar* high  
 Its extra-mundane head? and says, to gods,  
 In characters illustrious as the Sun,

“I stand, the plan's proud period; I pronounce  
 The work accomplish'd; the creation clos'd:  
 Shout, all ye gods! nor about, ye gods alone;  
 Of all that lives, or, if devoid of life,  
 That rests, or rolls, ye heights, and depths, resound!  
 Resound! resound! ye depths, and heights, re-  
 sound!"

Hard are those questions; — answer harder still.  
 Is *this* the sole exploit, the single birth,  
 The solitary son of *power divine*?

Or has th' Almighty Father, with a breath,  
 Impregnated the womb of distant *space*?  
 Has he not bid, in various provinces,  
 Brother-creations the dark bowels burst

Of *night* primeval; barren, now, no more?  
 And he the central sun, transpiring all  
 Those giant-generations, which disport,  
 And dance, as *motes*, in his meridian ray;

That ray withdrawn, benighted, or absorb'd,  
 In that *abyss* of horror, whence they sprung;  
 While *Chaos* triumphs, repossess of all  
 Rival *creation* ravish'd from his throne?

Chaos! of *Nature* both the womb, and grave!

Think'st thou my scheme, Lorenzo, spreads too  
 wide?

Is this *extravagant*? — No; this is *just*;  
 Just in *conjecture*, though 't were false in *fact*.  
 If 't is an error, 't is an error sprung  
 From noble root, high thought of the Most-High.

But wherefore error? who can prove it such? —  
 He that can set Omnipotence a bound.  
 Can man conceive beyond what God can do?

Nothing but *quite impossible* is hard.  
 He summons into being, with like ease,  
 A whole *creation*, and a single grain.



Speaks he the word? a thousand worlds are born!  
 A thousand worlds! there's space for millions more;  
 And in what space can his great *fat* fail?  
 Condemn me not, cold critic! but indulge  
 The warm *imagination*: why condemn?  
 Why not indulge such thoughts, as swell our hearts  
 With fuller admiration of *that power*, [swell?  
 Who gives our hearts with such high thoughts to  
 Why not indulge in *his* augmented praise?  
 Darts not *his* glory a still brighter ray,  
 The less is left to *chaos*, and the realms  
 Of hideous *night*, where *fancy* strays aghast;  
 And, though most *talkative*, makes no report?

Still seems my thought enormous? Think again;  
*Experience* 'self shall aid thy lame belief.  
*Glasses* (that revelation to the sight!)  
 Have they not led us in the deep disclose  
 Of fine-spun *Nature*, exquisitely small,  
 And, though *demonstrated*, still *ill-conceiv'd*?  
 If then, on the reverse, the mind would mount  
 In *magnitude*, what mind can mount too far,  
 To keep the balance, and creation *poise*?  
*Defect* alone can err on such a theme;  
 What is too great, if we the *cause survey*?  
 Stupendous Architect! thou, thou art all!  
 My soul flies up and down in thoughts of thee,  
 And finds herself but at the centre still!  
 I Am, thy name! *existence* all *thine own*!  
*Creation* 's nothing; flatter'd much if styl'd  
 "The thin, the *fleeting atmosphere of God*." [voice

O for the voice — of what? of whom? — What  
 Can answer to my wants, in *such* ascent,  
 As dares to deem one universe too small?  
 Tell me, Lorenzo! (for now *fancy* glows,  
 Fir'd in the vortex of Almighty power)  
 Is not this home-creation, in the map  
 Of universal *Nature*, as a speck,  
 Like fair Britannia in our little ball:  
 Exceeding fair, and glorious, for its size,  
 But, elsewhere, far out-measur'd, far outshone?  
 In *fancy* (for the *fact* beyond us lies)  
 Canst thou not figure it, an *isle*, almost  
 Too small for notice, in the vast of being;  
 Sever'd by mighty seas of *unbuilt* space  
 From other *realms*; from ample *continents*  
 Of higher life, where nobler natives dwell;  
 Less *northern*, less remote from Deity,  
 Glowing beneath the *line* of the Supreme;  
 Where souls in excellence make haste, put forth  
 Luxuriant growths; nor the late autumn wait  
 Of *human* worth, but ripen soon to gods?

Yet why drown *fancy* in such depths as these?  
 Return, presumptuous rover, and confess  
 The bounds of man; nor blame them, as too small.  
 Enjoy we not full scope in what is *seen*?  
 Full ample the dominions of the Sun!  
 Full glorious to behold, how far, how wide  
 The matchless monarch, from his flaming throne,  
 Lavish of lustre, throws his beams about him,  
 Further, and faster, than a thought can fly,  
 And feeds his planets with eternal fires!  
 This Heliopolis, by greater far  
 Than the proud tyrant of the Nile, was built;  
 And *he* alone, who built it, can destroy.  
 Beyond this *city*, why strays human thought?  
 One wonderful! enough for man to know!  
 One infinite! enough for man to range!  
 One firmament! enough for man to read!  
 O what voluminous instruction here!  
 What page of wisdom is denied him? None;

If learning his chief lesson makes him wise.  
 Nor is *instruction*, here, our only gain;  
 There dwells a noble *pathos* in the skies,  
 Which warms our passions, proselytes our hearts.  
 How eloquently shines the glowing Pole!  
 With what authority it gives its charge,  
 Remonstrating great truths in style sublime,  
 Though silent, loud! heard Earth around; above  
 The planets heard; and not unheard in Hell;  
 Hell has her wonder, though too proud to praise.  
 Is *Earth*, then, more infernal? has she those,  
 Who neither *praise* (Lorenzo!) nor *admire*?

Lorenzo's admiration, pre-engag'd,  
 Ne'er ask'd the *Moon* one question; never held  
 Least correspondence with a single star;  
 Ne'er rear'd an altar to the *queen of Heaven*  
 Walking in brightness; or her train ador'd.  
 Their *sublunary* rivals have long since  
 Engross'd his whole devotion; *stars* malign,  
 Which made the fond *astronomer* run mad,  
 Darken his *intellect*, corrupt his *heart*;  
 Cause him to sacrifice his fame and peace  
 To momentary madness, call'd delight.  
 Idolater, more gross than ever kiss'd  
 The lifted hand to *Luna*, or pour'd out  
 The blood to *Jove*! — O thou, to whom belongs  
 All sacrifice! O thou Great *Jove* unfeign'd;  
 Divine Instructor! Thy first volume, *this*,  
 For *man's* perusal; all in capitals!  
 In *Moon*, and *stars* (Heaven's golden alphabet!)  
 Emblak'd to seize the sight; who *runs*, may *read*;  
 Who *reads*, can *understand*. 'T is unconfin'd  
 To *Christian* land, or *Jewry*; fairly writ  
 In language universal, to mankind:  
 A language, lofty to the learn'd; yet plain  
 To those that feed the flock, or guide the plough,  
 Or, from his husk, strike out the bounding grain.  
 A language, worthy the Great Mind, that speaks!  
*Preface*, and *comment*, to the *sacred page*!  
 Which oft refers its reader to the skies,  
 As pre-supposing his first lesson *there*,  
 And scripture 'self a *fragment*, that unread.  
 Stupendous book of wisdom, to the wise;  
 Stupendous book! and open'd, Night! by thee.  
 By thee much open'd, I confess, O *Night*!  
 Yet more I wish; but how shall I prevail?  
 Say, gentle *Night*! whose modest, maiden beams  
 Give us a new creation, and present  
 The world's great picture soften'd to the sight;  
 Nay, kinder far, far more indulgent still,  
 Say, thou, whose mild dominion's silver key  
 Unlocks our hemisphere, and sets to view  
 Worlds beyond number; worlds conceal'd by day  
 Behind the proud, and envious star of noon!  
 Canst thou not draw a deeper scene? — And show  
 The mighty potentate, to whom belong  
 These rich *regalia* pompously display'd  
 To kindle that high hope? Like him of *Uz*,  
 I gaze around; I search on every side —  
 O for a glimpse of him my soul adores!  
 As the chas'd hart, amid the desert waste,  
 Pants for the living stream; for him who made her,  
 So pants the thirsty soul, amid the blank  
 Of sublunary joys. Say, goddess! where?  
 Where blazes his bright court? Where burns his  
 throne? [round  
 Thou know'st; for thou art near him; by thee,  
 His grand pavilion, sacred fame reports  
 The sable curtain drawn. If not, can none  
 Of thy fair daughter-train, so swift of wing,

Who travel far, discover where he dwells?  
 A star his guidance pointed out below.  
 O Pleiades! Arcturus! Mazaroth!  
 And thou, Orion! of still keener eye!  
 Say ye, who guide the wilder'd in the waves,  
 And bring them out of tempest into port!  
 On which hand must I bend my course to find him?  
 These courtiers keep the secret of their King;  
 I wake whole nights, in vain, to steal it from them.

I wake; and, waking, climb night's radiant  
 scale,

From sphere to sphere; the steps by Nature set  
 For man's ascent; at once to tempt and aid;  
 To tempt his eye, and aid his towering thought;  
 Till it arrives at the great God of all.

In ardent contemplation's rapid car,  
 From Earth, as from my barrier, I set out.  
 How swift I mount! diminish'd Earth recedes;  
 I pass the Moon; and, from her farther side,  
 Pierce Heaven's blue curtain; strike into remote;  
 Where, with his lifted tube, the subtle sage  
 His artificial, airy journey takes,  
 And to celestial lengthens human sight.

I pause at every planet on my road,  
 And ask for him who gives their orbs to roll,  
 Their foreheads fair to shine. From Saturn's ring,  
 In which, of Earth's an army might be lost,  
 With the bold comet take my bolder flight,  
 Amid those sovereign glories of the skies,  
 Of independent, native lustre, proud;  
 The souls of systems! and the lords of life,  
 Through their wide empires! — What behold I now?  
 A wilderness of wonder burning round;

Where larger suns inhabit higher spheres;  
 Perhaps the villas of descending gods;  
 Nor halt I here; my toil is but begun;  
 'T is but the threshold of the Deity;  
 Or, far beneath it, I am grovelling still.  
 Nor is it strange; I built on a mistake;  
 The grandeur of his works, whence folly sought  
 For aid, to reason sets his glory higher;  
 Who built thus high for worms (mere worms to him)  
 O where, Lorenzo! must the Builder dwell?

I pause, then, and, for a moment, here respire —  
 If human thought can keep its station here.  
 Where am I? — Where is Earth? — Nay, where  
 art thou,

O Sun! — Is the Sun turn'd recluse? — And are  
 His boasted expeditions short to mine? —  
 O mine, how short! On Nature's alps I stand,  
 And see a thousand firmaments beneath!  
 A thousand systems! as a thousand grains!  
 So much a stranger, and so late arriv'd,  
 How can man's curious spirit not inquire,  
 What are the natives of this world sublime,  
 Of this so foreign, un-terrestrial sphere,  
 Where mortal, untranslating, never stray'd?

"O ye, as distant from my little home,  
 As swiftest sun-beams in an age can fly!  
 Far from my native element I roam,  
 In quest of new, and wonderful, to man.  
 What province this, of his immense domain,  
 Whom all obeys? or mortals here, or gods?  
 O borderers on the coasts of bliss! what are you?  
 A colony from Heaven? Or, only rais'd, [realms,  
 By frequent visit from Heaven's neighbouring  
 O secondary gods, and half-divine? —  
 Whate'er your nature, this is past dispute,  
 Far other life you live, far other tongue  
 You talk, far other thought, perhaps, you think,

Than man. How various are the works of God!  
 But say, what thought? is reason here enthron'd,  
 And absolute? or sense in arms against her?  
 Have you two lights? or need you no reveal'd?  
 Enjoy your happy realms their golden age?  
 And had your Eden an abstemious Eve?  
 Our Eve's fair daughters prove their pedigree,  
 And ask their Adams — 'Who would not be wise?'  
 Or, if your mother fell, are you redeem'd?  
 And if redeem'd — is your Redeemer scorn'd?  
 Is this your final residence? if not,  
 Change you your scene, translated? or by death?  
 And if by death, what death? — Know you disease?  
 Or horrid war? — With war, this fatal hour,  
 Europa groans (so call we a small field, [putes  
 Where kings run mad). In our world, Death de-  
 Intemperance to do the work of age!  
 And hanging up the quiver Nature gave him,  
 As slow of execution, for dispatch  
 Sends forth imperial butchers; bids them slay  
 Their sheep (the silly sheep they fleec'd before)  
 And toss him twice ten thousand at a meal.  
 Sit all your executioners on thrones?  
 With you, can rage for plunder make a god?  
 And bloodshed wash out every other stain? —  
 But you, perhaps, can't bleed: from matter gross  
 Your spirits clean, are delicately clad  
 In fine-spun ether, privileg'd to soar,  
 Unloaded, uninfected; how unlike  
 The lot of man! How few of human race  
 By their own mud unmurder'd! How we wage  
 Self-war eternal! Is your painful day  
 Of hardy conflict o'er? Or, are you still  
 Raw candidates at school? And have you those  
 Who disaffect reversions, as with us?  
 But what are we? You never heard of man;  
 Or Earth, the bedlam of the universe!  
 Where reason (undisae'd with you) runs mad,  
 And nurses folly's children as her own;  
 Fond of the foulest. In the sacred mount  
 Of holiness, where reason is pronounc'd  
 Infallible; and thunders, like a god;  
 E'en there, by saints, the demons are outdone;  
 What these think wrong, our saints refine to right;  
 And kindly teach dull Hell her own black arts;  
 Satan, instructed, o'er their morals smiles. —  
 But this, how strange to you, who know not man!  
 Has the least rumour of our race arriv'd?  
 Call'd here Elijah in his flaming car?  
 Pass'd by you the good Enoch, on his road  
 To those fair fields, whence Lucifer was hurl'd;  
 Who brush'd, perhaps, your sphere in his descent,  
 Stain'd your pure crystal ether, or let fall  
 A short eclipse from his portentous shade?  
 O! that the fiend had lodg'd on some broad orb  
 Athwart his way; nor reach'd his present home,  
 Then blacken'd Earth with footsteps foul'd in Hell,  
 Nor wash'd in ocean, as from Rome he pass'd  
 To Britain's isle; too, too, conspicuous there!"

But this is all digression: where is he,  
 That o'er Heaven's battlements the felon hurl'd  
 To groans, and chains, and darkness? Where is he,  
 Who sees creation's summit in a vale?  
 He, whom, while man is man, he can't but seek;  
 And if he finds, commences more than man?  
 O for a telescope his throne to reach!  
 Tell me, ye learn'd on Earth! or blest above!  
 Ye searching, ye Newtonian angels! tell, [where?  
 Where, your great Master's orb? His planets  
 Those conscious satellites, those morning-stars,

First-born of Deity! from central love,  
By veneration most profound, thrown off;  
By sweet attraction, no less strongly drawn;  
*Av'd*, and yet *raptur'd*; *raptur'd*, yet *serene*;  
Past thought illustrious, but with borrow'd beams;  
In still approaching circles, still *remote*,  
Revolving round the Sun's eternal Sire?  
Or sent, in lines direct, on embassies  
To nations — in what latitude? — Beyond  
Terrestrial thought's horizon! — And on what  
High errands sent? — Here *human* effort ends;  
And leaves me still a stranger to *his* throne.

Full well it might! I quite mistook my road;  
Born in an age more curious than devout;  
More fond to fix the place of Heaven, or Hell,  
Than studious ~~this~~ to shun, or that secure.  
"T is not the *curious*, but the *pious* path,  
That leads me to my point: Lorenzo! know,  
Without or *star*, or *angel*, for their guide,  
Who worship God, shall find him. Humble love,  
And not proud reason, keeps the door of Heaven;  
*Love* finds admission, where proud *science* fails.  
Man's science is the culture of his heart;  
And not to lose his plummet in the depths  
Of *Nature*, or the more profound of God.  
Either to know, is an attempt that sets  
The wisest on a level with the fool.  
To fathom *Nature* (ill-attempted here!)  
Past doubt is deep philosophy above;  
Higher degrees in bliss archangels take,  
As deeper learn'd; the deepest, learning still.  
For, what a *thunder* of Omnipotence  
(So might I dare to speak) is seen in all!  
In *man*! in *Earth*! in more amazing *skies*!  
Teaching this lesson, *pride* is loth to learn —  
"Not deeply to discern, not much to know,  
Mankind was born to wonder, and adore."

And is there cause for higher wonder still,  
Than that which struck us from our past surveys?  
Yes; and for deeper *adoration* too.  
From my late airy travel unconfin'd,  
Have I learn'd nothing? — Yes, Lorenzo! this;  
Each of these stars is a religious house;  
I saw their altars smoke, their incense rise;  
And heard *hosannas* ring through every sphere,  
A seminary fraught with future gods.  
*Nature* all o'er is *consecrated* ground,  
Teeming with growths immortal and divine.  
The great proprietor's all-bounteous hand  
Leaves nothing waste; but sows these fiery fields  
With seeds of *reason*, which to *virtues* rise  
Beneath *his* genial ray: and, if escap'd  
The pestilential blasts of stubborn *will*,  
When grown mature, are gather'd for the skies.  
And is *devotion* thought too much on *Earth*,  
When beings, so superior, homage *boast*,  
And *triumph* in prostration to the throne?  
But wherefore more of planets, or of stars?  
Ethereal journeys, and, discover'd there,  
Ten thousand worlds, ten thousand ways devout,  
All *Nature* sending incense to the throne,  
Except the bold Lorenzos of our sphere?  
Opening the solemn sources of my soul,  
Since I have pour'd, like feign'd Eridanus,  
My flowing numbers o'er the flaming skies,  
Nor see, of *fancy*, or of *fact*, what more  
Invites the Muse — Here turn we, and review  
Our past nocturnal landscape wide: — Then say,  
Say, then, Lorenzo! with what burst of heart,  
The whole, at once, revolving in his thought,

Must man exclaim, adoring, and agast?  
"O what a root! O what a branch, is here!  
O what a Father! What a family!  
Worlds! systems! and creations! — And creations,  
In one agglomerated cluster, hung,  
Great Vine! \* on thee; on thee the cluster hangs;  
The filial cluster! infinitely spread  
In glowing globes, with various being fraught;  
And drinks (nectareous draught!) immortal life.  
Or, shall I say (for who can say enough?)  
A constellation of ten thousand gems,  
(And, O! of what dimension! of what weight!)  
Set in one *signet*, flames on the right hand  
Of Majesty Divine! The *blazing seal*,  
That deeply stamps, on all created *mind*,  
Indelible, *his* sovereign attributes,  
Omnipotence, and love! *That*, passing bound;  
And *this*, surpassing that. Nor stop we here,  
For want of power in God, but *thought* in man.  
E'en this acknowledg'd, leaves us still in debt:  
If *greater* aught, that greater all is thine,  
Dread Sire! — Accept this *miniature* of thee;  
And pardon an attempt from mortal thought,  
In which archangels might have fail'd, unblam'd."

How such ideas of th' Almighty's power,  
And such ideas of th' Almighty's plan,  
(Ideas not absurd,) distend the thought  
Of feeble mortals! Nor of them alone!  
The fulness of the Deity breaks forth  
In *inconceivables* to men, and gods.  
Think, then, O think, nor ever drop the thought.  
How low must *man* descend, when *gods* adore!  
Have I not, then, accomplish'd my proud boast?  
Did I not tell thee, "We would mount, Lorenzo!  
And kindle our devotion at the stars?"

And have I fail'd? And did I flatter thee?  
And art all adamant? And dost confute  
All urg'd, with one irrefragable *smile*?  
Lorenzo! *mirth* how miserable here!  
Swear by the stars, by him who made them, swear,  
Thy heart, henceforth, shall be as pure as *they*:  
Then *thou*, like *them*, shalt shine; like *them*, shalt

rise  
From low to lofty; from obscure to bright;  
By due gradation, *Nature's* sacred law.  
The stars, from whence? — Ask *Chaos* — he can tell  
These bright temptations to idolatry,  
From *darkness* and *confusion*, took their birth;  
Sons of *deformity*! from fluid dregs  
Tartarean, first they rose to masses rude;  
And then, to spheres opaque; then dimly shone;  
Then brighten'd; then blaz'd out in *perfect day*.  
*Nature* delights in progress; in advance  
From worse to better; but, when *minds* ascend,  
Progress, in part, depends upon *themselves*.  
Heaven aids exertion; greater makes the great;  
The *voluntary* little lessens more.

O be a *man*! and thou shalt be a *God*!  
And *half self-made*! — Ambition how divine!

O thou, ambitious of disgrace alone!  
Still undevout? Unkindled? — Though high-taught,  
School'd by the skies, and pupil of the stars;  
Rank coward to the fashionable world!  
Art thou *asham'd* to bend thy knee to Heaven?  
Curs'd fume of pride, exhal'd from deepest Hell!  
Pride in *religion* is man's highest praise.  
Bent on destruction! and in love with death!  
Not all these luminaries, quench'd at once,

re half so sad; as one benighted mind,  
 ich gropes for happiness, and meets *despair*.  
 w, like a widow in her weeds, the *night*,  
 id her glimmering tapers, silent sits!  
 w sorrowful, how desolate, she weeps  
 petual dews, and saddens Nature's scene!  
 scene more sad *sin* makes the darken'd soul,  
 comfort kills, nor leaves one spark alive.  
 Though blind of heart, still open is thine eye:  
 y such magnificence in all thou seest?  
 matter's grandeur, know, one end is this.  
 tell the *rational*, who gazes on it —  
 Though that immensely great, still greater *he*,  
 ose breast, capacious, can embrace, and lodge,  
 burthen'd, Nature's universal scheme;  
 i grasp creation with a *single* thought;  
 ation grasp; and not exclude its *Sire*." —  
 tell him farther — "It beoves him much  
 guard th' important, yet depending, fate  
 being, brighter than a thousand suns:  
 e single ray of *thought* outshines them all." —  
 d if man hears obedient, soon he'll soar  
 erior heights, and on his purple wing,  
 i purple wing bedropt with eyes of gold,  
 ing, where *thought* is now denied to rise,  
 ok down triumphant on these dazzling spheres.  
 Why then persist? — No mortal ever liv'd,  
 t, *dying*, he pronounc'd (when words are true)  
 ie whole that charms thee, absolutely vain;  
 in, and far worse! — Think thou, with dying men;  
 ondescend to think as angels think!  
 tolerate a chance for happiness!  
 r nature such, ill choice ensures ill fate;  
 d Hell had been, though there had been no God.  
 st thou not know, my new astronomer!  
 rth, turning from the *Sun*, brings night to man?  
 n, turning from his *God*, brings *culless* night;  
 ere thou canst read no *morals*, find no *friend*,  
 end no *manners*, and expect no *peace*.  
 w deep the darkness! and the groan, *how loud*!  
 d far, how far, from *lambent* are the flames! —  
 h is Lorenzo's purchase! such his praise!  
 e proud, the politic, Lorenzo's praise!  
 ough in his ear, and levell'd at his heart,  
 e half read o'er the volume of the skies.  
 For think not thou hast heard all this from *me*;  
 song but echoes what great *Nature* speaks.  
 at has she spoken? Thus the goddess spoke,  
 u speaks for ever: — "Place, at Nature's head,  
 ivercign, which o'er all things rolls his eye,  
 tends his wing, promulgates his commands,  
 t, above all, diffuses endless good:  
 whom, for sure redress, the wrong'd may fly;  
 e vile, for mercy; and the pain'd, for peace;  
 whom, the various tenants of these spheres,  
 versified in fortunes, place, and powers,  
 is'd in enjoyment, as in worth they rise,  
 rive at length (if worthy such approach)  
 that blest fountain-head, from which they  
 stream;  
 ere conflict past redoubles present joy;  
 d present joy looks forward on increase;  
 d that, on more; no period! every step  
 double-boon! a *promise*, and a *bliss*."  
 w easy sits *this* scheme on human hearts!  
 suits their make; it soothes their vast desires;  
 sion is pleas'd; and *reason* asks no more;  
 is rational! 't is great! — But what is *thine*?  
 darkens! shocks! excruciates! and confounds!  
 ves us quite naked, both of help, and hope,

Sinking from bad to worse; few years, the sport  
 Of *fortune*; then the morsel of *despair*.

Say, then, Lorenzo! (for thou knows't it well)  
 What's *vice*? — Mere want of compass in our  
 thought.

*Religion*, what? — The proof of *common-sense*.  
 How art thou hooted, where the *least* prevails!  
 Is it *my* fault, if *these* truths call thee *fool*?  
 And thou shalt never be *miscall'd* by me.  
 Can neither *shame*, nor *terror*, stand thy friend?  
 And art thou *still* an insect in the mire?  
 How, like thy guardian angel, have I flown;  
 Snatch'd thee from Earth; escorted thee through all  
 Th' ethereal armies; walk'd thee, like a god,  
 Through splendours of first magnitude, arrang'd  
 On either hand; clouds thrown beneath thy feet;  
 Close-cruis'd on the bright Paradise of God;  
 And almost introduc'd thee to the throne!  
 And art thou still carousing, for delight,  
 Rank poison; first fermenting to mere *froth*,  
 And then subsiding into final *gall*?  
 To beings of sublime, *immortal* make,  
 How shocking is all joy, whose end is sure!  
 Such joy, *more* shocking still, the more it *charms*!  
 And dost thou choose what ends ere well-begun;  
 And infamous, as short? And dost thou choose  
 (*Thou*, to whose palate *glory* is so sweet)  
 To wade into *perdition*, through *contempt*,  
 Not of poor bigots only, but thy *own*?  
 For I have peep'd into thy cover'd heart,  
 And seen it blush beneath a boastful brow;  
 For, by strong guilt's most violent assault,  
 Conscience is but *disabled*, not *destroy'd*.

O thou most awful being; and most vain!  
 Thy will, how *frail*! how *glorious* is thy power!  
 Though dread eternity has sown her seeds  
 Of bliss, and woe, in thy despotic breast;  
 Though Heaven and Hell depend upon thy choice;  
 A butterfly comes 'cross, and both are fled.  
 Is this the picture of a rational?  
 This horrid image, shall it be most just?  
 Lorenzo! No: it cannot, — *shall* not, be,  
 If there is force in *reason*; or, in *sounds*  
 Chanted beneath the glimpses of the Moon,  
 A magic, at this planetary hour,  
 When *slumber* locks the general lip, and dreams  
 Through senseless mazes hunt souls *un-inspir'd*.  
 Attend — The sacred mysteries begin —  
 My solemn *night-born* adjuration hear;  
 Hear, and I'll raise thy spirit from the dust;  
 While the *stars* gaze on this enchantment *new*,  
 Enchantment, not infernal, but divine!

"By *silence*, Death's peculiar attribute;  
 By *darkness*, guilt's inevitable doom;  
 By *darkness*, and by *silence*, sisters dread!  
 That draw the curtain round Night's ebony throne,  
 And raise ideas, solemn as the scene!  
 By Night, and all of awful, Night presents  
 To *thought* or *sense* (of awful much, to both,  
 The goddess brings!) By these her trembling *fires*,  
 Like Vesta's, ever-burning; and, like *hers*,  
 Sacred to thoughts immaculate, and pure!  
 By these bright orators, that *prove*, and *praise*,  
 And press thee to revere the Deity;  
 Perhaps, too, aid thee, when rever'd awhile,  
 To reach *his* throne; as *stages* of the soul,  
 Through which, at different periods, she shall pass,  
 Refining gradual, for her final height,  
 And purging off some dross at every sphere!  
 By this dark pall thrown o'er the silent world!

By the world's kings, and kingdoms, most renown'd,  
From short ambition's *zenith* set for ever,  
Sad presage to vain boasters, now in bloom !  
By the long list of swift mortality,  
From Adam downward to this evening knell,  
Which midnight waves in *fancy's* startled eye,  
And shocks her with an hundred centuries ;  
Round *Death's* black banner throng'd, in human  
thought !

By thousands, *now*, resigning their last breath,  
And calling thee — wert thou so wise to hear !  
By tombs o'er tombs arising ; human earth  
Ejected, to make room for — human earth ;  
The monarch's *terror* ! and the sexton's *trade* !  
By pompous obsequies that shun the day,  
The torch funeral, and the nodding *plume*,  
Which makes poor man's humiliation proud ;  
Boast of our *ruin* ! triumph of our *dust* !  
By the damp vault that weeps o'er royal bones ;  
And the pale lamp that shows the ghastly dead,  
*More* ghastly through the thick incumbent gloom !  
By visits (if there are) from darker scenes,  
The gliding spectre ! and the groaning grave !  
By groans, and graves, and miseries that groan  
For the grave's shelter ! By desponding men,  
Senseless to pains of death, from pangs of guilt !  
By guilt's last audit ! By yon *Moon* in blood,  
The rocking firmament, the falling stars,  
And thunder's last discharge, great Nature's knell !  
By second *chaos* and eternal *night*." —  
Be wise — Nor let Philander blame my *charm* ;  
But own not ill-discharg'd my double debt,  
*Love* to the living ; *duty* to the dead !

For know I'm but executor ; *he* left  
This moral legacy ; *I* make it o'er  
By *his* command ; Philander hear in me ;  
And Heaven in both. — If deaf to these, O ! hear  
Florello's tender voice ; *his* weal depends  
On *thy* resolve ; it trembles at *thy* choice ;  
For *his* sake — love *thyself* : example strikes  
All human hearts ; a *bad* example more ;  
More still a father's ; that ensures his ruin.  
As parent of his being, wouldst thou prove  
Th' unnatural parent of his miseries,  
And make him curse the being which thou gavest ?  
Is *this* the blessing of so fond a father ?  
If careless of Lorenzo ! spare, Oh ! spare  
Florello's father, and Philander's friend !  
Florello's father ruin'd, ruins him ;  
And from Philander's friend the world expects  
A conduct, no dishonour to the dead.  
Let *passion* do, what *nobler* motive should ;  
Let *love*, and *emulation*, rise in aid  
To *reason* : and persuade thee to be — blest,

This seems not a request to be denied ;  
Yet (such the infatuation of mankind !)  
'T is the most *hopeless*, man can make to man.  
Shall I then rise in argument, and warmth ?  
And urge Philander's posthumous advice,  
From topics yet unbroach'd ? —  
But, Oh ! I faint ! My spirits fail ! — Nor strange !  
So long on wing, and in no middle clime !  
To which my great Creator's glory call'd ;  
And *calls* — but, now, in vain. *Sleep's* dewy wand  
Has strok'd my drooping lips, and *promises*  
My long arrears of rest ; the *downy* god  
(Wont to return with our returning peace)  
Will *pay*, ere long, and bless me with repose.  
Haste, haste, sweet stranger ! from the peasant's  
cot,

The ship-boy's hammock, or the soldier's *straw*,  
Whence *sorrow* never chas'd thee ; with thee *bring*  
Not hideous visions, as of late ; but draughts  
Delicious of well-tasted, cordial, rest ;  
Man's rich restorative ; his balmy bath,  
That supple, lubricates, and keeps in play  
The various movements of this nice machine,  
Which asks such frequent periods of repair.  
When tir'd with vain rotations of the day,  
*Sleep* winds us up for the succeeding dawn ;  
Fresh we spin on, till *sickness* clogs our wheels,  
Or *Death* quite breaks the spring, and motion ends.  
When will it end with me ?

— " THOU only know'st

Thou, whose broad eye the *future*, and the *past*,  
Joins to the *present* ; making one of *three*  
To mortal thought ! Thou know'st, and thou alone  
All-knowing ! — all-unknown ! — and yet well-

known !  
Near, though remote ! and, though unfathom'd, yet  
And, though invisible, for ever seen !  
And seen in all ! the *great* and the *minute* :  
Each globe above, with its gigantic race,  
Each flower, each leaf, with its small people  
swarm'd,

(Those puny vouchers of Omnipotence !)  
To the first thought, that asks, ' From whence '—  
declare

Their common source. Thou fountain, running o'er  
In rivers of communicated joy !  
Who gav'st us speech for far, far humbler *theses* ?  
Say, by what name shall I presume to call  
*Him* I see burning in these countless suns,  
As Moses, in the *bush* ? Illustrious Mind !  
The whole creation, less, far less, to thee,  
Than that to the creation's ample round.  
How shall I name thee ? — How my labouring soul  
Heaves underneath the thought, too big for birth

" Great system of perfections ! mighty cause  
Of causes mighty ! cause uncaus'd ! sole root  
Of *Nature*, that luxuriant growth of God !  
First Father of *effects* ! that progeny  
Of endless series ; where the golden chain's  
Last link admits a period, who can tell ?  
Father of all that is or heard, or hears !  
Father of all that is or seen, or sees !  
Father of all that is, or *shall* arise !  
Father of this immeasurable mass  
Of *matter* multiform ; or dense, or rare ;  
Opaque, or lucid ; rapid, or at rest ;  
Minute, or passing bound ! in each extreme  
Of like amaze, and mystery, to man.  
Father of these bright millions of the *night* !  
Of which the least full godhead had proclaim'd !  
And thrown the gazer on his knee — Or, say,  
Is appellation higher still, thy choice ?  
Father of *matter's* temporary lord !  
Father of *spirits* ! nobler offspring ! sparks  
Of high paternal glory ; rich endow'd  
With various measures, and with various modes  
Of *instinct*, *reason*, *intuition* ; beams  
More pale, or bright from *day divine*, to break  
The darker matter *organiz'd* (the ware  
Of all *created* spirit) ; beams, that rise  
Each over other in superior light,  
Till the last ripens into lustre strong,  
Of next approach to godhead. Father fond  
(Far fonder than e'er bore that name on Earth)  
Of *intellectual* beings ! beings blest  
With powers to please thee ! not of passive ply

laws they know not ; beings lodg'd in seats  
 f well-adapted joys, in different domes  
 f this imperial palace for thy sons ;  
 f this proud, populous, well-policy'd,  
 ough boundless habitation, plann'd by thee :  
 hose several clans their several climates suit ;  
 nd transposition, doubtless, would destroy.  
 r, Oh ! indulge, immortal King, indulge  
 title less august indeed, but more  
 dearing ; ah ! how sweet in human ears,  
 veet in our ears, and triumph in our hearts !  
*ether of immortality to man !*  
 theme that lately \* set my soul on fire —  
 nd thou the next ! yet equal ! thou, by whom  
 at blessing was convey'd ; far more ! was *bought* :  
 eafable the price ! by whom all worlds  
 ere made ; and one redeem'd ! illustrious light  
 om light illustrious ! Thou, whose *regal* power,  
 nite in *time*, but infinite in *space*,  
 1 more than adamantin basis fix'd,  
 er more, far more, than diadems and thrones,  
 violably reigns ; the *dread* of gods !  
 id Oh ! the *friend* of man ! beneath whose foot,  
 id by the mandate of whose awful nod,  
 l regions, revolution, fortunes, fates,  
 ' high, of low, of mind, and matter, roll  
 ough the short channels of expiring *time*,  
 shoreless ocean of eternity,  
 lm, or tempestuous (as *thy* spirit breathes),  
 absolute subjection ! — And, O thou  
 e glorious third ! distinct, not separate !  
 aming from *both* ! with both incorporate ;  
 id (strange to tell ! ) incorporate with dust !  
 condensation, as thy glory, great,  
 shrin'd in man ! of human hearts, if pure,  
 vine inhabitant ! the tie divine .  
 ' Heaven with distant Earth ! by whom I trust,  
 e not inspir'd) uncensur'd this address  
 thee, to them — to whom ! — Mysterious power !  
 eal'd ! — yet unreveal'd ! darkness in light !  
 mber in unity ! our joy ! our dread !  
 e *triple* bolt that lays all wrong in ruin !  
 at animates all right, the *triple* sun !  
 n of the soul ! her never-setting sun !  
 iune, unutterable, unconceiv'd,  
 xceeding, yet demonstrable, great God !  
 easter than greatest ! Better than the best !  
 nder than kindest ! with soft *pity's* eye,  
 (stronger still to speak it) with *thine own*,  
 om thy bright home, from that high firmament,  
 ere thou, from all eternity, hast dwelt ;  
 yond archangels' unassisted ken ;  
 om far above what mortals highest call ;  
 om elevation's pinnacle ; look down,  
 ough — What ? confounding interval ! through  
 all  
 id more than labouring *fancy* can conceive ;  
 ough radiant ranks of essences unknown ;  
 ough hierarchies from hierarchies detach'd  
 ound various banners of omnipotence,  
 ith endless change of rapturous duties fir'd ;  
 ough wondrous beings interposing swarms,  
 l clustering at the call, to dwell in thee ;  
 ough this wide waste of worlds ! this *vista* vast,  
 l sanded o'er with suns ; suns turn'd to *night*  
 fore *thy* feeblest beam — Look down — down —  
 down,  
 n a poor *breathing particle* in dust,

Or, lower, an *immortal* in his crimes.  
 His crimes forgive ! forgive his virtues, too !  
 Those smaller faults, half-converts to the right.  
 Nor let me close these eyes, which never more  
 May see the Sun (though night's descending scale  
 Now weighs up morn), unpitied, and unbless !  
 In *thy* displeasure dwells *eternal* pain ;  
 Pain, our aversion ; pain, which strikes me *now* ;  
 And, since all pain is terrible to man,  
 Though transient, terrible ; at *thy* good hour,  
 Gently, ah gently, lay me in my bed,  
 My *clay-cold* bed ! by nature now, so near ;  
 By nature, near ; still nearer by disease !  
 Till then, be *this*, an emblem of my grave :  
 Let it out-preach the preacher ; every night  
 Let it out-cry the boy at Philip's ear ;  
 That tongue of death ! that herald of the tomb !  
 And when (the shelter of thy wing implor'd)  
 My *senses*, sooth'd, shall sink in soft repose,  
 O sink *this* truth still deeper in my soul,  
 Suggested by my pillow, sign'd by *fate*,  
 First, in *fate's* volume, at the page of *man* —  
 Man's *sickly* soul, though turn'd and toss'd for  
 ever,  
 From *side to side*, can rest on nought but thee :  
 Here, in *full* trust ; hereafter, in *full* joy ;  
 On thee, the promis'd, sure, eternal down  
 Of spirits, toil'd in travel through this vale.  
 Nor of that pillow shall my soul despond ;  
 For — Love almighty ! Love almighty ! (sing,  
 Exult, creation ! ) Love almighty, reigns !  
 That death of *death* ! that cordial of *despair* !  
 And loud eternity's triumphant song !  
 “ Of whom, no more : — For, O thou Patron-  
 God !  
 Thou *God* and *mortal* ! Thence *more* God to man !  
 Man's theme eternal ! man's eternal theme !  
 Thou canst not 'scape *uninjur'd* from our *praise*.  
 Uninjur'd from our praise can *he* escape,  
 Who, disemboasom'd from the Father, bows  
 The Heaven of Heavens, to kiss the distant Earth !  
 Breathes out in agonies a sinless soul !  
 Against the *cross*, *Death's* iron sceptre breaks !  
 From famish'd *ruin* plucks her human prey !  
 Throws wide the gates celestial to his *foes* !  
 Their *gratitude*, for such a boundless debt,  
 Deputes their *suffering* brothers to receive !  
 And, if deep human guilt in payment fails ;  
 As deeper guilt prohibits our *despair* !  
 Enjoins it, as our duty, to *rejoice* !  
 And (to close all) omnipotently kind,  
 Takes his *delights* among the *sons of men*.” \*  
 What words are these — And did they come from  
 Heaven ?  
 And were they spoke to man ? to guilty man ?  
 What are all mysteries to love like this ?  
 The songs of angels, all the melodies  
 Of choral gods, are wafted in the sound ;  
 Heal and exhilarate the broken heart ;  
 Though plung'd, before, in horrors dark as *night* :  
 Rich prelibation of *consummate* joy !  
 Nor wait we dissolution to be blest.  
 This final effort of the moral Muse,  
 How justly *titled* † ? nor for me alone :  
 For all that read ; what spirit of support,  
 What heights of Consolation, crown my song !  
 Then, farewell Night ! of darkness, now, no  
 more :

\* Nights the Sixth and Seventh.

\* Prov. clasp. viii. † The Consolation.  
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Joy breaks; shines; triumphs; 't is eternal day.  
 Shall that which rises out of *nought* complain  
 Of a few evils, paid with endless joys?  
 My soul! henceforth, in sweetest union join  
 The two supports of human happiness,  
 Which some, erroneous, think can never meet;  
 True *taste of life*, and constant *thought of death*!  
 The *thought of death*, sole victor of its *dread*!  
*Hope*, be thy *joy*; and *probity*, thy *skill*;  
 Thy *patron* he, whose diadem has dropp'd  
 Yon gems of Heaven; *eternity*, thy *prize*.  
 And leave the racers of the world their own,  
 Their feather, and their froth, for endless toils:  
 They part with all for that *which is not bread*;  
 They mortify, they starve, on wealth, fame, power;  
 And laugh to scorn the *fools* that aim at more.  
 How must a spirit, late escap'd from Earth,  
 Suppose Philander's, Lucia's, or Narcissa's,  
 The *truth of things* new-blazing in its eye,  
 Look back, astonished, on the ways of men,  
 Whose lives' whole drift is to forget their graves!  
 And when our *present privilege* is past,  
 To scourge us with due sense of its *abuse*,  
 The *same* astonishment will seize us all.  
 What *then* must pain us, would preserve us *now*.  
 Lorenzo! 't is not yet too late; Lorenzo!  
 Seize wisdom, ere 't is torment to be wise;  
 That is, seize *wisdom*, ere she seizes *thee*.  
 For what, my small philosopher, is *Hell*?  
 'T is nothing but full knowledge of the *truth*,  
 When *truth*, resisted long, is sworn our foe:  
 And calls eternity to do her right.

Thus, darkness aiding intellectual light,  
 And sacred *silence* whispering truths divine,  
 And *truths divine* converting pain to peace,  
 My song the midnight raven has outwing'd,  
 And shot, ambitious of unbounded scenes,  
 Beyond the flaming limits of the world,  
 Her gloomy flight. But what avails the flight  
 Of *fancy*, when our *hearts* remain below?  
*Virtue* abounds in flatteries and foes;  
 'T is pride to praise her; penance to perform.  
 To more than words to more than worth of  
 tongue,

Lorenzo! rise, at this auspicious hour;  
 An hour, when Heaven's most intimate with man;  
 When, like a falling star, the ray divine  
 Glides swift into the bosom of the *just*;  
 And just are all, *determin'd* to reclaim;  
 Which sets that tide high within thy reach.  
 Awake, then: thy Philander calls: awake!  
 Thou, who shalt wake, when the creation sleeps;  
 When, like a taper, all these suns expire;  
 When Time, like him of Gaza in his wrath,  
 Plucking the pillars that support the world,  
 In Nature's ample ruins lies entomb'd;  
 And midnight, *universal* midnight! reigns.

## LOVE OF FAME,

THE

## UNIVERSAL PASSION;

IN SEVEN CHARACTERISTICAL SATIRES.

—Fulgente trahit constrictos gloria curru  
 Non minus ignotos generosia. Hor.

## SATIRE I.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET.

—Tanto major Famæ sitis est, quam  
 Virtutis. Juv. Sat. 1.

My verse is Satire; Dorset, lend your ear,  
 And patronize a Muse you cannot fear.  
 To poets sacred is a Dorset's name;  
 Their wonted passport through the gates of Fame;  
 It bribes the partial reader into praise,  
 And throws a glory round the shelter'd lays:  
 The dazzled judgment fewer faults can see,  
 And gives applause to Blackmore, or to me.  
 But you decline the *mistress* we pursue:  
 Others are fond of Fame, but Fame of you.  
 Instructive Satire, true to virtue's cause!  
 Thou shining supplement of public laws!  
 When *flatter'd* crimes of a licentious age  
 Reproach our silence, and demand our rage;  
 When *perchas'd follies*, from each distant land,  
 Like arts, improve in Britain's skilful hand;  
 When the *Law* shows her teeth, but dares not bite,  
 And South-sea treasures are not brought to light;  
 When *churchmen* Scripture for the classics quit,  
 Polite apostates from God's *grace* to wit;  
 When men grow great from their *revenue* spent,  
 And fly from bailiffs into parliament;  
 When dying sinners, to blot out their score,  
 Bequeath the *church* the leavings of a whore;  
 To chafe our spleen, when themes like these incur  
 Shall panegyric reign, and censure cease?

Shall poesy, like law, turn wrong to right,  
 And dedications wash an *Æthiop* white,  
 Set up each senseless wretch for nature's boast,  
 On whom praise shines, as *trophies* on a post?  
 Shall funeral eloquence her colours spread,  
 And scatter roses on the wealthy dead?  
 Shall authors smile on such illustrious days,  
 And *satirise* with nothing — but their *praise*?  
 Why slumbers Pope, who leads the tuneful train  
 Nor hears that virtue, which he loves, complain?  
 Donne, Dorset, Dryden, Rochester, are dead,  
 And guilt's chief foe, in Addison, is fled;  
 Congreve, who, crown'd with laurels, fairly won  
 Sits smiling at the goal, while others run,  
 He will not write; and (more provoking still!)  
 Ye gods! he will not write, and *Mævi* will.

Doubly distressed, what author shall we find,  
 Discreetly daring, and severely kind,  
 The courtly Roman's \* shining path to tread,  
 And sharply *smile* prevailing folly dead?  
 Will no superior genius snatch the quill,  
 And save me, on the brink, from writing ill?  
 Though vain the strife, I'll strive my voice to raise:  
 What will not men attempt for *sacred* praise?

\* Horace.

he love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art,  
 eigns, more or less, and glows, in every heart :  
 he proud, to gain it, toils on toils endure ;  
 he modest shun it, but to make it sure.  
 'er globes, and sceptres, now on thrones it swells ;  
 ow, trims the midnight lamp in college cells :  
 is Tory, Whig ; it plots, prays, preaches, pleads,  
 arranges in senates, squeaks in masquerades.  
 ere, to Steele's humour makes a bold pretence ;  
 ere, bolder, aims at Pulteney's eloquence.  
 aids the dancer's heel, the writer's head,  
 nd heaps the plain with mountains of the dead ;  
 r ends with life ; but nods in sable plumes,  
 lorns our hearse, and flatters on our tombs.  
 What is not proud ? the pimp is proud to see  
 many like himself in high degree :  
 ie whore is proud her beauties are the dread  
 f peevish virtue, and the marriage-bed ;  
 nd the brib'd cuckold, like crown'd victims born  
 slaughter, glories in his gilded horn.  
 Some go to church, proud humbly to repent,  
 nd come back much more guilty than they went :  
 ie way they look, another way they steer,  
 ay to the gods, but would have mortals hear ;  
 nd when their sins they set sincerely down,  
 ey 'll find that their religion has been one.  
 Others with wistful eyes on glory look,  
 hen they have got their picture towards a book :  
 pompous title, like a gaudy sign,  
 eant to betray dull sots to wretched wine.  
 at his title T — had dropp'd his quill,  
 — might have pass'd for a great genius still.  
 at T — alas ! (excuse him if you can)  
 now a scribbler, who was once a man.  
 perious, some a classic fame demand,  
 r heaping up, with a laborious hand,  
 waggon-load of meanings for one word,  
 hile A 's depos'd, and B with pomp restor'd.  
 Some, for renown, on scraps of learning dote,  
 nd think they grow immortal as they quote.  
 patch-work learn'd quotations are ally'd ;  
 oth strive to make our poverty our pride.  
 On glass how witty is a noble peer !  
 id ever diamond cost a man so dear ?  
 Polite diseases make some idiots vain ;  
 hich, if unfortunately well, they feign.  
 Of folly, vice, disease, men proud we see ;  
 nd (stranger still !) of blockheads' flattery ;  
 'hose praise defames ; as if a fool should mean,  
 y spitting on your face, to make it clean.  
 Nor is 't enough all hearts are swoln with pride,  
 er power is mighty, as her realm is wide.  
 hat can she not perform ? The love of Fame  
 ade bold Alphonsus his Creator blame :  
 mpedocles hurl'd down the burning steep :  
 nd (stronger still !) made Alexander weep.  
 ay, it holds Delia from a second bed,  
 ough her lov'd lord has four half months been dead.  
 This passion with a pimple have I seen  
 etard a cause, and give a judge the spleen.  
 y this inspir'd (O ne'er to be forgot !)  
 me lords have learn'd to spell, and some to knot.  
 e makes Globose a speaker in the house ;  
 le hems, and is deliver'd of his mouse.  
 e makes dear self on well-bred tongues prevail,  
 nd I the little hero of each tale.  
 ick with the Love of Fame, what throngs pour in,  
 npeople court, and leave the senate thin ?  
 ly growing subject seems but just begun,  
 nd, chariot-like, I kindle as I run.

Aid me, great Homer ! with thy epic rules,  
 To take a catalogue of British fools.  
 Satire ! had I thy Dorset's force divine,  
 A knave or fool should perish in each line ;  
 Though for the first all Westminster should plead,  
 And for the last all Gresham intercede.

Begin. Who first the catalogue shall grace ?  
 To quality belongs the highest place.  
 My lord comes forward ; forward let him come !  
 Ye vulgar ! at your peril, give him room :  
 He stands for fame on his forefathers' feet,  
 By heraldry, prov'd valiant or discreet :  
 With what a decent pride he throws his eyes  
 Above the man by three descents less wise !  
 If virtues at his noble hands you crave,  
 You bid him raise his father's from the grave.  
 Men should press forward in Fame's glorious chase ;  
 Nobles look backward, and so lose the race.

Let high-birth triumph ! What can be more great ?  
 Nothing — but merit in a low estate.

To virtue's humblest son let none prefer  
 Vice, though descended from the Conqueror.  
 Shall men, like figures, pass for high, or base,  
 Slight, or important, only by their place ?  
 Titles are marks of honest men, and wise ;  
 The fool, or knave, that wears a title, lyes.

They that on glorious ancestors enlarge,  
 Produce their debt, instead of their discharge.  
 Dorset, let those who proudly boast their line,  
 Like thee, in worth hereditary, shine.

Vain as false greatness is, the Muse must own  
 We want not fools to buy that Bristol stone.  
 Mean sons of earth, who on a South-sea tide  
 Of full success, swam into wealth and pride,  
 Knock with a purse of gold at Anstis' gate,  
 And beg to be descended from the great.

When men of infamy to grandeur soar,  
 They light a torch to show their shame the more.  
 Those governments which curb not evils, cause !  
 And a rich knave 's a libel on his laws.

Belus with solid glory will be crown'd ;  
 He buys no phantom, no vain empty sound ;  
 But builds himself a name ; and, to be great,  
 Sinks in a quarry an immense estate !  
 In cost and grandeur, Chandos he 'll outdo ;  
 And Burlington, thy taste is not so true.  
 The pile is finish'd ; every toil is past ;  
 And full perfection is arriv'd at last ;  
 When lo ! my lord to some small corner runs,  
 And leaves state-rooms to strangers and to duns.

The man who builds, and wants wherewith to pay  
 Provides a home from which to run away.  
 In Britain, what is many a lordly seat,  
 But a discharge in full for an estate ?

In smaller compass lies Pygmalion's fame ;  
 Not domes, but antique statues, are his flame :  
 Not Fountaine's self more Parian charms has known  
 Nor is good Pembroke more in love with stone.  
 The bailiffs come (rude men, prophanely bold !)  
 And bid him turn his Venus into gold.

" No, sir," he cries ; " I'll sooner rot in jail :  
 Shall Grecian arts be truck'd for English bail ?"  
 Such heads might make their very bustos laugh :  
 His daughter starves ; but Cleopatra 's safe. \*

Men, overloaded with a large estate,  
 May spill their treasure in a nice conceit :  
 The rich may be polite ; but, oh ! 't is sad  
 To say you 're curious, when we swear you 're mad.

\* A famous statue.



By your revenue measure your expense ;  
 And to your *funds* and *acres* join your *sense*.  
 No man is bless'd by *accident* or *guess* ;  
 True *wisdom* is the price of *happiness* :  
 Yet few without long discipline are sage ;  
 And our *youth* only lays up sighs for *age*.  
 But how, my Muse, canst thou resist so long  
 The bright temptation of the courtly throng,  
 Thy most inviting theme ? The *court* affords  
 Much food for satire ; — it abounds in lords.  
 " What lords are those saluting with a grin ?"  
 One is just *out*, and one as lately *in*.  
 " How comes it then to pass, we see preside  
 On both their brows an equal share of *pride* ?"  
 Pride, that impartial passion, reigns through all,  
 Attends our glory, nor deserts our fall.  
 As in its home it triumphs in *high place*,  
 And frowns a haughty exile in *disgrace*.  
 Some lords it bids admire their hands so white,  
 Which bloom, like Aaron's, to their ravish'd sight :  
 Some lords it bids *resign* ; and turns their wands,  
 Like Moses', into serpents in their hands.  
 These sink, as divers, for renown ; and boast,  
 With pride *inverted*, of their honours lost.  
 But against reason sure 't is equal sin,  
 The boast of merely being *out*, or *in*.

What numbers *here*, through odd ambition strive  
 To seem the most transported things alive !  
 As if by *joy*, *desert* was understood :  
 And all the fortunate were *wise* and *good*.  
 Hence acting bosoms wear a visage gay,  
 And stifled groans frequent the ball and play.  
 Completely dress'd by Monteuil \* and grimace,  
 They take their *birth-day* suit and *public face* :  
 Their smiles are only part of what they *wear*,  
 Put off at night, with Lady B ——— 's hair.  
 What bodily fatigue is half so bad ?  
 With anxious *care* they labour to be *glad*.

What numbers, *here*, would into fame advance,  
 Conscious of merit, in the coxcomb's *dance* ;  
 The tavern ! park ! assembly ! mask ! and play !  
 Those dear destroyers of the tedious day !  
 That wheel of fops ! that saunter of the town !  
 Call it *diversion*, and the *pill* goes down.  
 Fools grin on fools, and, *stout-like*, support.  
 Without one sigh, the *pleasures* of a court.  
 Courts can give nothing to the *wise* and *good*,  
 But scorn of pomp, and love of solitude.  
 High stations *tumult*, but not *bliss*, create :  
 None think the great unhappy, but the great :  
 Fools gaze, and envy ; envy darts a sting,  
 Which makes a swain as wretched as a king.

I envy none their pageantry and show ;  
 I envy none the *gilding* of their woe.  
 Give me, indulgent gods ! with mind serene,  
 And guiltless heart, to range the sylvan scene ;  
 No splendid poverty, no smiling care,  
 No well-bred hate, or servile grandeur, *there* :  
 There pleasing objects useful thoughts suggest ;  
 The *sense* is ravish'd, and the *soul* is blest ;  
 On every thorn delightful wisdom grows ;  
 In every rill a sweet instruction flows.  
 But some, *untaught*, o'erhear the whispering rill,  
 In spite of sacred leisure, blockheads still :  
 Nor shoots up folly to a nobler bloom  
 In her own native soil, the *drawing-room*.

The *squire* is proud to see his coursers strain,  
 Or well-breath'd beagles sweep along the plain.

\* A famous tailor.

Say, dear Hippolytus, (whose drink is ale,  
 Whose erudition is a Christmas tale,  
 Whose mistress is saluted with a smack,  
 And friend receiv'd with thumps upon the back.)  
 When thy sleek gelding nimbly leaps the moor,  
 And Ringwood opens on the tainted ground,  
 Is that *thy* praise ? Let Ringwood's fame alone ;  
 Just Ringwood leaves each animal his own ;  
 Nor envies, when a gypsy you commit,  
 And shake the clumsy *bench* with country wit ;  
 When you the dullest of dull things have said,  
 And then ask pardon for the *jest* you made.

Here breathe, my Muse ! and then thy task run  
 Ten thousand fools unsung are still in view.  
 Fewer lay-atheists fam'd by church debates ;  
 Fewer great beggars fam'd for large estates ;  
 Ladies, whose love is constant as the wind ;  
 Cits, who prefer a guinea to mankind ;  
 Fewer grave lords to Scrope discreetly bend ;  
 And fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend.

Is there a man of an eternal vein,  
 Who lulls the town in *winter* with his strain,  
 At Bath, in *summer*, chants the reigning *lens*,  
 And sweetly *whistles* as the *waters* pass ?  
 Is there a tongue, like Delia's o'er her cup,  
 That runs for ages without winding-up ?  
 Is there, whom his *tenth* *epic* mounts to fame ?  
 Such, and such only, might exhaust my theme :  
 Nor would these heroes of the task be glad,  
 For who can *write* so fast as men run *mad* ?

## SATIRE II.

My Muse, proceed, and reach thy destin'd end ;  
 Though *toils* and *danger* the bold task attend.  
 Heroes and gods make other poems fine ;  
 Plain Satire calls for *sense* in every line :  
 Then, to what swarms thy faults I dare expose !  
 All friends to *vice* and *folly* are thy foes.  
 When *such* the foe, a war eternal wage ;  
 'T is most ill-nature to *repress* thy rage :  
 And if these strains some nobler Muse excise,  
 I'll glory in the verse I did *not* write.

So weak are human-kind by nature made,  
 Or to such weakness by their vice betray'd,  
 Almighty *Vanity* ! to thee they owe  
 Their *zeal* of pleasure, and their *balms* of woe.  
 Thou, like the Sun, all *colours* dost contain,  
 Varying, like rays of light, on drops of rain.  
 For every soul finds reason to be proud,  
 Though hiss'd and hooted by the pointing crowd.

Warm in pursuit of foxes and renown,  
 Hippolytus \* demands the *sylvan* crown ;  
 But Florio's fame, the product of a shower,  
 Grows in his garden, an illustrious flower !  
 Why teems the Earth ? Why melt the vernal *snows* ?  
 Why shines the Sun ? To make Paul Diack † rise  
 From morn to night has Florio gazing stood,  
 And wonder'd how the gods could be so good :  
 What shape ! What hue ! Was ever nymph so fair !  
 He dotes ! he dies ! he too is *rooted* there.  
 O solid bliss ! which nothing can destroy,  
 Except a cat, bird, snail, or idle boy.  
 In fame's full bloom lies Florio down at night,  
 And wakes next day a most inglorious wight ;  
 The tulip 's dead ! See thy fair sister's fate,  
 O C — ! and be kind, ere 't is too late.

\* This refers to the first Satire.

† The name of a tulip.

Nor are those enemies I mention'd, all;  
 aware, O florist, thy ambition's fall.  
 friend of mine indulg'd this noble flame;  
 Quaker serv'd him, Adam was his name;  
 o one lov'd tulip oft the master went,  
 lung o'er it, and whole days in rapture spent;  
 ut came, and miss'd it, one ill-fated hour:  
 e rag'd! he roar'd! "What demon cropt my  
 flower?"

erene, quoth Adam, "Lo! 't was crush'd by me;  
 all'n is the Baal to which thou bow'dst thy knee."  
 But all men want amusement; and what crime  
 is such a Paradise to fool their time?

one: but why proud of this? To fame they soar:  
 e grant they're idle, if they'll ask no more.

We smile at florists, we despise their joy,  
 nd think their hearts enamour'd of a toy:  
 ut are those wiser whom we most admire,  
 urvey with envy, and pursue with fire?

That's he who sighs for wealth, or fame, or power?  
 ither Florio doting on a flower!

short-liv'd flower; and which has often sprung  
 rom sordid arts, as Florio's out of dung.

With what, O Codrus! is thy fancy smit?  
 he flower of learning, and the bloom of wit.  
 nd gaudy shelves with crimson bindings glow,  
 nd Epictetus is a perfect beau.

ow fit for thee, bound up in crimson too,  
 ilt, and like them, devoted to the view!

hy books are furniture. Methinks 't is hard  
 hat science should be purchas'd by the yard;  
 nd Tonson, turn'd upholsterer, send home  
 he gilded leather to fit up thy room.

If not to some peculiar end design'd,  
 udy 's the specious trifling of the mind;  
 r is at best a secondary aim,  
 chase for sport alone, and not for game.

so, sure they who the mere volume prize,  
 ut love the thicket where the quarry lies.  
 On buying books Lorenzo long was bent,  
 ut found at length that it reduc'd his rent;

is farms were flown; when, lo! a sale comes on,  
 choice collection! what is to be done?  
 e sells his last; for he the whole will buy;  
 ills e'en his house; nay, wants whereon to lie:

igh the generous ardour of the man  
 or Romans, Greeks, and Orientals ran.  
 hen terms were drawn, and brought him by the  
 clerk,

orenzo sign'd the bargain — with his mark.  
 nlearned men of books assume the care,  
 s eunuchs are the guardians of the fair.

Not in his authors' liveries alone  
 Codrus' erudite ambition shown:  
 ditions various, at high prices bought,  
 inform the world what Codrus would be thought;

nd to this cost another must succeed,  
 o pay a sage, who says that he can read;  
 ho titles knows, and indexes has seen;  
 ut leaves to Chesterfield what lies between;

f pompous books who shuns the proud expense,  
 nd humbly is contented with their sense.  
 O Stanhope, whose accomplishments make good  
 he promise of a long-illustrious blood,  
 s arts and manners eminently grac'd,  
 he strictest honour! and the finest taste!

cept this verse; if Satire can agree  
 ith so consummate an humanity.

By your example would Hilario mend,  
 low would it grace the talents of my friend;

Who, with the charms of his own genius smit,  
 Conceives all virtues are compris'd in wit!  
 But time his fervent petulance may cool;  
 For though he is a wit, he is no fool.

In time he'll learn to use, not waste, his sense;  
 Nor make a frailty of an excellence.  
 He spares nor friend nor foe; but calls to mind,  
 Like doom's-day, all the faults of all mankind.

What though wit tickles? tickling is unsafe,  
 If still 't is painful while it makes us laugh.  
 Who, for the poor renown of being smart,  
 Would leave a sting within a brother's heart?

Parts may be prais'd, good-nature is ador'd;  
 Then draw your wit as seldom as your sword;  
 And never on the weak; or you'll appear  
 As there no hero, no great genius here.

As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,  
 So wit is by politeness sharpest set:  
 Their want of edge from their offence is seen;  
 Both pain us least when exquisitely keen.

The same men give is for the joy they find;  
 Dull is the jester, when the joke's unkind.

Since Marcus, doubtless, thinks himself a wit,  
 To pay my compliment, what place so fit?  
 His most facetious letters \* came to hand,  
 Which my First Satire sweetly reprimand:

If that a just offence to Marcus gave,  
 Say, Marcus, which art thou, a fool, or knave?  
 For all but such with caution I forbore;  
 That thou wast either, I ne'er knew before:

I know thee now, both what thou art, and who;  
 No mask so good, but Marcus must shine through:  
 False names are vain, thy lines their author tell;  
 Thy best concealment had been writing well:

But thou a brave neglect of fame hast shown,  
 Of others' fame, great genius! and thy own.  
 Write on unheeded; and this maxim know,  
 The man who pardons, disappoints his foe.

In malice to proud wits, some proudly lull  
 Their peevish reason; vain of being dull;  
 When some home joke has stung their solemn souls,  
 In vengeance they determine — to be fools;

Through spleen, that little Nature gave, make less,  
 Quite zealous in the ways of heaviness;  
 To lumps inanimate a fondness take;  
 And disinherit sons that are awake.

These, when their utmost venom they would spit,  
 Most barbarously tell you — "He's a wit."  
 Poor negroes, thus to show their burning spite  
 To cacodemons, say, they're devilish white.

Lampridius, from the bottom of his breast,  
 Sighs o'er one child; but triumphs in the rest.  
 How just his grief! one carries in his head  
 A less proportion of the father's lead;

And is in danger, without special grace,  
 To rise above a justice of the peace.  
 The dung-hill breed of men a diamond scorn,  
 And feel a passion for a grain of corn;

Some stupid, plodding, money-loving wight,  
 Who wins their hearts by knowing black from white,  
 Who with much pains, exerting all his sense,  
 Can range aright his shillings, pounds, and pence.

The booby father craves a booby son;  
 And by Heaven's blessing thinks himself undone.  
 Wants of all kinds are made to fame a plea;  
 One learns to lip; another not to see:

Miss D —, tottering, catches at your hand:  
 Was ever thing so pretty born to stand?

\* Letters sent to the author, signed Marcus.

Whilst these, what Nature gave, disown through pride,

Others affect what Nature has denied ;  
What Nature has denied, fools will pursue :  
As *apes* are ever walking upon two-

Crassus, a *grateful* sage, our awe and sport !  
Supports grave forms ; for forms the sage support.  
He hems ; and cries, with an important air,  
" If yonder clouds withdraw, it will be fair :"  
Then quotes the *Stagyrite*, to prove it true :  
And adds, " The learn'd delight in something *new*."

Is 't not enough the blockhead scarce can read,  
But must he *wisely* look, and *gravely* plead ?  
As far a *formalist* from *wisdom* sits,  
In judging eyes, as *libertines* from wits.

These subtle wights (so blind are mortal men,  
Though *Satire* couch them with her keenest pen)  
For ever will hang out a solemn face,  
To put off *nonsense* with a better grace :  
As pedlars with some hero's head make bold,  
Illustrious mark ! where *pins* are to be sold.  
What 's the bent brow, or neck in thought reclin'd ?  
The *body's* wisdom to conceal the mind.  
A man of sense can *artifice* disdain ;  
As men of wealth may venture to go *plain* ;  
And be this truth eternal *never* forgot,  
*Solemnity* 's a cover for a *rot*.  
I find the *fool*, when I behold the *screen* ;  
For 't is the wise man's interest to be seen.

Hence, *Chesterfield*, that openness of heart,  
And just disdain for that poor *mimic* art ;  
Hence (manly praise !) that manner nobly free,  
Which all admire, and I commend, in thee.

With generous scorn how oft hast thou survey'd  
Of court and town the noontide masquerade ;  
Where swarms of *knaves* the vizor quite disgrace,  
And hide secure behind a *naked face* !  
Where Nature's end of language is declin'd,  
And men talk only to *conceal* the mind :  
Where generous hearts the greatest hazard run,  
And he who trusts a *brother*, is undone !

These all their care expend on outward show  
For wealth and fame : for fame alone, the *beau*.  
Of late at *White's* was young *Florello* seen !  
How blank his look ! how *discompos'd* his mien !  
So hard it proves in grief sincere to feign !  
*Sunk* were his spirits ; for his coat was *plain*.

Next day his breast regain'd its wonted peace ;  
His health was mended with a *silver lace*.

A curious artist, long inured to toils  
Of gentler sort, with combs, and fragrant oils,  
Whether by chance, or by some god inspir'd,  
So touch'd his *curls*, his mighty soul was fir'd.  
The well-swoln ties an equal homage claim,  
And either shoulder has its share of fame ;  
His sumptuous *watch-case*, though conceal'd it lies,  
Like a good *conscience*, solid joy supplies.  
He only thinks himself (so far from vain !)  
*Stanhope* in wit, in breeding *Deloraine*.  
Whene'er, by *seeming* chance, he throws his eye  
On mirrors that reflect his *Tyrian dye*,  
With how sublime a transport leaps his heart !  
But Fate ordains that dearest friends must part.  
In active measures, brought from France, he wheels,  
And triumphs, conscious of his learned *heels*.

So have I seen, on some bright summer's day,  
A calf of genius, debonnaire and gay,  
Dance on the bank, as if inspir'd by fame,  
Fond of the *pretty fellow* in the stream.

Morose is sunk with shame, whene'er surpris'd  
In linen clean, or peruke undiaguin'd.  
No sublimary chance his vestments fear ;  
Valued, like leopards, as their spots appear.  
A fam'd surtout he wears, which *once* was blue,  
And his foot swims in a capacious shoe ;  
One day his wife (for who can wives reclaim ?)  
Levell'd her barbarous *needle* at his fame :  
But open force was vain ; by night she went,  
And, while he slept, surpris'd the darling *rent* :  
Where yawn'd the frieze is now become a doubt,  
" And glory, at one entrance, quite shut out."

He scorns *Florello*, and *Florello* him ;  
This hates the *filthy* creature ; that, the *prim* :  
Thus, in each other, both these fools despise  
Their own dear selves, with undiscerning eyes ;  
Their methods various, but alike their aim ;  
The *sloven* and the *fopling* are the same.

Ye Whigs and Tories ! thus it fares with you,  
When party-rage too warmly you pursue ;  
Then both club nonsense, and impetuous pride,  
And *folly* joins whom *sentiments* divide.  
You vent your spleen, as monkeys, when they pass  
Scratch at the mimic monkey in the glass ;  
While both are *one* : and henceforth be it known,  
Fools of both sides shall stand for fools alone.

" But who art thou ?" methinks *Florello* cries.  
" Of all thy species art *thou* only wise !"  
Since smallest things can give our sins a twich  
As crossing straws retard a passing witch,  
*Florello*, thou my monitor shalt be ;  
I'll *conjure* thus some profit out of thee.  
O *thou* myself ! abroad our counsels roam,  
And, like ill husbands, take no care at home :  
Thou too art wounded with the common dart,  
And Love of Fame lies throbbing at thy heart ;  
And what wise means to gain it hast thou chose ?  
Know, *fame* and *fortune* both are made of *prone*.  
Is thy ambition sweating for a *rhyme*,  
Thou unambitious fool, at this late time ?  
While I a moment name, a moment 's past ;  
I'm nearer death in *this verse*, than the *last* :  
What then is to be done ? Be wise with speed ;  
A fool at forty is a fool indeed.

And what so foolish as the chase of fame ?  
How vain the prize ! how impotent our aim !  
For what are men who grasp at praise sublime,  
But *bubbles* on the rapid stream of time,  
That rise, and fall, that swell, and are no more,  
*Born*, and *forgot*, ten thousand in an hour ?

### SATIRE III.

TO THE RIGHT HON. MR. DODINGTON.

LONG, Dodington, in debt I long have sought  
To ease the burthen of my grateful thought ;  
And now a poet's gratitude you see ;  
Grant him two favours, and he 'll ask for three :  
For whose the present glory, or the gain ?  
You give protection, I a worthless strain.  
You love and feel the poet's sacred flame,  
And know the basis of a solid fame ;  
Though prone to like, yet cautious to commend,  
You read with all the *malice* of a friend ;  
Nor favour my attempts that way alone,  
But, more to raise my verse, conceal your own.

\* Milton.

An ill-tim'd modesty! turn ages o'er,  
 When wanted Britain bright examples more?  
 Her *learning*, and her *genius* too, decays;  
 And *dark* and *cold* are her declining days;  
 If men now were of another cast,  
 They meanly live on *alms* of ages past.  
 Men still are men; and they who boldly dare,  
 All triumph o'er the sons of cold despair;  
 If they fail, they justly still take place  
 Of such who run in *debt* for their disgrace;  
 Who borrow much, then fairly make it known,  
 And damn it with *improvements* of their own.  
 We bring some new materials, and what's old  
 Rew-cast with care, and in no borrow'd mould;  
 Late times the verse may read, if these refuse;  
 And from sour critics vindicate the Muse.  
 "Your work is long," the critics cry. 'Tis true,  
 And lengthens still, to take in fools like you:  
 Shorten my labour, if its length you blame;  
 For, grow but wise, you rob me of my game;  
 As hunted *hags*, who, while the dogs pursue,  
 Renounce their four legs, and start up on two.  
 Like the bold bird upon the banks of Nile,  
 That picks the teeth of the dire *crocodile*,  
 Will I enjoy (dread feast!) the critic's rage,  
 And with the fell *destroyer* feed my page.  
 For what ambitious fools are more to blame,  
 Than those who thunder in the critic's name?  
 Good authors damn'd, have their revenge in *this*,  
 To see what wretches gain the praise they miss.  
 Balbutius, muffled in his sable cloak,  
 Like an old Druid from his hollow oak,  
 As ravens solemn, and as *boding*, cries,  
 Ten thousand worlds for the three unities!"  
 The doctors sage, who through Parnassus teach,  
 Quit the tub, or practise what you preach.  
 One judges as the *weather* dictates; right  
 The poem is at noon, and wrong at night:  
 Another judges by a surer gage,  
 An author's *principles*, or *parentage*;  
 Hence his great ancestors in Flanders fell,  
 The poem doubtless must be written well.  
 Another judges by the writer's *look*;  
 Another judges, for he *bought the book*;  
 Some judge, their knack of *judging wrong* to keep;  
 Some judge, because it is too soon to sleep.  
 Thus all will judge, and with one single aim,  
 To gain themselves, not give the writer fame.  
 The very best *ambitiously* advise,  
 Half to serve you, and half to pass for wise.  
 Critics on verse, as *squibs* on triumphs wait,  
 Reclaim the glory, and augment the state;  
 Hot, envious, noisy, proud, the scribbling fry  
 Urn, hiss, and bounce, waste paper, stink, and die.  
 Hail on, my friends! what more my verse can crown  
 Than Compton's smile, and your obliging frown?  
 Not all on books their *criticism* waste:  
 The genius of a *disk* some justly taste,  
 And eat their way to *fame*; with anxious thought  
 The *salmon* is refus'd, the *turbot* bought.  
 Impatient art rebukes the Sun's delay,  
 And bids December yield the fruits of May;  
 Their various cares in one great point combine  
 The business of their lives, that is — to *dine*.  
 Half of their precious day they give the *feast*;  
 And to a kind *digestion* spare the rest.  
 Epicurians, here, the taster of the town,  
 Feeds twice a week, to settle their renown.  
 These worthies of the palate guard with care  
 The sacred annals of their *bills of fare*;

In those choice books their *panegyrics* read,  
 And scorn the creatures that for *hunger* feed.  
 If man by *feeding well* commences *great*,  
 Much more the worm to whom that man is meat.

To glory some advance a lying claim,  
*Thieves* of renown, and *pilferers* of fame:  
 Their front supplies what their ambition lacks;  
 They know a thousand lords, *behind their backs*.  
 Cottil is apt to wink upon a peer,  
 When turn'd away, with a familiar leer;  
 And Harvey's eyes, unmercifully keen,  
 Have murder'd fops, by whom she ne'er was seen.  
 Niger adopts stray libels; wisely prone  
 To covet shame still greater than his own.  
 Bathyllus, in the winter of threescore,  
 Belies his innocence, and keeps a whore.  
 Absence of mind Brabantio turns to fame,  
 Learns to *mistake*, nor knows his brother's name;  
 Has words and thoughts in nice *disorder* set,  
 And takes a memorandum to *forget*.  
 Thus vain, not knowing what adorns or blots,  
 Men *forge the patents* that create their sots.

As love of pleasure into pain betrays,  
 So most grow infamous through love of praise.  
 But whence for praise can such an ardour rise,  
 When those, who bring that incense, we despise?  
 For such the vanity of great and small,  
 Contempt goes round, and all men laugh at all.  
 Nor can e'en Satire blame them; for 't is true,  
 They have most ample cause for what they do.  
 O fruitful Britain! doubtless thou wast meant  
 A nurse of *fools*, to stock the continent.  
 Though Phœbus and the Nine for ever mow,  
 Rank folly underneath the scythe will grow.  
 The plenteous harvest calls me forward still,  
 Till I surpass in length my lawyer's bill;  
 A Welsh descent, which well-paid heralds damn;  
 Or, longer still, a Dutchman's epigram.  
 When cloy'd, in fury I throw down my pen,  
 In comes a coxcomb, and I write again.

See Tityrus, with merriment possess,  
 Is burst with laughter ere he hears the jest:  
 What need he stay? for, when the joke is o'er,  
 His *teeth* will be no whiter than before.  
 Is there of *these*, ye fair! so great a dearth,  
 That you need purchase *monkeys* for your mirth?

Some, vain of *paintings*, bid the world admire;  
 Of *houses* some; nay, houses that they *hire*:  
 Some (perfect wisdom!) of a *beauteous wife*;  
 And boast, like Cordeliers, a scourge for life. [airs;  
 Sometimes, through pride, the sexes change their  
 My lord *has vapours*, and my lady *swears*;  
 Then, stranger still! on turning of the wind,  
 My lord *wears breeches*, and my lady's *kind*.

To show the strength, and infamy of *pride*,  
 By all 't is follow'd, and by all denied.  
 What numbers are there, which at once pursue  
 Praise, and the glory to condemn it, too!  
 Vincenna knows *self-praise* betrays to *shame*,  
 And therefore lays a stratagem for fame;  
 Makes his approach in modesty's disguise,  
 To win applause; and takes it by surprise.  
 "To err," says he, "in small things is my fate."  
 You know your answer, "He's exact in great."  
 "My *style*," says he, "is rude and full of faults."  
 "But oh! what sense! what energy of thoughts!"  
 That he wants algebra, he must confess;  
 But not a soul to give our arms success."  
 "Ah! That's a hit indeed," Vincenna cries;  
 "But who in heat of blood was ever wise?"

I own 't was wrong, when thousands call'd me back,  
To make that hopeless, ill-advis'd, attack ;  
All say, 't was madness ; nor dare I deny ;  
Sure never fool so well deserv'd to die."  
Could *this* deceive in others, to be free,  
It ne'er, Vincenna, could deceive in *thee* ;  
Whose conduct is a comment to thy tongue,  
So clear, the dullest cannot take thee wrong.  
Thou on *one sleeve* wilt thy *revenues* wear ;  
And haunt the court, without a *prospect* there.  
Are these expedients for renown ? Confess  
Thy *little self*, that I may scorn thee less.

Be wise, Vincenna, and the court forsake ;  
Our fortunes there, nor *thou* nor *I* shall make.  
Even *men of merit*, ere their point they gain,  
In hasty service make a long campaign ;  
Most manfully besiege the patron's gate,  
And, oft repuls'd, as oft attack the *great*  
With painful art, and application warm,  
And take, at last, some *little place* by storm ;  
Enough to keep *two shoes* on Sunday clean,  
And *starve* upon discreetly, in Sheer-Lane.  
Already *this* thy fortune can afford ;  
Then *starve* without the *favour* of my lord.  
'T is true, great fortunes some great men confer :  
But often, even in doing right, they err :  
From *caprice*, not from *choice*, their favours come :  
They give, but think it *toil* to know to whom :  
The man that 's nearest, *yawning*, they advance :  
'T is *inhumanity* to *bless* by chance.  
If *merit* sues, and greatness is so loth  
To break its downy trance, I pity *both*.

I grant at court, Philander, at his need,  
(Thanks to his lovely wife,) finds friends indeed.  
Of every charm and virtue she 's possess :  
Philander ! thou art exquisitely blest ;  
The public envy ! Now then, 't is allow'd,  
The man is found, who may be *justly* proud :  
But, see ! how sickly is ambition's taste !  
Ambition feeds on trash, and loaths a feast ;  
For, lo ! Philander, of reproach afraid,  
In *secret* loves his wife, but *keeps* her maid.

Some nymphs sell reputation ; others buy ;  
And love a market where the rates run high :  
Italian music 's sweet, because 't is dear ;  
Their *vanity* is tickled, not their *ear* :  
Their tastes would lessen, if the prices fell,  
And Shakspeare's wretched stuff do quite as well ;  
Away the disenchanted fair would throng,  
And *own*, that English is their mother tongue.

To show how much our northern tastes refine,  
*Imported* nymphs our peeresses outshine ;  
While *tradesmen* starve, these Philomels are gay ;  
For generous lords had rather *give* than *pay*.

Behold the masquerade's fantastic scene !  
The legislature join'd with Drury-Lane !  
When Britain calls, th' embroider'd patriots run,  
And serve their *country* — if the *dance* is done.  
" Are we not then allow'd to be polite ?"  
Yes, doubtless ! but first set your notions right.  
*Worth*, of *politeness* is the needful ground ;  
Where *that* is wanting, *this* can ne'er be found.  
Triflers not e'en in trifles can excel ;  
'T is *solid* bodies only *polish* well.

Great, chosen prophet ! for these latter days,  
To turn a willing world from righteous ways !  
Well, Heydegger, dost thou thy *master* serve ;  
Well has been seen his *servant* should not starve.  
Thou to his name hast splendid *temples* rais'd ;  
In various forms of *worship*, seen him prais'd,

Gaudy devotion, like a Roman, shown,  
And sung sweet anthems in a tongue *unknown*.  
Inferior offerings to thy god of vice  
Are duly paid, in *fiddles*, *cards*, and *dice* ;  
Thy sacrifice supreme, an *hundred maids* !  
That solemn rite of midnight masquerades !  
If maids the quite exhausted town denies,  
An hundred head of *cuckolds* may suffice.  
Thou smil'st, well pleas'd with the *converted* *lads*,  
To see the *fifty churches* at a stand.  
And that thy minister may never fail,  
But what thy hand has planted still prevail,  
Of *minor prophets* a succession sure  
The propagation of thy zeal secure.

See commons, peers, and ministers of state,  
In solemn council met, and deep debate !  
What god-like enterprise is taking birth ?  
What wonder opens on th' expecting Earth ?  
'T is done ! with loud applause the council ring !  
Fix'd is the fate of *whores* and *fiddle-strings* !

Though bold these truths, thou, Muse, with truth  
like these,

Wilt none offend, whom 't is a praise to please :  
Let others flatter to be flatter'd ; thou,  
Like just *tribunals*, bend an awful brow.  
How terrible it were to common-sense,  
To write a *satire*, which gave none *offence* !  
And, since from *life* I take the draughts you see,  
If men dislike them, do they censure *me* ?  
The fool, and knave, 't is glorious to offend,  
And god-like an attempt the world to mend ;  
The world, where lucky throws to *blockheads* fall,  
*Knaves* know the game, and *honest men* pay all.

How hard for real worth to gain its price !  
A man shall make his fortune in a trice,  
If blest with pliant, though but slender, *sense*,  
Feign'd modesty, and real impudence :  
A supple knee, smooth tongue, an easy *grace*,  
A curse within, a smile upon his face :  
A beauteous sister, or convenient wife,  
Are *prizes* in the lottery of life ;  
Genius and virtue they will soon defeat,  
And lodge you in the bosom of the *great*.

To *merit*, is but to provide a *pair*  
For men's refusing what you ought to *gain*.

May, Dodington, this maxim fail in you,  
Whom my presaging thoughts already *view*  
By Walpole's conduct fir'd, and friendship grac'd.  
Still higher in your prince's favour plac'd ;  
And lending, *here*, those awful councils aid,  
Which you, *abroad*, with such success obey'd !  
Bear *this* from one, who holds your friendship dear.  
What most we wish, with ease we fancy near.

#### SATIRE IV.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR SPENCER COMPTON.

ROUND some fair tree th' ambitious woodbine  
grows,  
And breathes her sweets on the supporting boughs :  
So sweet the *verse*, th' ambitious *verse*, should be,  
(O ! pardon mine) that hopes support from *thee* ;  
Thee, Compton, born o'er senates to preside,  
Their *dignity* to raise, their *councils* guide ;  
Deep to discern, and widely to survey,  
And kingdoms' fates, without ambition, weigh ;  
Of distant virtues nice extremes to blend,  
The crown's assertor, and the people's friend :

For dost thou scorn, amid sublimer views,  
To listen to the labours of the Muse;  
Thy smiles protect her, while thy talents fire,  
And 't is but half thy glory to inspire.  
Ex'd at a public fame, so justly won,  
The jealous Chremes is with spleen undone;  
Chremes, for airy pensions of renown,  
Devotes his service to the state and crown:  
All schemes he knows, and, knowing, all improves,  
Though Britain's thankless, still this patriot loves:  
But patriots differ; some may shed their blood,  
He drinks his coffee, for the public good;  
He consults the sacred steam, and there foresees  
What storms, or sunshine, Providence decrees;  
Knows, for each day, the weather of our fate;  
Quidnunc is an almanac of state.

You smile, and think this statesman, void of use;  
Why may not time his secret worth produce?  
Since apes can roast the choice Castanian nut;  
Since steeds of genius are expert at put;  
Since half the Senate "Not content" can say,  
These nations save, and puppies plots betray.  
What makes him model realms, and counsel  
kings?

In incapacity for smaller things:  
Poor Chremes can't conduct his own estate,  
And thence has undertaken Europe's fate.  
Behemo leaves the realm to Chremes' skill,  
And boldly claims a province higher still:  
To raise a name, th' ambitious boy has got,  
At once, a Bible, and a shoulder-knot;  
Deep in the secret, he looks through the whole,  
And pities the dull rogue that saves his soul;  
To talk with reverence you must take good heed,  
For shock his tender reason with the Creed;  
Howe'er well-bred, in public he complies,  
Obliging friends alone with blasphemies.  
Peerage is poison, good estates are bad  
For this disease; poor rogues run seldom mad.  
Have not attainders brought unhop'd relief,  
And falling stocks quite cur'd an unbelief?  
While the Sun shines, Blunt talks with wondrous  
force;

But thunder mars small beer, and weak discourse.  
Such useful instruments the weather show,  
Just as their mercury is high or low:  
Health chiefly keeps an atheist in the dark;  
A fever argues better than a Clarke:  
Yet but the logic in his pulse decay,  
The Grecian he'll renounce, and learn to pray;  
While C—— mourns, with an unfeigned zeal,  
Th' apostate youth, who reason'd once so well.

C——, who makes merry with the Creed,  
He almost thinks he disbelieves indeed;  
But only thinks so: to give both their due,  
Saturn, and he, believe, and tremble too.  
For some for glory such the boundless rage,  
That they're the blackest scandal of their age.  
Narcissus the Tartarian club disclaims;  
Blay, a free-mason, with some terror, names;  
Omits no duty; nor can envy say,  
He miss'd, these many years, the church, or play:  
He makes no noise in parliament, 't is true;  
But pays his debts, and visit, when 't is due;  
His character and gloves are ever clean,  
And then, he can out-bow the bowing dean;  
A smile eternal on his lip he wears,  
Which equally the wise and worthless shares.  
In gay fatigues, this most undaunted chief,  
Patient of idleness beyond belief,

Most charitably lends the town his face,  
For ornament, in every public place;  
As sure as cards, he to th' assembly comes,  
And is the furniture of drawing-rooms:  
When ombre calls, his hand and heart are free,  
And, join'd to two, he fails not — to make three:  
Narcissus is the glory of his race;  
For who does nothing with a better grace?  
To deck my list, by nature were design'd  
Such shining expletives of human kind,  
Who want, while through blank life they dream  
along,

Sense to be right, and passion to be wrong.  
To counterpoise this hero of the mode,  
Some for renown are singular and odd;  
What other men dislike, is sure to please,  
Of all mankind, these dear antipodes;  
Through pride, not malice, they run counter still,  
And birth-days are their days of dressing ill.  
Arbutnot is a fool, and F—— a sage,  
S——ly will fright you, E—— engage;  
By nature streams run backward, flame descends,  
Stones mount, and Sussex is the worst of friends;  
They take their rest by day, and wake by night,  
And blush, if you surprise them in the right;  
If they by chance blurt out, ere well aware,  
A swan is white, or Queensberry is fair.

Nothing exceeds in ridicule, no doubt,  
A fool in fashion, but a fool that's out.  
His passion for absurdity's so strong,  
He cannot bear a rival in the wrong;  
Though wrong the mode, comply; more sense is  
shown

In wearing others' follies, than your own.  
If what is out of fashion most you prize,  
Methinks you should endeavour to be wise.  
But what in oddness can be more sublime  
Than Sloane, the foremost toymen of his time?  
His nice ambition lies in curious fancies,  
His daughter's portion a rich shell inhances,  
And Ashmole's baby-house is, in his view,  
Britannia's golden mine, a rich Peru!  
How his eyes languish! how his thoughts adore  
That painted coat, which Joseph never wore!  
He shows, on holidays, a sacred pin,  
That touch'd the ruff, that touch'd Queen Bess's chin.

"Since that great dearth our chronicles deplore,  
Since that great plague that swept as many more,  
Was ever year unblest as this?" he'll cry,  
"It has not brought us one new butterfly!"  
In times that suffer such learn'd men as these,  
Unhappy I——y! how came you to please?

Not gaudy butterflies are Lico's game;  
But, in effect, his chase is much the same:  
Warm in pursuit, he leaves all the great,  
Stands to the foot of title and estate:  
Where'er their lordships go, they never find  
Or Lico, or their shadows, lag behind,  
He sets them sure, where'er their lordships run,  
Close at their elbows, as a morning-dun;  
As if their grandeur by contagion wrought,  
And fame was like a fever, to be caught:  
But after seven years' dance, from place to place,  
The Dane\* is more familiar with his grace.

Who'd be a crutch to prop a rotten peer;  
Or living pendant dangling at his ear,  
For ever whispering secrets, which were blown  
For months before, by trumpets through the town?

\* A Danish dog of the Duke of Argyll.

Who 'd be a *glass*, with flattering grimace,  
Still to reflect the temper of his face?  
Or happy *pin* to stick upon his sleeve,  
When my lord 's gracious, and vouchsafes it leave?  
Or *cushion*, when his heaviness shall please  
To loll, or *thump* it, for his better ease?  
Or a vile *butt*, for moon, or night, bespoke,  
When the peer *rashly* swears he 'll club his joke?  
Who 'd shake with laughter, though he could not  
find

His lordship's jest; or, if his nose broke wind,  
For blessings to the gods profoundly bow,  
That can cry, "Chimney sweep," or drive a *plough*?  
With terms like these, how mean the tribe that close!  
Scarce meaner they, who terms like these impose.

But what 's the tribe most likely to comply?  
The men of ink, or ancient authors lye;  
The writing tribe, who shameless *auctions* hold  
Of praise, by inch of candle to be sold:  
All men they flatter, but themselves the most,  
With deathless fame, their everlasting boast:  
For Fame no cully makes so much her jest,  
As her old constant spark, the bard profess.  
"Boyle shines in council, Mordaunt in the fight,  
Pelham's magnificent; but I can write,  
And what to my great soul like glory dear?"  
Till some god whispers in his tingling ear,  
That *fame* 's unwholesome taken without *meat*,  
And life is best sustain'd by what is *eat*:  
Grown *lean*, and *wise*, he curses what he writ,  
And wishes all his wants were in his *wit*.

Ah! what avails it, when his *dinner* 's lost,  
That his triumphant name adorns a *post*?  
Or that his shining page (provoking fate!)  
*Defends* sirloins, which sons of dullness *eat*?

What foe to verse without compassion hears,  
What cruel *prose-man* can refrain from tears,  
When the poor Muse, for less than half-a-crown,  
A *prostitute* on every bulk in town,  
With other whores undone, though not in print,  
Clubs *credit* for Geneva in the Mint?

Ye bards! why will you sing, though uninspir'd?  
Ye bards! why will you *starve*, to be admir'd?  
*Defunct* by Phœbus' laws, beyond redress,  
Why will your *spectres* haunt the frightened press?  
Bad metre, that *excrecence* of the head,  
Like *hair*, will sprout, although the poet 's *dead*.

All other trades demand, verse-makers beg;  
A dedication is a *wooden-leg*;  
A barren *Labeo*, the true *mumper*'s fashion,  
Exposes borrow'd brats to move compassion.  
Though such myself, vile bards I commend;  
Nay more, though gentle Damon is my friend.  
"Is 't then a crime to *write*?"—If talent rare  
Proclaim the god, the crime is to *forbear*:  
For some, though few, there are, large-minded  
men,

Who watch unseen the labours of the pen;  
Who know the Muse's worth, and therefore court,  
Their deeds her theme, their bounty her support;  
Who serve, *unask'd*, the *least pretence* to wit;  
My sole excuse, alas! for having writ.  
Argyll true wit is studious to restore;  
And Dorset smiles, if Phœbus smil'd before;  
Pembroke in years the long-lov'd arts admires,  
And Henrietta like a Muse inspires.

But ah! not *inspiration* can obtain  
That fame, which poets languish for in vain.  
How mad their aim, who thirst for glory, strive  
To grasp, what no man can possess *alive*!

Fame 's a *reversion*, in which men take place  
(O late reversion!) at their own decease.  
This truth sagacious Lintot knows so well,  
He *starves* his authors, that their works may *sell*.

That *fame* is *wealth*, fantastic poets cry;  
That *wealth* is *fame*, another clan reply;  
Who know no guilt, no scandal, but in *rags*;  
And *swell* in just proportion to their *bags*.  
Nor only the low-born, deform'd, and old,  
Think glory nothing but the *beams of gold*;  
The first young lord, which in the Mall you meet,  
Shall match the veriest hunks in Lombard-street,  
From rescued candles' ends who rais'd a *sum*,  
And starves, to join a *penny* to a *plum*.  
A *beardless miser*! 'T is a guilt unknown  
To former times, a scandal all our own.

Of ardent lovers, the true modern band  
Will mortgage Celia to redeem their *land*.  
For love, young, noble, rich, Castalio dies;  
Name but the fair, love swells into his eyes.  
Divine Monimia, thy fond fears lay down;  
No rival can prevail—but *half a crown*.  
He glories to late times to be convey'd,  
Not for the poor he has *reliev'd*, but *made*:  
Not such ambition his great fathers *fir'd*,  
When Harry conquer'd, and half France *expir'd*:  
He 'd be a slave, a pimp, a dog, for *gain*:  
Nay, a *dull sheriff* for his *golden chain*.

"Who 'd be a slave?" the gallant Colonel cries,  
While love of glory sparkles from his eyes.  
To deathless fame he loudly pleads his right—  
Just is his title—for he will not *fight*:  
All soldiers *valour*, all divines have *grace*,  
As maids of honour *beauty*—by their *place*:  
But, when indulging on the last campaign,  
His lofty terms climb o'er the hills of *slain*;  
He gives the foes he slew, at each vain word,  
A *sweet revenge*, and *half absolves* his sword.

Of *boasting* more than of a *bomb* afraid,  
A *soldier* should be modest as a *maid*:  
Fame is a bubble the reserv'd enjoy;  
Who strive to grasp it, as they *touch*, *destroy*.  
'T is the world's debt to deeds of high degree;  
But if you pay yourself, the world is free.  
Were there no tongue to speak them but his *own*,  
Augustus' deeds in arms had ne'er been known.  
Augustus' deeds! if that ambiguous name  
Confounds my reader, and misguides his *sinn*,  
Such is the prince's worth, of whom I speak;  
The Roman would not blush at the mistake.

## SATIRE V.

## ON WOMEN.

O fairest of creation! last and best!  
Of all God's works! Creature in whom *essenc'd*,  
Whatever can to sight, or thought, be form'd  
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet!  
How art thou lost! — *Miser.*

Nox reigns *ambition* in bold men alone;  
Soft *female* hearts the rude invader owns;  
But *there*, indeed, it deals in nicer things,  
Than routing *armies*, and dethroning *kings*:  
Attend, and you discern it in the fair  
Conduct a *finger*, or reclaim a *hair*;  
Or roll the lucid orbit of an *eye*;  
Or, in full joy, elaborate a *sign*.

The sex we honour, though their faults we  
blame;  
ay, thank their faults for such a *fruitful* theme:  
theme, fair ——! doubly kind to me,  
nce satirizing *those* is praising *thee*;  
'ho wouldst not bear, too modestly refin'd,  
panegyric of a grosser kind.  
Britannia's daughters, much more *fair* than *nice*,  
oo fond of admiration, lose their price;  
orn in the public eye, give cheap delight  
o throngs, and tarnish to the sated sight:  
s unreserv'd, andauteous, as the Sun,  
through every sign of vanity they run;  
semblies, parks, coarse feasts in city-halls;  
ectures, and trials, plays, committees, balls,  
ells, bedlams, executions, Smithfield scenes,  
nd fortune-tellers, caves, and lions' dens,  
averns, exchanges, bridewells, drawing-rooms,  
instalments, pillories, coronations, tombs,  
umblers, and funerals, puppet-shows, reviews,  
ales, races, rabbits, (and, still stranger!) pews.  
Clarinda's bosom burns, but burns for Fame;  
nd love lies vanquish'd in a nobler flame;  
arm gleams of hope she, *now*, dispenses; *then*,  
like April suns, dives into clouds again:  
With all her lustre, *now*, her lover warms;  
*then*, out of ostentation, hides her charms;  
is, next, her pleasure sweetly to complain,  
nd to be taken with a sudden pain;  
then, she starts up, all ecstasy and bliss,  
nd is, sweet soul! just as sincere in this:  
how she rolls her charming eyes in *spite*!  
nd looks delightfully with all her might!  
ut, like our heroes, much more brave than wise,  
he conquers for the triumph, not the prize.  
Zara resembles *Ætna* crown'd with snows;  
Without she freezes, and within she glows:  
'twice ere the Sun descends, with zeal inspir'd,  
From the vain converse of the world retir'd,  
he reads the *psalms* and *chapters* for the day,  
n — Cleopatra, or the last new play.  
hus gloomy Zara, with a solemn grace,  
Deceives mankind, and *hides* behind her *face*.  
Nor far beneath her in *renown*, is she,  
Who through good-breeding is ill company;  
Whose *manners* will not let her larum cease;  
Who thinks you are *unhappy*, when at *peace*;  
o find you *news*, who racks her subtle head,  
nd vows — "that her great-grandfather is dead."  
A flood of words a *woman* need not fear;  
But 't is a task indeed to learn — to *hear*;  
n that the skill of conversation lies;  
That *shows*, or *makes*, you both polite and wise.  
Xantippe cries, "Let nymphs who nought can  
say  
be lost in silence, and resign the day;  
And let the guilty wife her guilt confess,  
By tame behaviour, and a soft address!"  
Through *virtue*, she refuses to comply  
With all the dictates of *humanity*;  
Through wisdom, she refuses to submit  
To wisdom's rules, and *rares* to prove her *wit*;  
Then, her unblemish'd honour to maintain,  
Rejects her husband's kindness with disdain:  
But if, by chance, an ill-adapted word  
Drops from the lip of her unwary lord,  
Her darling china, in a whirlwind sent,  
Just intimates the lady's discontent.  
Wine may indeed excite the meekest dame;  
But keen Xantippe, scorning borrow'd flame,

Can vent her thunders, and her lightnings play,  
O'er cooling *gruel*, and composing *tea*:  
Nor rests by night, but, more sincere than nice,  
She *shakes* the curtains with her *kind* advice:  
Doubly, like echo, *sound* is her delight,  
And the *last word* is her eternal right.  
Is 't not enough plagues, wars, and famines, rise  
To lash our crimes, but must our wives be *wise*?  
Famine, plague, war, and an unnumber'd throng  
Of guilt-avenging ills, to man belong:  
What *black*, what *ceaseless* cares besiege our state!  
What strokes we feel from *fancy*, and from *fate*!  
If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow;  
We *make* misfortune; *suicides* in woe.  
Superfluous aid! unnecessary skill!  
Is *Nature* backward to torment, or kill?  
How oft the *noon*, how oft the *midnight*, bell,  
(That iron tongue of Death!) with solemn knell,  
On *Folly's* errands as we vainly roam, [home!  
Knocks at our hearts, and finds our thoughts from  
Men drop so fast, ere life's mid-stage we tread,  
Few know so many friends, *alive*, as *dead*.  
Yet, as *immortal*, in our up-hill chase  
We press coy Fortune with unslacken'd pace;  
Our ardent labours for the *toys* we seek,  
Join night to day, and *Sunday* to the week:  
Our very joys are anxious, and expire  
Between *satiety* and *fierce desire*.  
Now what reward for all this grief and toil?  
But *one*, a female friend's endearing smile;  
A tender smile, our sorrows' only balm,  
And, in life's tempest, the sad sailor's calm.  
How have I seen a gentle nymph draw nigh,  
Peace in her air, persuasion in her eye;  
Victorious tenderness! it all o'ercame,  
*Husbands* look'd mild, and *savages* grew tame.  
The *syrian* race our active nymphs pursue;  
Man is not all the game they have in view:  
In woods and fields their glory they complete;  
There *Master* Betty leaps a five-barr'd gate;  
While fair *Miss* Charles to toilets is confin'd,  
Nor rashly tempts the barbarous sun and wind.  
Some nymphs affect a more heroic breed,  
And volt from *hunters* to the *managed steed*;  
Command his prancings with a martial air,  
And *Fobert* has the forming of the *fair*.  
More than *one* steed must *Delia's* empire feel,  
Who sits triumphant o'er the flying *wheel*;  
And as she guides it through th' admiring throng,  
With what an air she smacks the *silken* thong!  
Graceful as John, she moderates the reins,  
And whistles sweet her *diuretic* strains:  
*Sesostris*-like, such charioteers as *these*  
May drive six harness'd *monarchs*, if they please:  
They *drive*, *row*, *run*, with love of glory smit,  
*Leap*, *swim*, *shoot* flying, and pronounce on *wit*.  
O'er the belles-lettres lovely *Daphne* reigns;  
Again the god *Apollo* wears her chains:  
With legs toss'd high, on her sophee she sits,  
Vouchsafing audience to contending wits:  
Of each performance she 's the final test;  
One act read o'er, she prophesies the rest;  
And then, pronouncing with decisive air,  
Fully convinces all the town — *she 's fair*.  
Had lovely *Daphne* *Hecate*'s face,  
How would her elegance of taste decrease!  
Some ladies' *judgment* in their *features* lies,  
And all their *genius* sparkles from their *eyes*.  
"But hold," she cries, "lampooner! have a care;  
Must I want common sense, because I'm fair?"



O no: see Stella; her eyes shine as bright,  
As if her tongue was never in the right;  
And yet what real learning, judgment, fire!  
She seems inspir'd, and can herself inspire:  
How then (if malice rul'd not all the fair)  
Could Daphne publish, and could she forbear?  
We grant that beauty is no bar to sense,  
Nor is 't a sanction for impertinence.

Sempronia lik'd her man; and well she might;  
The youth in person, and in parts, was bright;  
Possess'd of every virtue, grace, and art,  
That claims just empire o'er the female heart:  
He met her passion, all her sighs return'd,  
And, in full rage of youthful ardour, burn'd:  
Large his possessions, and beyond her own;  
Their bliss the theme and envy of the town:  
The day was fix'd, when, with one acre more,  
In stepp'd deform'd, debauch'd, diseas'd, *threescore*.  
The fatal sequel I, through shame, forbear;  
Of pride and avarice who can cure the fair?

Man 's rich with little, were his judgment true;  
Nature is frugal, and her wants are few;  
Those few wants answer'd, bring sincere delights;  
But fools create themselves new appetites:  
Fancy and pride seek things at vast expense,  
Which relish not to reason, nor to sense.  
When *surfeit*, or *unthankfulness*, destroys,  
In nature's narrow sphere, our solid joys,  
In *fancy's* airy land of noise and show,  
Where nought but dreams, no real pleasures grow;  
Like cats in air-pumps, to subsist we strive  
On joys too thin to keep the soul alive.  
Lemira's sick; make haste; the doctor call:  
He comes; but where 's his patient? At the ball.  
The doctor stares; her woman curt'sies low,  
And cries, "My lady, sir, is always so:  
Diversions put her maladies to flight;  
True, she can't stand, but she can dance all night:  
I've known my lady (for she loves a tune)  
For fevers take an opera in June:  
And, though perhaps you'll think the practice bold,  
A midnight park is sovereign for a cold;  
With colics, breakfasts of green fruit agree;  
With indigestions, supper just at three."  
A strange alternative, replies Sir Hans,  
Must women have a doctor, or a dance?  
Though sick to death, abroad they safely roam,  
But droop and die, in perfect health, at home:  
For want — but not of health, are ladies ill;  
And tickets cure beyond the doctor's bill.

Alas, my heart! how languishingly fair  
Yon lady lolls! With what a tender air!  
Pale as a young dramatic author, when,  
O'er darling lines, fell Cibber waves his pen.  
Is her lord angry, or has Veny's child?  
Dead is her father, or the mask forbid?  
"Late sitting-up has turn'd her roses white."  
Why went she not to bed? "Because 't was night."  
Did she then dance or play? "Nor this, nor that."  
Well, night soon steals away in pleasing chat.  
"No, all alone, her prayers she rather chose,  
Than be that wretch to sleep till morning rose."  
Then lady Cynthia, mistress of the shade,  
Goes, with the fashionable owls, to bed:  
This her pride covets, this her health denies;  
Her soul is silly, but her body 's wise.  
Others, with curious arts, dim charms revive,  
And triumph in the bloom of *fifty-five*.

\* Lap-dog.

You, in the morning, a fair nymph invite;  
To keep her word, a brown one comes at night:  
Next day she shines in glossy black; and then  
Revolves into her native red again:  
Like a dove's neck, she shifts her transient charms  
And is her own dear rival in your arms.

But one admirer has the painted lass;  
Nor finds that one, but in her looking-glass:  
Yet Laura's beautiful to such excess,  
That all her art scarce makes her please us less.  
To deck the female cheek, HE only knows,  
Who paints less fair the lily and the rose. [poet]

How gay they smile! Such blessings Nature  
O'erstock'd mankind enjoy but half her stores:  
In distant wilds, by human eyes unseen,  
She rears her flowers, and spreads her velvet green;  
Pure gurgling rills the lonely desert trace,  
And waste their music on the savage race.  
Is Nature then a niggard of her bliss?  
Repine we guiltless in a world like this?  
But our lewd tastes her lawful charms refuse,  
And painted art's deprav'd allurements choose.  
Such Fulvia's passion for the town; fresh air  
(An odd effect!) gives vapours to the fair;  
Green fields, and shady groves, and crystal springs,  
And larks, and nightingales, are odious things;  
But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds delight;  
And to be press'd to death, transports her quite:  
Where silver rivulets play through flowery meads,  
And woodbines give their sweets, and limes their shades,

Black kennels' absent odours she regrets,  
And stops her nose at beds of violets.

Is stormy life prefer'd to the serene?  
Or is the public to the private scene?  
Retir'd, we tread a smooth and open way:  
Through briars and brambles in the world we stray;  
Stiff opposition, and perplex'd debate,  
And thorny care, and rank and stinging hate,  
Which choke our passage, our career controul,  
And wound the firmest temper of our soul.  
O sacred solitude! divine retreat!  
Choice of the prudent! envy of the great!  
By thy pure stream, or in thy waving shade,  
We court fair Wisdom, that celestial maid:  
The genuine offspring of her lov'd embrace  
(Strangers on Earth!) are innocence and peace:  
There, from the ways of men laid safe ashore,  
We smile to hear the distant tempest roar;  
There, bless'd with health, with business unperplex'd,  
This life we relish, and ensure the next;  
There too the Muses sport; these numbers free,  
Pierian Eastbury! I owe to thee.

There sport the Muses; but not there alone:  
Their sacred force Amelia feels in town.  
Nought but a genius can a genius fit;  
A wit herself, Amelia weds a wit:  
Both wits! though miracles are said to cease,  
Three days, three wondrous days! they liv'd in peace;

With the fourth sun a warm dispute arose,  
On Durfey's poesy, and Bunyan's prose:  
The learned war both wage with equal force,  
And the fifth morn concluded the divorce.

Phoebe, though she possesses nothing less,  
Is proud of being rich in happiness;  
Laboriously pursues delusive toys,  
Content with pains, since they're reputed joys.  
With what well-acted transport will she say,  
"Well, sure we were so happy yesterday!"

And then that charming party for to-morrow !"  
Though, well she knows, 't will languish into sorrow :  
But she dares never boast the *present* hour ;  
To gross that cheat, it is beyond her power :  
For such is or our weakness, or our curse,  
Or rather such our crime, which still is worse,  
The present moment, like a wife, we shun,  
And ne'er enjoy, because it is *our own*.

Pleasures are few, and fewer we enjoy ;  
Pleasure, like *quicksilver*, is *bright*, and *cloy* ;  
We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill,  
Till it eludes us, and it glitters still :  
If seiz'd at last, compute your mighty gains ;  
What is it, but rank poison in your veins ?

As Flavia in her glass an angel spies,  
Bride whispers in her ear pernicious lies ;  
Tells her, while she surveys a face so fine,  
There's no satiety of charms divine :  
Hence, if her lover yawns, all chang'd appears  
Her temper, and she melts (sweet soul !) in tears :  
She, fond and young, last week, her wish enjoy'd,  
In soft amusement all the night employ'd ;  
The morning came, when Strephon, waking, found  
Surprising sight !) his bride in sorrow drown'd.  
"What miracle," says Strephon, "makes thee  
weep ?"

"Ah, barbarous man," she cries, "how could you —  
sleep !"

Men love a *mistress* as they love a *feast* ;  
How grateful one to *touch*, and one to *taste* !  
I am sure there is a certain time of day,  
We wish our mistress, and our meat, away :  
But soon the sated appetites return,  
Again our stomachs crave, our bosoms burn :  
Eternal love let man, then, never swear ;  
Yet women never *triumph*, nor *despair* ;  
For praise, nor blame, too much, the warm, or chill ;  
Hunger and love are foreign to the will.

There is indeed a passion more refin'd,  
For those few nymphs whose charms are of the mind :  
But not of that unfashionable set  
Phyllis ; Phyllis and her Damon met.  
Eternal love exactly hits her taste ;  
Phyllis demands eternal love at *least*.  
Embracing Phyllis with soft-smiling eyes,  
Eternal love I vow, the swain replies :  
But say, my *all*, my *mistress*, and my *friend* !  
What day next week, th' *eternity* shall end ?

Some nymphs prefer *astronomy* to *love* ;  
Elope from mortal man, and range above.  
The fair philosopher to Rowley flies,  
Where, in a *box*, the whole creation lies :  
He sees the planets in their turns advance,  
And scorns, Poitier, thy sublunary dance :  
Of Desaguliers she bespeaks fresh air ;  
And Whiston has *engagements* with the fair.  
What vain experiments Sophronia tries !  
I is not in air-pumps the gay colonel dies.  
But though to-day this rage of science reigns,  
O fickle sex ! soon end her learned pains.  
So ! Pug from Jupiter her heart has got,  
Turns out the stars, and Newton is a sot.  
So ——— turn ; she never took the height  
Of Saturn, yet is ever in the right.  
He strikes each point with native force of mind,  
While puzzled Learning blunders far behind.  
Graceful to sight, and elegant to thought,  
The *great* are vanquish'd, and the *wise* are taught.  
Her breeding finish'd, and her temper sweet,  
When serious, easy ; and when gay, discreet ;

In glittering scenes, o'er her own heart, severe ;  
In crowds, collected ; and in courts, sincere ;  
Sincere, and warm, with zeal well-understood,  
She takes a noble pride in doing good ;  
Yet, not superior to her sex's cares,  
The mode she fixes by the gown she wears ;  
Of *silks* and *china* she 's the last appeal ;  
In these great points she *leads* the commonweal ;  
And if disputes of *empire* rise between  
Mechlin the queen of lace, and Colberteen,  
'T is doubt ! 't is darkness ! till suspended fate  
Assumes her nod, to close the grand debate.  
When such her mind, why will the fair express  
Their emulation only in their *dress* ?

But oh ! the nymph that mounts above the *shies*,  
And, *gratis*, clears religious mysteries,  
Resolv'd the *church's* welfare to ensure,  
And make her family a *sine-cure* :  
The theme divine at *cards* she 'll not forget,  
But *takes* in texts of Scripture at *picquet* ;  
In those licentious meetings acts the prude,  
And thanks her Maker that her *cards* are good.  
What angels would those be, who thus excel  
In theologies, could they *see* as well !  
Yet why should not the fair her text pursue ?  
Can she more decently the doctor woo ?  
'T is hard, too, she who makes no use but *chat*  
Of her religion, should be barr'd in that.

Isaac, a brother of the canting strain,  
When he has knock'd at his own skull in vain,  
To beauteous Marcia often will repair  
With a dark text, to light it at the *fair*.  
O how his pious soul exults to find  
Such love for *holy* men in woman-kind !  
Charm'd with her learning, with what rapture he  
Hangs on her *bloom*, like an industrious *bee* ;  
*Hums* round about her, and with all his power  
Extracts sweet wisdom from so fair a *flower* !

The *young* and *gay* declining, Appia flies  
At nobler game, the *mighty* and the *wise* :  
By nature more an *eagle* than a *dove*,  
She impiously prefers the *world* to *love*.

Can wealth give happiness ? look round and see  
What *gay* distress ! what splendid misery !  
Whatever fortune lavishly can pour,  
The mind annihilates, and calls for more.  
Wealth is a cheat ; believe not what it *says* :  
Like any lord, it *promises* — and *pays*.  
How will the miser startle, to be told  
Of such a wonder, as *insolvent* gold !  
What nature *wants* has an intrinsic weight ;  
All *more* is but the fashion of the plate,  
Which, for one moment, charms the fickle view ;  
It charms us *now* ; anon we cast anew ;  
To some fresh birth of *fancy* more inclin'd :  
Then wed not acres, but a noble mind.

Mistaken lovers, who make *worth* their care,  
And think accomplishments will win the fair ;  
The *fair*, 't is true, by *genius* should be won,  
As *flowers* unfold their beauties to the *Sun* ;  
And yet in female scales a fop outweighs,  
And wit must wear the *willow* and the *bays*.  
Nought shines so bright in vain Liberia's eye  
As riot, impudence, and perfidy ;  
The youth of fire, that has drunk deep, and play'd,  
And kill'd his *nun*, and triumph'd o'er his maid ;  
For him, as yet unhang'd, she spreads her charms,  
Snatches the dear destroyer to her arms ;  
And amply gives (though treated long amiss)  
The *man of merit* his revenge in *this*.

If you resent, and wish a woman ill,  
But turn her o'er one moment to her will.

The languid lady next appears in state,  
Who was not born to carry her own weight;  
She lolls, reels, staggers, till some foreign aid  
To her own stature lifts the feeble maid.  
Then, if ordain'd to so severe a doom,  
She, by just stages, *journeys* round the room:  
But, knowing her own weakness, she despairs  
To scale the Alps — that is, ascend the stairs.  
*My fan!* let others say, who laugh at toil;  
*Fan!* hood! glove! scarf! is her *laconic* style;  
And that is spoke with such a dying fall,  
That Betty rather *sees* than *hears* the call:  
The motion of her lips, and meaning eye,  
Piece out th' ideas her faint words deny.  
O listen with attention most profound!  
Her voice is but the shadow of a sound.  
And help! oh help! her spirits are so dead,  
One hand scarce lifts the other to her head.  
If, there, a stubborn pin it triumphs o'er,  
She pants! she sinks away! and is no more.  
Let the robust and the gigantic carve,  
Life is not worth so much, she'd rather starve:  
But chew she must herself; ah cruel fate!  
That Rosalinda can't by proxy eat.

An antidote in female caprice lies  
(Kind Heaven!) against the poison of their eyes.

Thalestris triumphs in a manly mien;  
Loud is her accent, and her phrase obscene.  
In fair and open dealing where 's the shame?  
What Nature dares to give, she dares to name.  
This honest fellow is sincere and plain,  
And justly gives the jealous husband pain.  
(Vain is the task to petticoats assign'd,  
If wanton language shows a naked mind.)  
And, now and then, to grace her eloquence,  
An oath supplies the vacancies of sense.  
Hark! the shrill notes transpire the yielding air,  
And teach the neighbouring Echoes how to swear.  
By Jove, is faint, and for the simple swain;  
She, on the Christian system, is profane.  
But though the volley rattles in your ear,  
Believe her dress, she's not a grenadier.  
If thunder 's awful, how much more our dread,  
When Jove deposes a lady in his stead?  
A lady? pardon my mistaken pen,  
A shameless woman is the worst of men.

Few to good-breeding make a just pretence;  
Good-breeding is the blossom of good-sense;  
The last result of an accomplish'd mind,  
With outward grace, the body's virtue, join'd.  
A violated decency now reigns;  
And nymphs for *failings* take peculiar pains.  
With Chinese painters modern toasts agree,  
The point they aim at is deformity:  
They throw their persons with a hoyden air  
Across the room, and toss into the chair.  
So far their commerce with mankind is gone,  
They, for our manners, have exchange'd their own.  
The modest look, the castigated grace,  
The gentle movement, and slow-measur'd pace,  
For which her lovers died, her parents paid,  
Are inedicorums with the modern maid.  
Stiff forms are bad; but let not worse intrude,  
Nor conquer art and nature, to be rude.  
Modern good-breeding carry to its height,  
And Lady D — 's self will be polite.

Ye rising fair! ye bloom of Britain's isle!  
When high-born Anna, with a soften'd smile,

Leads on your train, and sparkles at your head,  
What seems most hard, is, not to be well-bred.  
Her bright example with success pursue,  
And all, but adoration, is your due.

"But adoration! give me something more,"  
Cries Lycé, on the borders of *threescore*:  
Nought treads so silent as the foot of Time;  
Hence we mistake our autumn for our prime;  
'T is greatly wise to know, before we're told,  
The melancholy news, that we grow old.  
Autumnal Lycé carries in her face  
*Memento mori* to each public place.  
O how your beating breast a mistress warms,  
Who looks through spectacles to see your charms!  
While rival undertakers hover round,  
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground.  
Intent not on her own, but others' doom,  
She plans new conquests, and defrunds the tomb.  
In vain the cock has summon'd *sprites* away,  
She walks at noon, and blasts the bloom of day.  
Gay rainbow silks her mellow charms infold,  
And nought of Lycé but herself is old.  
Her grizzled locks assume a *smirking* grace,  
And art has *levell'd* her deep furrow'd face.  
Her strange demand no mortal can approve,  
We'll ask her blessing, but can't ask her love.  
She grants, indeed, a lady may decline  
(All ladies but herself) at *ninety-nine*.

O how unlike her was the sacred age  
Of prudent Portia! Her gray hairs engage,  
Whose thoughts are suited to her life's decline:  
Virtue 's the paint that can with wrinkles shine;  
That, and that only, can old age sustain;  
Which yet all wish, nor know they wish for pain.  
Not numerous are our joys, when life is new;  
And yearly some are falling of the *few*;  
But when we conquer life's meridian stage,  
And downward tend into the vale of age,  
They drop *apace*; by nature some decay,  
And some the blasts of fortune sweep away;  
Till, naked quite of happiness, aloud  
We call for death, and shelter in a shroud.  
Where 's Portia now? — But Portia left behind  
Two lovely copies of her form and mind.  
What heart untouch'd their early grief can view,  
Like blushing rose-buds dipp'd in morning dew?  
Who into shelter takes their tender bloom,  
And forms their minds to flee from ills to come?  
The mind, when turn'd adrift, no rules to guide,  
Drives at the mercy of the wind and tide;  
Fancy and passion toss it to and fro;  
Awhile torment, and then quite sink in woe.  
Ye beautiful orphans, since in silent dust  
Your best example lies, my precepts trust.  
Life swarms with ills; the boldest are afraid:  
Where then is safety for a tender maid?  
Unfit for conflict, round beset with woes,  
And man, whom least she fears, her worst of foes!  
When kind, most cruel; when oblig'd the most,  
The least obliging; and by favours lost.  
Cruel by nature, they for kindness hate;  
And scorn you for those ills themselves create.  
If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,  
'T will ever stick, through malice of your own.  
Most hard! in pleasing your chief glory lies;  
And yet from pleasing your chief dangers rise:  
Then please the best; and know, for men of sense,  
Your strongest charms are native innocence.  
Arts on the mind, like paint upon the face, *flatter*  
Fright him, that's worth your love, from your art.

*simple manners all the secret lies ;  
kind and virtuous, you 'll be blest and wise.  
in show and noise intoxicate the brain,  
gin with giddiness, and end in pain.  
fect not empty fame, and idle praise,  
rich, all those wretches I describe, betrays.  
ur sex's glory 't is, to shine unknown ;  
all applause, be fondest of your own.  
ware the fever of the mind ! that thirst  
ith which the age is eminently curst :  
drink of pleasure, but inflames desire ;  
id abstinence alone can quench the fire ;  
ke pain from life, and terror from the tomb ;  
ve peace in hand ; and promise bliss to come.*

## SATIRE VI.

## ON WOMEN.

SCRIBED TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LADY ELIZABETH  
GERMAIN.

*Interdum tamen et tollit comœdia vocem.*

HOR.

sought a patroness, but sought in vain.  
sollo whisper'd in my ear — " Germain. " —  
know her not. — " Your reason 's somewhat odd ;  
bo knows his patron, now ? " replied the god.  
Men write, to me, and to the world, unknown ;  
men steal great names, to shield them from the  
town :

ected worth, like beauty disarray'd,  
covert flies, of praise itself afraid ;  
she refuse to patronise your lays,  
vengeance write a volume in her praise.  
think it hard so great a length to run ;  
then such the theme, 't will easily be done. "  
Ye fair ! to draw your excellence at length,  
ceeds the narrow bounds of human strength ;  
n, *here*, in miniature your picture see ;  
hope from Zinck more justice than from me.  
y portraits grace your mind, as his your side ;  
is portraits will inflame, mine quench, your pride :  
s 's dear, you frugal ; choose my cheaper lay ;  
id be your reformation all my pay.

Lavinia is polite, but not profane ;  
church as constant as to Drury-lane.  
e decently, in form, pays Heaven its due ;  
id makes a civil visit to her pew.  
er lifted fan, to give a solemn air,  
nceals her face, which passes for a prayer :  
urt'sies to curt'sies, then, with grace, succeed ;  
it one the fair omits, but at the Creed.  
; if she joins the service, 't is to speak ;  
rough dreadful silence the pent heart might break :  
taught to bear it, women talk away  
God himself, and fondly think they pray.  
it sweet their accent, and their air refin'd ;  
they're before their Maker — and mankind :  
hen ladies once are proud of praying well,  
tan himself will toll the parish bell.  
Acquainted with the world, and quite well-bred,  
usa receives her visitants in bed ;  
it, chaste as ice, this Vesta, to defy  
e very blackest tongue of calumny,  
hen from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,  
e begs you just would turn you, while she shifts.  
Those charms are greatest which decline the sight,  
as makes the banquet poignant and polite.

*There is no woman, where there 's no reserve ;  
And 't is on plenty your poor lovers starve.  
But with a modern fair, meridian merit  
Is a fierce thing, they call a nymph of spirit.  
Mark well the rollings of her flaming eye ;  
And tread on tiptoe, if you dare draw nigh.  
" Or if you take a lion by the beard ",  
Or dare defy the fell Hyrcanian pard,  
Or arm'd rhinoceros, or rough Russian bear,"  
First make your will, and then converse with her.  
This lady glories in profuse expense ;  
And thinks distraction is magnificence.  
To beggar her gallant is some delight ;  
To be more fatal still, is exquisite ;  
Had ever nymph such reason to be glad ?  
In duel fell two lovers ; one run mad ;  
Her fues their honest execrations pour ;  
Her lovers only should detest her more.*

Flavia is constant to her old gallant,  
And generously supports him in his want.  
But marriage is a fetter, is a snare,  
A hell, no lady so polite can bear.  
She 's faithful, she 's observant, and with pains  
Her angel-brood of bastards she maintains.  
Nor least advantage has the fair to plead,  
But that of guilt above the marriage-bed.

Amasia hates a prude, and scorns restraint ;  
Whate'er she is, she 'll not appear a saint :  
Her soul superior flies formality ;  
So gay her air, her conduct is so free,  
Some might suspect the nymph not over-good. —  
Nor would they be mistaken, if they should.

Unmarried Abra puts on formal airs ;  
Her cushion 's thread-bare with her constant prayers.  
Her only grief is, that she cannot be  
At once engag'd in prayer and charity.  
And this, to do her justice, must be said,  
" Who would not think that Abra was a maid ? "

Some ladies are too beautiful to be wed ;  
For where 's the man that 's worthy of their bed ?  
If no disease reduce her pride before,  
Lavinia will be ravish'd at threescore.

Then she submits to venture in the dark ;  
And nothing now is wanting — but her spark.

Lucia thinks happiness consists in state ;  
She weds an idiot, but she eats in plate.

The goods of fortune, which her soul possess,  
Are but the ground of unmade happiness ;  
The rude material : wisdom add to this,  
Wisdom, the sole artificer of bliss ;  
She from herself, if so compell'd by need,  
Of thin content can draw the subtle thread ;  
But (no detraction to her sacred skill)  
If she can work in gold, 't is better still.

If Tullia had been blest with half her sense,  
None could too much admire her excellence :  
But since she can make error shine so bright,  
She thinks it vulgar to defend the right.  
With understanding she is quite o'er-run ;  
And by too great accomplishments undone :  
With skill she vibrates her eternal tongue,  
For ever most divinely in the wrong.

Naked in nothing should a woman be ;  
But veil her very wit with modesty :  
Let men discover, let not her display,  
But yield her charms of mind with sweet delay.

For pleasure form'd, perversely some believe,  
To make themselves important, men must grieve.

\* Shakspeare.

Lesbia the fair, to fire her jealous lord,  
Pretends, the fop she laughs at, is ador'd.  
In vain she's *proud* of secret innocence;  
The fact she feigns were scarce a worse offence.

Mira, endow'd with every charm to bless,  
Has no design, but on her husband's peace:  
He lov'd her much; and greatly was he mov'd  
At small inquietudes in her he lov'd.  
"How charming this!" — The pleasure lasted long;  
Now every day the fits come thick and strong:  
At last he found the charmer only *feign'd*;  
And was diverted when he *should* be pain'd.  
What greater vengeance have the gods in store?  
How tedious life, now she can *plague* no more!  
She tries a thousand arts; but none succeed:  
She's forc'd a fever to procure *indeed*;  
Thus strictly prov'd this virtuous, loving wife,  
Her husband's pain was dearer than her life.

Anxious Melania rises to my view,  
Who never thinks her lover pays his due:  
Visit, present, treat, flatter, and adore;  
Her majesty, to-morrow, calls for more.  
His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,  
As uncoil'd hinges, querulously shrill.  
"You went last night with Celia to the ball."  
You prove it false. "Not go! that's worst of all."  
Nothing can please her, nothing not inflame;  
And arrant contradictions are the same.  
Her lover must be *sad*, to please her spleen;  
His *mirth* is an inexorable sin:  
For of all rivals that can pain her breast,  
There's *one*, that wounds far deeper than the rest;  
To wreck her quiet, the most dreadful shelf  
Is if her lover dares enjoy himself.

And this, because she's exquisitely fair:  
Should I dispute her beauty, how she'd stare!  
How would Melania be surpris'd to hear  
She's quite deform'd! And yet the case is clear;  
What's female beauty, but an air divine,  
Through which the mind's all-gentle graces shine?  
They, like the Sun, irradiate all between;  
The body *charms* because the soul is *seen*.  
Hence, men are often captives of a face,  
They know not why, of no peculiar grace:  
Some forms, though bright, no mortal man can bear;  
Some, none resist, though not exceeding fair.

Aspasia's highly born, and nicely bred,  
Of taste refin'd, in life and manners read;  
Yet reaps no fruit from her superior sense,  
But to be *teas'd* by her own excellence.  
"Folks are so awkward! Things so unpolite!"  
She's *elegantly* pain'd from morn till night.  
Her delicacy's shock'd where'er she goes;  
Each creature's imperfections are her woes.  
Heaven by its favour has the fair distrest,  
And pour'd such blessings — that she can't be blest.

Ah! why so vain, though blooming in thy spring?  
Thou shining, frail, ador'd, and wretched thing!  
Old-age will come; disease may come before;  
Fifteen is full as mortal as threescore.  
Thy fortune, and thy charms, may soon decay:  
But grant these fugitives prolong their stay,  
Their basis totters, their foundation shakes;  
Life, that supports them, in a moment breaks;  
Then wrought into the soul let virtues shine;  
The ground eternal, as the work divine.

Julia's a manager; she's born for rule;  
And knows her wiser husband is a fool;  
Assemblies holds, and spins the subtle thread  
That guides the lover to his fair-one's bed:

For difficult amours can smooth the way,  
And tender letters *dictate*, or convey.  
But, if depriv'd of such important cares,  
Her wisdom condescends to less affairs.  
For her own breakfast she'll project a *scheru*,  
Nor take her tea without a stratagem;  
Presides o'er trifles with a serious face;  
Important, by the virtue of grimace.  
Ladies supreme among amusements reign;  
By nature born to soothe, and entertain.  
Their prudence in a share of folly lies:  
Why will they be so weak, as to be wise?

Syrena is for ever in extremes,  
And with a vengeance she commends, or blames.  
Conscious of her discernment, which is good,  
She strains too much to make it understood.  
Her judgment just, her sentence is too strong;  
Because she's right, she's ever in the wrong.

Brunetta's wise in actions, great, and rare:  
But scorns on trifles to bestow her care.  
Thus every hour Brunetta is to blame,  
Because th' occasion is beneath her aim.  
Think nought a trifles, though it small appear;  
Small sands the mountain, moments make the year.  
And trifles life. Your care to trifles give,  
Or you may die, before you truly live.

Go breakfast with Alicia, there you'll see,  
*Simplex munditiis*, to the last degree:  
Unlac'd her stays, her night-gown is untied,  
And what she has of head-dress, is aside.  
She draws her words, and waddles in her part.  
Unwash'd her hands, and much besmuff'd her face.  
A nail uncut, and head uncomb'd, she loves:  
And would draw on jack-boots, as soon as gloves.  
Gloves by queen Bess's maidens might be met.  
Her blessed eyes ne'er saw a female *fat*.  
Lovers, beware! to wound how can she fail  
With scarlet finger, and long jetty nail?  
For Harvey, the first wit she cannot be,  
Nor, cruel Richmond, the first toast, for thee.  
Since full each other station of renown,  
Who would not be the greatest *trapes* in town?  
Women were made to give our eyes delight;  
A female sloven is an odious sight.

Fair Isabella is so fond of fame,  
That her dear self is her eternal theme;  
Through hopes of contradiction, oft she'll say,  
"Methinks I look so wretchedly to-day!"  
When most the world applauds you, most beware;  
'T is often less a blessing than a snare.  
Distrust mankind; with your own heart comfort;  
And dread even there to find a flatterer.  
The breath of others raises our renown;  
Our own as surely blows the pageant down.  
Take up no more than you by worth can claim,  
Lest soon you prove a bankrupt in your fame.

But own I must, in this perverted age,  
Who most deserve, can't always most engage.  
So far is worth from making glory sure,  
It often hinders what it should procure.  
Whom praise we most? The virtuous, brave, and wise?  
No; wretches, whom, in secret, we despise.  
And who so blind, as not to see the cause?  
No rivals rais'd by such discreet applause;  
And yet, of credit it lays in a store,  
By which our spleen may wound true worth the more.

Ladies there are who think one crime is all:  
Can women, then, no way but backward fall?  
So sweet is that one crime they don't pursue,  
To pay its loss, they think all others few.

to hold that crime so dear, must never claim  
*injur'd modesty* the sacred name.  
 But Clío thus: "What! railing without end?  
 an task! how much more generous to com-  
 mend!"

, to commend as you are wont to do,  
 kind *instructor*, and *example* too.  
 Aphnia," says Clío, "has a charming eye:  
 at pity 't is her shoulder is awry!  
 Asia's shape indeed — But then her air —  
 : man has parts who finds destruction there.  
 neria's wit has something that 's divine;  
 d wit 's enough — how few in all things shine!  
 na serves her friends, relieves the poor —  
 o was it said Selina 's near threescore?  
 Lucia's match I from my soul rejoice;  
 : world congratulates so wise a choice;  
 : lordship's rent-roll is exceeding great —  
 : mortgages will sap the best estate.  
 Shirley's form might cherubims appear;  
 : then — she has a *freckle* on her ear."  
 about a *but*, Hortensia she commends,  
 : first of women, and the best of friends;  
 ns her in person, wit, fame, virtue bright;  
 : how comes this to pass? — Shé died last night.  
 : hus nymphs commend, who yet at satire rail:  
 : ed that 's needless, if *such praise* prevail.  
 : whence such praise? Our virulence is thrown  
*others' fame*, through fondness for our own.  
 If rank and riches proud, Cleora frowns;  
 : are not *coronets* a-kin to *crowns*?  
 : greedy eye, and her sublime address,  
 : height of *avarice* and *pride* confess.  
 : seek perfections worthy of her rank;  
 : seek for her perfections at the Bank.  
 : wealth unquench'd, by reason uncontroll'd,  
 : ever burns her sacred thirst of gold.  
 : fond of five-pence, as the veriest *cit*;  
 : quite as much detested as a *wit*.  
 : an gold calm *passion*, or make *reason* shine?  
 : we dig *peace*, or *wisdom*, from the mine?  
 : dom to gold prefer; for 't is much less  
 : make our *fortune*, than our *happiness*.  
 : t happiness which great ones often see,  
 : h rage and wonder, in a low degree;  
 : mselves unblest. The poor are *only* poor!  
 : what are they who *droop* amid their store!  
 : bing is meaner than a wretch of *state*;  
 : *happy* only are the truly *great*.  
 : ants enjoy like appetites with kings;  
 : t those best satisfied with cheapest things.  
 : ld both our *Indies* buy but *one* new *sense*,  
 : envy would be due to large expense.  
 : e not, those pomps which to the great belong,  
 : but poor arts to mark them from the throng.  
 : how they beg an alms of flattery!  
 : y languish! oh support them with a *lie*!  
 : cent *competence* we fully *taste*;  
 : rikes our *sense*, and gives a constant *feast*:  
 : s, we perceive by dint of *thought* alone;  
 : rich must *labour* to possess *their own*,  
 : eel their great abundance; and request  
 : r humble friends to *help* them to be blest;  
 : ee their treasures, *hear* their glory told,  
 : aid the wretched impotence of gold.  
 : ut some, great souls! and touch'd with warmth  
 : divine,  
 : gold a *price*, and teach its *beams* to *shine*.  
 : boarded treasures they repute a load;  
 : think their wealth *their own*, till well bestow'd.

Grand *reservoirs* of public happiness,  
 Through *secret* streams diffusively they bless;  
 And, while their bounties glide, conceal'd from view,  
*Relieve our wants*, and *spare our blushes* too.  
 But Satire is my task; and these destroy  
 Her gloomy province, and malignant joy.  
 Help me, ye misers! help me to complain,  
 And blast our common enemy, German!  
 But our *invectives* must despair success;  
 For, next to *praise*, she values nothing less.

What picture 's yonder, loosen'd by its frame?  
 Or is 't Asturia, that affected dame?  
 The brightest forms, through *affectation*, fade  
 To strange *new* things, which *Nature* never made.  
 Frown not, ye fair! so much your sex we prize,  
 We hate those *arts* that take you from our eyes.  
 In Albucinda's native grace is seen  
 What you, who *labour* at perfection, mean.  
 Short is the rule, and to be learnt with ease,  
*Retain* your gentle selves, and you *must* please.  
 Here might I sing of Memmia's mincing mien,  
 And all the movements of the soft machine:  
 How two red lips affected Zephyrs blow,  
 To cool the bohea, and inflame the beau:  
 While one white *finger* and a *thumb* conspire  
 To lift the *cup*, and make the world admire.

Tea! how I tremble at thy fatal stream!  
 As Lethe, dreadful to the *Love of Fame*.  
 What devastations to thy banks are seen!  
 What *shades* of mighty names which *once* have been!  
 A *hecatomb* of characters supplies  
 Thy painted altars' daily sacrifice.  
 H—, P—, B—, aspers'd by thee, decay,  
 As grains of finest sugars melt away,  
 And recommend thee more to mortal taste;  
 Scandal 's the sweetener of a *female* feast.

But this inhuman triumph shall decline,  
 And thy revolting Naiads call for *wine*;  
*Spirits* no longer shall serve *under* thee;  
 But reign in thy own cup, *exploded* tea!  
 Citronia's nose declares thy ruin nigh,  
 And who dares give Citronia's nose the lie?

The ladies long at men of drink exclaim'd,  
 And what impair'd both health and virtue, blam'd;  
 At length, to rescue man, the generous lass  
 Stole from her consort the pernicious glass;  
 As glorious as the British queen renown'd,  
 Who suck'd the poison from her husband's wound.

Nor to the *glass* alone are nymphs inclin'd,  
 But every bolder vice of bold mankind.

O Juvenal! for thy severer rage!  
 To lash the ranker follies of our age.

Are there, among the females of our isle,  
 Such faults, at which it is a fault to *smile*?  
 There are. Vice, once by *modest nature* chain'd;  
 And *legal* ties, expatiates unrestrain'd;  
 Without thin *decency* held up to view,  
 Naked she stalks o'er Law and Gospel too.  
 Our matrons lead such exemplary lives,  
 Men sigh in vain for *none* but for their *wives*;  
 Who *marry* to be *free*, to range the more,  
 And wed one man, to wanton with a score.  
 Abroad too kind, at home 't is stedfast hate,  
 And one eternal tempest of debate.  
 What foul eruptions, from a look most meek!  
 What thunders bursting, from a dimpled cheek!  
 Their *passions* bear it with a lofty hand!  
 But then, their *reason* is at due command.  
 Is there whom you detest, and seek his life?  
 Trust no soul with the secret — but his wife.

*Wives* wonder that their conduct I condemn,  
And ask, what kindred is a *spouse* to them?

What swarms of amorous *grandmothers* I see!  
And misses, *ancient* in iniquity!  
What blasting whispers, and what loud declaiming!  
What lying, drinking, bawling, swearing, gaming!  
Friendship so cold, such warm incontinence;  
Such gripping avarice, such profuse expense;  
Such dead devotion, such a zeal for crimes;  
Such licens'd ill, such masquerading times;  
Such venal faith, such misapplied applause;  
Such flatter'd guilt, and such inverted laws!

Such dissolution through the whole I find,  
'T is not a world, but chaos of mankind.  
Since Sundays have no balls, the well-dress'd *belle*  
Shines in the pew, but smiles to hear of *Hell*;  
And casts an eye of sweet disdain on all  
Who listen less to Collins than St. Paul.  
Atheists have been but rare; since Nature's birth,  
Till now, she-atheists ne'er appear'd on Earth.  
Ye men of deep researches, say, whence springs  
This daring character, in timorous things?  
Who start at *feathers*, from an *insect* fly,  
A match for nothing — but the *Deity*.  
But, not to wrong the fair, the Muse must own  
In this pursuit they court not fame alone;  
But join to that a more substantial view,  
"From thinking free, to be free agents too." [down,

They strive with their own hearts, and keep them  
In complaisance to all the fools in town.  
O how they tremble at the name of *prude*!  
And die with shame at thought of being *good*!  
For what will Artimis, the rich and gay,  
What will the wits, that is, the coxcombs, say?  
They Heaven defy, to Earth's vile dregs a slave;  
Through cowardice, most execrably brave.  
With our own judgments durst we to comply,  
In virtue should we live, in glory die.  
Rise then, my Muse, in honest fury rise;  
They dread a satire, who defy the skies.

Atheists are few: most nymphs a Godhead own;  
And nothing but his *attributes* dethrone.  
From atheists far, they stedfastly believe  
God is, and is Almighty — to *forgive*.  
His other excellence they'll not dispute;  
But *mercy*, sure, is his chief attribute.  
Shall pleasures of a short duration chain  
A *lady's* soul in everlasting pain?  
Will the great Author us poor worms destroy,  
For now and then a *sip* of transient joy?  
No, he's for ever in a smiling mood;  
He's like themselves; or how could he be good?  
And they blaspheme, who blacker schemes suppose.  
Devoutly, thus, Jehovah they depose,  
The *pure*! the *just*! and set up, in his stead,  
A deity, that's perfectly *well-bred*.

"Dear Tillotson! be sure the best of men;  
Nor thought he more, than thought great Origen.  
Though once upon a time he misbehav'd;  
Poor Satan! doubtless, he'll at length be sav'd.  
Let priests do something for their one in ten;  
It is their *trade*; so far they're honest men.  
Let them cant on, since they have got the knack,  
And dress their notions, like themselves, in *black*;  
Fright us with terrors of a world *unknown*,  
From joys of this, to keep them all their *own*.  
Of Earth's fair fruits, indeed, they claim a fee;  
But then they leave our *untill'd* virtue free.

*Virtue* 's a pretty thing to make a *show*;

Did ever mortal write like Rouchefoucault?"

Thus pleads the Devil's fair apologist,  
And, pleading, safely enters on his list.

Let angel-forms angelic truths maintain;  
Nature disjoins the *beauteous* and *profane*.  
For what's true beauty, but fair virtue's *face*?  
Virtue made *visible* in outward grace?  
She, then, that's haunted with an impious mind,  
The more she *charms*, the more she *shocks* mankind.

But charms decline: the fair long vigils keep  
They sleep no more! Quadrille has murder'd sleep.  
"Poor K—p!" cries Livia; "I have not been this  
These two nights; the poor creature will despair.  
I hate a crowd — but to do good, you know —  
And people of condition should bestow."  
Convinc'd, o'ercome, to K—p's grave matrons now  
Now set a daughter, and now stake a son;  
Let health, fame, temper, beauty, fortune, fly;  
And beggar half their race — through *charity*.

Immortal were we, or else mortal *quies*,  
I less should blame this criminal delight:  
But since the gay assembly's gayest room  
Is but an upper story to some tomb,  
Methinks, we need not our *short* being *sham*,  
And, *thought* to fly, contend to be undone.  
We need not buy our ruin with our *crime*,  
And give *eternity* to murder time.

The love of gaming is the worst of ills;  
With ceaseless storms the blacken'd soul it fills;  
Inveighs at Heaven, neglects the ties of blood;  
Destroys the power and will of doing good;  
Kills health, pawns honour, plunges in disgrace.  
And, what is still more dreadful — spoils your *fair* face.

See yonder set of thieves that live on spoil,  
The *scandal* and the *ruin* of our isle!  
And see (strange sight!) amid that ruffian band,  
A form divine high wave her snowy hand;  
That rattles loud a small enchanted box,  
Which, loud as thunder, on the board she knocks.  
And as fierce storms, which Earth's foundation  
shook,

From Æolus's cave impetuous broke,  
From this small cavern a mix'd tempest flies,  
Fear, rage, convulsion, tears, oaths, blasphemy!  
For men, I mean — the fair discharges none;  
She (guiltless creature!) swears to Heaven alone.

See her eyes start! cheeks glow! and *muscle*  
swell!

Like the mad maid in the Cumean cell.  
Thus that divine one her *soft* nights employs!  
Thus tunes her soul to tender nuptial joys!  
And when the cruel morning calls to bed,  
And on her pillow lays her aching head,  
With the dear images her dreams are crown'd,  
The *die* spins lovely, or the *cards* go round;  
Imaginary ruin charms her still;  
Her happy lord is cuckol'd by *spadille*.  
And if she's brought to bed, 't is ten to one,  
He marks the forehead of her darling son.

O scene of horror, and of wild despair,  
Why is the rich Atrides' splendid heir  
Constrain'd to quit his ancient lordly seat,  
And hide his glories in a mean retreat?

Why that drawn sword? and whence that dismal  
cry?

Why pale distraction through the family?  
See my lord threaten, and my lady weep,  
And trembling servants from the tempest creep.

y that gay son to distant regions sent?  
 at fiends that *daughter's* destin'd match prevent?  
 y the whole house in sudden ruin laid,  
 othing, but last night — my lady *play'd*.  
 ut wanders not my Satire from her theme?  
 is too owing to the love of *fame*?  
 ough now your hearts on *lucre* are bestow'd,  
 as first a *vain-devotion* to the *mode*;  
 cease we *here*, since 't is a vice so strong;  
 torrent sweeps all woman-kind along.  
 may be said, in honour of our times,  
 none now stand *distinguish'd* by their crimes.  
 sin you must, take Nature for your guide:  
 has some soft excuse to soothe your pride:  
 air apostates from love's ancient power!  
 nothing *ravish*, but a *golden shower*?  
 cards alone your glowing fancy seize;  
 Cupid learn to *punt*, e'er he can *please*?  
 n you 're enamour'd of a *lift* or *cast*,  
 can the *preacher* more, to make us *chaste*?  
 must strong youths *unmarried* pine away?  
 find no woman *disengag'd* — from play.  
 pine the *married*? — O severer fate!  
 find from play no *disengag'd* — *estate*.  
 ia, at lovers false, *untouch'd*, and hard,  
 as pale, and trembles at a *cruel* card.  
 Arria's Bible can secure her age;  
 threescore years are shuffling with her page.  
 le *Death* stands by, but till the game is done,  
 weep *that stake*, in justice, long his *own*;  
 old cards ting'd with sulphur, she takes fire;  
 like snuffs sunk in sockets, blazes higher.  
 gods! with new delights inspire the fair;  
 give us *sons*, and save us from despair.  
 ns, brothers, fathers, husbands, *tradesmen*,  
 close  
 ny complaint, and brand your sins in *prose*:  
 I believe, as firmly as my Creed,  
 pite of all our wisdom, you 'll proceed:  
 pride so great, our passion is so strong,  
 ice to *right* confirms us in the *wrong*.  
 ar you cry, "This fellow's very odd."  
 n you chastise, who would not kiss the rod?  
 I've a charm your anger shall control,  
 turn your eyes with coldness on the *vole*.  
 he charm begins! To yonder flood of light,  
 bursts o'er gloomy Britain, turn your sight.  
 at guardian power o'erwhelms your souls with  
 awe?  
 deeds are precepts, her example law;  
 st empire's charms, how Carolina's heart  
 ws with the love of *virtue*, and of *art*!  
 favour is diffus'd to that degree,  
 ess of goodness! it has dawn'd on me:  
 n in my page, to balance numerous faults,  
 godlike deeds were shown, or generous thoughts,  
 smil'd, *industrious* to be pleas'd, nor knew  
 n whom my pen the *borrow'd* lustre drew.  
 hus the majestic mother of mankind,  
 er own charms most amiably blind,  
 the green margin innocently stood,  
 gas'd indulgent on the crystal flood;  
 ey'd the stranger in the painted wave,  
 smiling, prais'd the beauties which she gave.

\* Milton.

## SATIRE VII.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

Carmina tum melius, cum venerit Ipse, canemus.  
Virg.

ON this last labour, this my closing strain,  
 Smile, Walpole, or the Nine inspire in vain:  
 To thee, 't is due; that verse how justly thine,  
 Where Brunswick's glory crowns the whole design!  
 That glory, which thy counsels make so bright;  
 That glory, which on thee reflects a light.  
 Illustrious commerce, and but rarely known,  
 To give, and take, a lustre from the throne.  
 Nor think that thou art foreign to my theme;  
 The fountain is not foreign to the stream.  
 How all mankind will be surpris'd to see  
 This flood of British folly charg'd on thee!  
 Say, Britain! whence this caprice of thy sons,  
 Which through their various ranks with fury runs?  
 The cause is plain, a cause which we must bless;  
 For caprice is the daughter of success.  
 (A bad effect, but from a pleasing cause!)  
 And gives our rulers undesign'd applause;  
 Tells how their conduct bids our *wealth* increase,  
 And lulls us in the downy lap of *peace*.  
 While I survey the blessings of our isle,  
 Her arts triumphant in the royal smile,  
 Her public wounds bound up, her *credit* high,  
 Her commerce spreading sails in every sky,  
 The pleasing scene recalls my theme again,  
 And shows the madness of ambitious men,  
 Who, fond of bloodshed, draw the murdering sword,  
 And burn to give mankind a single lord.

The follies past are of a private kind;  
 Their sphere is small; their mischief is confin'd:  
 But daring men there are (Awake, my Muse,  
 And raise thy verse!) who bolder phrenzy choose:  
 Who, stung by glory, rave, and bound away:  
 The world their field, and *human* kind their prey.  
 The Grecian chief, th' enthusiast of his *pride*,  
 With Rage and Terror stalking by his side,  
 Raves round the globe; he soars into a god!  
 Stand fast, Olympus! and sustain his nod.  
 The pest divine in horrid grandeur reigns,  
 And thrives on mankind's miseries and pains.  
 What slaughter'd *hosts*! what *cities* in a blaze!  
 What wasted *countries*! and what crimson seas!  
 With orphans' tears his impious bowl o'erflows,  
 And cries of kingdoms lull him to repose.

And cannot thrice ten hundred years unpraise  
 The boisterous boy, and blast his guilty bays?  
 Why want we then encomiums on the *storm*,  
 Or *famine*, or *volcano*? They perform  
 Their mighty deeds; they, hero-like, can slay,  
 And spread their ample deserts in a day.  
 O great alliance! O divine renown!  
 With *dearth*, and *pestilence*, to share the crown.  
 When men extol a wild destroyer's name,  
 Earth's Builder and Preserver they blaspheme.

One to destroy, is murder by the law;  
 And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe;  
 To murder *thousands*, takes a specious name,  
 War's glorious art, and gives immortal *fame*.

When, after battle, I the field have seen  
 Spread o'er with ghastly shapes, which once were  
 men;



A nation crush'd, a nation of the brave !  
 A realm of death ! and on this side the grave !  
 Are there, said I, who from this sad survey,  
 This human chaos, carry smiles away ?  
 How did my heart with indignation rise !  
 How honest nature swell'd into my eyes !  
 How was I shock'd to think the hero's trade  
 Of such materials, *fame* and *triumph*, made !

How guilty these ! Yet not less guilty they,  
 Who reach false glory by a smoother way ;  
 Who wrap destruction up in gentle words,  
 And bows, and smiles, more fatal than their swords ;  
 Who stifle *nature*, and subsist on *art* ;  
 Who coin the *face*, and petrify the *heart* ;  
 All real kindness for the show discard,  
 As marble polish'd, and as marble hard ;  
 Who do for gold what Christians do through grace,  
 " With open arms their enemies embrace ;"  
 Who give a nod when broken hearts repine ;  
 " The thinnest food on which a wretch can dine :"  
 Or, if they serve you, serve you disinclin'd,  
 And, in their height of kindness, are unkind.  
 Such *courtiers* were, and such again may be,  
 Walpole, when men forget to copy thee.

Here cease, my Muse ! the *catalogue* is writ ;  
 Nor one more candidate for *fame* admit,  
 Though disappointed thousands justly blame  
 Thy partial pen, and boast an equal claim :  
 Be this their comfort, fools, omitted here,  
 May furnish laughter for another year.  
 Then let Crispino, who was ne'er refus'd  
 The *justice* yet of being well abus'd,  
 With patience wait ; and be content to reign  
 The pink of puppies in some future strain.

Some future strain, in which the Muse shall tell  
 How *science* dwindles, and how *volumes* swell.

How commentators each *dark* passage shun,  
 And hold their farthing candle to the *Sun*.

How tortur'd texts to speak our sense are made,  
 And every vice is to the Scripture laid.

How misers squeeze a young voluptuous peer ;  
 His sins to Lucifer not half so dear.

How Versus is less qualified to steal  
 With sword and pistol, than with wax and seal.

How lawyers' fees to such excess are run,  
 That clients are redress'd till they 're undone.

How one man's anguish is another's sport ;  
 And e'en denials cost us dear at court.

How man eternally false judgments makes,  
 And all his joys and sorrows are *mistakes*.

This swarm of themes that settles on my pen,  
 Which I, like summer flies, shake off again,  
 Let others sing ; to whom my weak essay  
 But sounds a prelude, and points out their prey :  
 That duty done, I hasten to complete  
 My own design, for Tonson's at the gate.

The Love of Fame in its *effect* survey'd,  
 The Muse has sung : be now the cause display'd :  
 Since so diffusive, and so wide its sway,  
 What is this power, whom all mankind obey ?

Shot from above, by Heaven's indulgence, came  
 This generous ardour, this unconquer'd flame,  
 To warm, to raise, to deify, mankind,  
 Still burning brightest in the noblest mind.

By large-soul'd men, for thirst of fame renown'd,  
 Wise *laws* were fram'd, and sacred *arts* were found ;  
 Desire of praise first broke the *patriot's* rest ;  
 And made a bulwark of the *warrior's* breast ;  
 It bids Argyll in fields and senate shine :  
 What more can prove its origin divine ?

But oh ! this passion planted in the soul,  
 On eagle's wings to mount her to the Pole,  
 The flaming minister of *virtue* meant,  
 Set up false gods, and wrong'd her high descent.

Ambition, hence, exerts a doubtful force,  
 Of blots, and beauties, an alternate source ;  
 Hence Gildon rails, that raven of the pit,  
 Who thrives upon the carcases of wit ;  
 And in art-loving Scarborough is seen  
 How kind a patron Pollio *might* have been.  
 Pursuit of fame with pedants fills our schools,  
 And into *cazombs* burnishes our *fools* ;  
 Pursuit of fame makes solid learning bright,  
 And Newton lifts above a mortal height ;  
 That key of Nature, by whose wit she dears  
 Her long, long secrets of five thousand years.

Would you then fully comprehend the whole,  
*Why*, and in what *degrees*, pride sways the soul !  
 (For, though in all, not equally she reigns)  
 Awake to knowledge, and attend my strains.

Ye doctors ! hear the doctrine I disclose,  
 As true, as if 't were writ in duldest prose ;  
 As if a letter'd dunce had said, " 'T is right,"  
 And *imprimatur* usher'd it to light.

Ambition, in the *truly noble mind*,  
 With sister *Virtue* is for ever join'd ;  
 As in fam'd Lucrece, who, with equal dread  
 From *guilt* and *shame*, by her last conduct, fled :  
 Her *virtue* long rebell'd in firm disdain,  
 And the sword pointed at her heart in vain ;  
 But, when the slave was threaten'd to be laid  
 Dead by her side, her *Love of Fame* obey'd.

In *meaner minds* Ambition works alone ;  
 But with such art puts *Virtue's* aspect on,  
 That not more like in feature and in mien,  
 The God and mortal in the comic scene.  
 False Julius, ambush'd in this fair disguise,  
 Soon made the Roman liberties his prize.

No mask in *basest minds* Ambition wears,  
 But in full light picks up her ass's ears :  
 All I have sung are instances of this,  
 And prove my theme unfolded not amiss.

Ye *vain* ! desist from your erroneous strife ;  
 Be wise, and quit the *false* sublime of life.  
 The *true* ambition there alone resides,  
 Where *justice* vindicates, and *wisdom* guides ;  
 Where *inward* dignity joins *outward* state ;  
 Our *purpose* good, as our *achievement* great ;  
 Where public *blessings* public *praise* attend ;  
 Where glory is our *motives*, not our *end*.  
 Wouldst thou be *fam'd* ? Have those high *deeds*

in view

Brave men would act, though *scandal* should reveal  
 Behold a prince ! whom no swollen thoughts in  
 flame ;

No pride of thrones, no fever after *fame* :  
 But when the welfare of mankind inspires,  
 And death in view to dear-bought glory fires,  
 Proud conquests then, then regal pomps delight ;  
 Then crowns, then triumphs, sparkle in his sight ;  
 Tumult and noise are dear, which with them bring  
 His people's blessings to their ardent king :  
 But, when those great heroic motives cease,  
 His swelling soul subsides to native peace :  
 From tedious grandeur's faded charms withdrawn,  
 A sudden foe to splendour and applause ;  
 Greatly deferring his arrears of fame,  
 Till men and angels jointly shout his name.

pride celestial ! which can pride disdain ;  
 blest ambition ! which can ne'er be vain.  
 From one fam'd Alpine hill, which props the sky,  
 whose deep womb unfathom'd waters lie,  
 ere burst the Rhone and sounding Po ; there shine,  
 infant rills, the Danube and the Rhine ;  
 from the rich store one fruitful urn supplies,  
 whole kingdoms smile, a thousand harvests rise.  
 In Brunswick such a source the Muse adores,  
 which public blessings through half Europe pours.  
 When his heart burns with such a god-like aim,  
 angels and George are rivals for the fame ;  
 George, who in foes can soft affections raise,  
 and charm envenom'd satire into praise.  
 Nor human rage alone his power perceives,  
 but the mad winds, and the tumultuous waves. \*  
 When storms (Death's fiercest ministers !) forbear,  
 not, in their own wild empire, learn to spare.  
 Thus *Nature's self*, supporting *man's* decree,  
 yields Britain's sovereign, sovereign of the sea.

\* The king in danger by sea.

While *sea* and *air*, great Brunswick ! shook our  
 state,  
 And sported with a king's and kingdom's fate,  
 Depriv'd of what she lov'd, and press'd by fear  
 Of ever losing what she held most dear,  
 How did Britannia, like Achilles, weep,  
 And tell her sorrows to the *kindred deep* !  
 Hang o'er the floods, and, in devotion warm,  
 Strive, for thee, with the surge, and fight the storm !  
 What felt thy Walpole, pilot of the realm !  
 Our Palinurus slept not at the helm ;  
 His eye ne'er clos'd ; long since inur'd to wake,  
 And out-watch every star for Brunswick's sake :  
 By thwarting passions tost, by cares oppress'd,  
 He found the tempest pictur'd in his breast :  
 But, *now*, what joys that gloom of heart dispel,  
 No powers of language — but his own, can tell ;  
 His own, which *Nature* and the *Graces* form,  
 At will, to raise, or hush the *civil* storm.

## MARK AKENSIDE.

**M**ARK AKENSIDE was born in 1721, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where his father was a substantial butcher. After receiving an education, first at a grammar-school, and then at a private academy at his native place, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, for the purpose of being fitted for a Dissenting minister. He soon, however, exchanged his studies for those of medicine; and, after continuing three years at Edinburgh, he removed to Leyden, where he took the degree of M. D. in 1744. In the same year his poem "On the Pleasures of the Imagination" made its appearance, which was received with great applause, and raised the author at once into poetical fame. It was soon followed by a warm invective against the celebrated Pulteney, Earl of Bath, in an "Epistle to Curio." In 1745 he published ten Odes on different subjects, and in various styles and manners. All these works characterized him as a zealous votary of Grecian philosophy and classical literature, and an ardent lover of liberty. He continued, from time to time, to publish his poetical effusions, most of which first appeared in Dodsley's collection. Of these, the most considerable is, a "Hymn to the Naiads."

His professional career affords few incidents worth recording. He settled for a short time at Northampton; then removed to Hampstead; and finally fixed himself in London. While his practice was small, he was generously assisted by his friend, Mr. Jeremiah Dyson, who made him an allowance of 300*l.* per annum. He pursued the regular course to advancement, becoming Fellow of the Royal Society, Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, Doctor of Physic by mandamus at Cambridge, and Fellow of the London College of Physicians. He also published several occasional pieces on medical subjects, among which was a *Treatise on the Epidemic Dysentery of 1764*, written in elegant Latin. By these efforts his practice and

reputation increased; so that, on the settlement of the Queen's household, he was appointed one of her Majesty's physicians—an honour for which he is supposed to have been indebted to Mr. Dyson. It is affirmed that Dr. Akenside assumed a haughtiness and ostentation of manner which was not calculated to ingratiate him with his brethren of the faculty, or to render him generally acceptable. He died of a putrid fever, in June, 1770, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

Respecting his poem "On the Pleasures of the Imagination," of which Addison's papers in the *Spectator* are the ground-work, it would be an injury to deny him the claims of an original writer, which he merited by the expansion of the plan of this poem, original, and by enriching its illustrations from the stores of philosophy and poetry. No poem of so elevated and abstracted a kind was ever so popular. It went through several editions soon after its appearance, and is still read with enthusiasm by those who have acquired a relish for the conception of pure poetry, and the strains of numerous blank verse. The author was known to have been employed many years in correcting, or rather new-modelling, this work; but the unfinished draught of this design seems to have rendered it probable that the piece would have lost as much in poetry as it would have gained in philosophy.

Of his other poems, the *Hymn to the Naiads* is the longest and best. With the purest spirit of classical literature, it contains much mythological ingenuity, and many poetical ideas, beautifully expressed. In his lyric productions, the copiousness and elevation of thought does not compensate for the total want of grace, ease, and appropriate harmony. The only sparks of animation which they exhibit occur when they touch on political topics and it is in these instances alone we have ventured to select them.

THE  
PLEASURES OF IMAGINATION.

A POEM, IN THREE BOOKS.

ῥαῖσι μὲν ἰσὺ ἀνθρώπων τὰς ψυχὰς οὐ δύει χάριτας  
ἀντιπαύειν.

Epict. apud Arrian. II. 13.

Published in the Year 1744.

BOOK I.

Argument.

re subject proposed. Difficulty of treating it poetically. The ideas of the Divine mind, the origin of every quality pleasing to the imagination. The natural variety of constitution in the minds of men; with its final cause. The idea of a fine imagination, and the state of the mind in the enjoyment of those pleasures which it affords. All the primary pleasures of the imagination result from the perception of greatness, or wonderfulness, or beauty in objects. The pleasure from greatness, with its final cause. Pleasure from novelty or wonderfulness, with its final cause. Pleasure from beauty, with its final cause. The connection of beauty with truth and good, applied to the conduct of life. Invitation to the study of moral philosophy. The different degrees of beauty in different species of objects: colour; shape; natural concretes; vegetables; animals; the mind. The sublime, the fair, the wonderful of the mind. The connection of the imagination and the moral faculty. Conclusion.

WITH what attractive charms this goodly frame  
Of Nature touches the consenting hearts  
Of mortal men; and what the pleasing stores  
Which beauteous imitation thence derives  
To deck the poet's, or the painter's toil;  
By verse unfolds. Attend, ye gentle powers  
Of musical delight! and while I sing  
Your gifts, your honours, dance around my strain.  
Thou, smiling queen of every tuneful breast,  
Indulgent Fancy! from the fruitful banks  
Of Avon, whence thy rosy fingers cull  
Fresh flowers and dews to sprinkle on the turf  
Where Shakspeare lies, be present: and with thee  
Let Fiction come, upon her vagrant wings  
Vasting ten thousand colours through the air,  
Which, by the glances of her magic eye, [forms,  
She blends and shifts at will, through countless  
Her wild creation. Goddess of the lyre,  
Which rules the accents of the moving sphere,  
Wilt thou, eternal Harmony! descend  
And join this festive train? for with thee comes  
The guide, the guardian of their lovely sports,  
Majestic Truth; and where Truth deigns to come,  
Her sister Liberty will not be far.  
Be present all ye genii, who conduct  
The wandering footsteps of the youthful bard,  
New to your springs and shades: who touch his ear

With finer sounds: who heighten to his eye  
The bloom of Nature, and before him turn  
The gayest, happiest attitude of things.  
Oft have the laws of each poetic strain  
The critic-verse employ'd; yet still unsung  
Lay this prime subject, though importing most  
A poet's name: for fruitless is the attempt,  
By dull obedience and by creeping toil  
Obscure to conquer the severe ascent  
Of high Parnassus. Nature's kindling breath  
Must fire the chosen genius; Nature's hand  
Must string his nerves, and imp his eagle-wings  
Impatient of the painful steep, to soar  
High as the summit; there to breathe at large  
Ethereal air; with bards and sages old,  
Immortal sons of praise. These flattering scenes,  
To this neglected labour court my song;  
Yet not unconscious what a doubtful task  
To paint the finest features of the mind,  
And to most subtle and mysterious things  
Give colour, strength, and motion. But the love  
Of Nature and the Muses bids explore,  
Through secret paths erewhile untrod by man,  
The fair poetic region, to detect  
Untasted springs, to drink inspiring draughts,  
And shade my temples with unfading flowers  
Cull'd from the laureate vale's profound recess,  
Where never poet gain'd a wreath before. [sends  
From Heaven my strains begin; from Heaven de-  
The flame of genius to the human breast,  
And love and beauty, and poetic joy  
And inspiration. Ere the radiant Sun  
Sprang from the east, or 'mid the vault of night  
The Moon suspended her serener lamp;  
Ere mountains, woods, or streams, adorn'd the globe,  
Or Wisdom taught the sons of men her lore;  
Then liv'd th' almighty One: then, deep retir'd  
In his unfathom'd essence, view'd the forms,  
The forms eternal of created things;  
The radiant Sun, the Moon's nocturnal lamp,  
The mountains, woods and streams, the rolling globe,  
And Wisdom's mien celestial. From the first  
Of days, on them his love divine he fix'd,  
His admiration: till in time complete,  
What he admir'd and lov'd, his vital smile  
Unfolded into being. Hence the breath  
Of life informing each organic frame,  
Hence the green earth, and wild resounding waves;  
Hence light and shade alternate; warmth and cold;  
And clear autumnal skies and vernal showers,  
And all the fair variety of things.  
But not alike to every mortal eye  
Is this great scene unveil'd. For since the claims  
Of social life, to different labours urge  
The active powers of man! with wise intent  
The hand of Nature on peculiar minds  
Imprints a different bias, and to each  
Decrees its province in the common toil.  
To some she taught the fabric of the sphere,  
The changeful Moon, the circuit of the stars,  
The golden zones of Heaven; to some she gave  
To weigh the moment of eternal things,  
Of time, and space, and Fate's unbroken chain,  
And will's quick impulse: others by the hand  
She led o'er vales and mountains, to explore  
What healing virtue swells the tender veins  
Of herbs and flowers; or what the beams of morn  
Draw forth, distilling from the clefted rind  
In balmy tears. But some, to higher hopes  
Were destin'd; some within a finer mould

She wrought, and temper'd with a purer flame.  
To these the Sire Omnipotent unfolds  
The world's harmonious volume, there to read  
The transcript of himself. On every part  
They trace the bright impressions of his hand :  
In earth or air, the meadow's purple stores,  
The Moon's mild radiance, or the virgin's form  
Blooming with rosy smiles, they see pourtray'd  
That uncreated beauty, which delights  
The mind supreme. They also feel her charms,  
Enamour'd ; they partake the eternal joy.

For as old Memmon's image, long renown'd  
By fabling Nilus, to the quivering touch  
Of Titan's ray, with each repulsive string  
Consenting, sounded through the warbling air  
Unbidden strains ; even so did Nature's hand  
To certain species of external things,  
Attune the finer organs of the mind :  
So the glad impulse of congenial powers,  
Or of sweet sounds, or fair proportion'd form,  
The grace of motion, or the bloom of light,  
Thrills through Imagination's tender frame,  
From nerve to nerve : all naked and alive  
They catch the spreading rays ; till now the soul  
At length discloses every tuneful spring,  
To that harmonious movement from without  
Responsive. Then the inexpressive strain  
Diffuses its enchantment : Fancy dreams  
Of sacred fountains and Elysian groves,  
And vales of bliss : the intellectual power  
Bends from his awful throne a wondering ear,  
And smiles : the passions, gently sooth'd away,  
Sink to divine repose, and love and joy  
Alone are waking ; love and joy serene  
As airs that fan the summer. O ! attend,  
Whoe'er thou art, whom these delights can touch,  
Whose candid bosom the refining love  
Of Nature warms, O listen to my song ;  
And I will guide thee to her favourite walks,  
And teach thy solitude her voice to hear,  
And point her loveliest features to thy view.

Know then, whate'er of Nature's pregnant stores,  
Whate'er of mimic Art's reflected forms  
With love and admiration thus inflame  
The powers of fancy, her delighted sons  
To three illustrious orders have referr'd ;  
Three sister-graces, whom the painter's hand,  
The poet's tongue, confesses ; the sublime,  
The wonderful, the fair. I see them dawn !  
I see the radiant visions, where they rise,  
More lovely than when Lucifer displays  
His beaming forehead through the gates of morn,  
To lead the train of Phœbus and the Spring.

Say, why was man so eminently rais'd  
Amid the vast creation ; why ordain'd  
Through life and death to dart his piercing eye,  
With thoughts beyond the limit of his frame ;  
But that the Omnipotent might send him forth  
In sight of mortal and immortal powers,  
As on a boundless theatre, to run  
The great career of justice ; to exalt  
His generous aim to all diviner deeds ;  
To chase each partial purpose from his breast :  
And through the mists of passion and of sense,  
And through the tossing tide of chance and pain,  
To hold his course unfaltering, while the voice  
Of Truth and Virtue, up the steep ascent  
Of Nature, calls him to his high reward, [burns  
The applauding smile of Heaven ? Else wherefore  
In mortal bosoms this unquenched hope,

That breathes from day to day sublimer things,  
And mocks possession ? wherefore darts the mind,  
With such resistless ardour to embrace  
Majestic forms ; impatient to be free,  
Spurning the gross controul of wilful might ;  
Proud of the strong contention of her toils ;  
Proud to be daring ? Who but rather turns  
To Heaven's broad fire his unconstrained view,  
Than to the glimmering of a waxen flame ?  
[Who that, from Alpine heights, his labouring eye  
Shoots round the wide horizon, to survey  
Nilus or Ganges rolling his bright wave  
Through mountains, plains, through empires black  
with shade

And continents of sand ; will turn his gaze  
To mark the windings of a scanty rill  
That murmurs at his feet ? The high-born soul  
Disdains to rest her heaven-aspiring wing  
Beneath its native quarry. Tir'd of Earth  
And this diurnal scene, she springs aloft  
Through fields of air ; pursues the flying storm ;  
Rides on the vollied lightning through the heavens ;  
Or, yok'd with whirlwinds and the northern blast,  
Sweeps the long tract of day. Then high she sees  
The blue profound, and hovering round the Sun  
Beholds him pouring the redundant stream  
Of light ; beholds his unrelenting sway  
Bend the reluctant planets to absolve  
The fated rounds of Time. Thence far effus'd  
She darts her swiftness up the long career  
Of devious comets ; through its burning sign  
Exulting measures the perennial wheel  
Of Nature, and looks back on all the stars,  
Whose blended light, as with a milky zone,  
Invest the orient. Now amaz'd she views  
The empyreal waste, where happy spirits hold,  
Beyond this concave Heaven, their calm abode ;  
And fields of radiance, whose unfading light  
Has travell'd the profound six thousand years,  
Nor yet arrives in sight of mortal things.  
Even on the barriers of the world untir'd  
She meditates the eternal depth below ;  
Till half recoiling, down the headlong steep  
She plunges ; soon o'erwhelm'd and swallow'd up  
In that immense of being. There her hopes  
Rest at the fated goal. For from the birth  
Of mortal man, the sovereign Maker said,  
That not in humble nor in brief delight,  
Not in the fading echoes of Renown,  
Power's purple robes, nor Pleasure's flowery lap,  
The soul should find enjoyment : but from these  
Turning disdainful to an equal good,  
Through all the ascent of things enlarge her view,  
Till every bound at length should disappear,  
And infinite perfection close the scene.

Call now to mind what high capacious powers  
Lie folded up in man ; how far beyond  
The praise of mortals, may the eternal growth  
Of Nature to perfection half divine,  
Expand the blooming soul ? What pity then  
Should sloth's unkindly fogs depress to Earth  
Her tender blossom ; choke the streams of life,  
And blast her spring ! Far otherwise design'd  
Almighty Wisdom ; Nature's happy cares  
The obedient heart far otherwise incline.  
Witness the brightly joy when aught unknown  
Strikes the quick sense, and wakes each active power  
To brisker measures : witness the neglect  
Of all familiar prospects, though beheld  
With transport once ; the fond attentive gaze

Of young astonishment ; the sober zeal  
 Of age, commenting on prodigious things,  
 For such the bounteous Providence of Heaven,  
 In every breast implanting this desire  
 Of objects new, and strange, to urge us on  
 With unremitting labour to pursue  
 Those sacred stores that wait the ripening soul,  
 In Truth's exhaustless bosom. What need words  
 To paint its power ? For this the daring youth  
 Breaks from his weeping mother's anxious arms,  
 In foreign climes to rove : the pensive sage,  
 Feedless of sleep, or midnight's harmful damp,  
 Lings o'er the sickly taper ; and untir'd  
 The virgin follows, with enchanted step,  
 The mazes of some wild and wondrous tale,  
 From morn to eve ; unmindful of her form,  
 Unmindful of the happy dress that stole  
 The wishes of the youth, when every maid  
 With envy pin'd. Hence, finally, by night  
 The village-matron, round the blazing hearth,  
 Suspends the infant-audience with her tales,  
 Breathing astonishment ! of witching rhymes,  
 And evil spirits ; of the death-bed call  
 Of him who robb'd the widow, and devour'd  
 The orphan's portion ; of unquiet souls  
 Risen from the grave to ease the heavy guilt  
 Of deeds in life conceal'd ; of shapes that walk  
 At dead of night, and clank their chains, and wave  
 The torch of Hell around the murderer's bed.  
 At every solemn pause the crowd recoil,  
 Basing each other speechless, and congeal'd  
 With shivering sighs ; till eager for the event,  
 Around the beldame all erect they hang,  
 Each trembling heart with grateful terrors quell'd.  
 But lo ! disclos'd in all her smiling pomp,  
 Where charms onward moving claims the verse  
 Her charms inspire : the freely-flowing verse  
 In thy immortal praise, O form divine,  
 Smooths her mellifluent stream. Thee, Beauty, thee,  
 The regal dome, and thy enlivening ray  
 The mossy roofs adore : thou, better Sun !  
 For ever beamest on the enchanted heart  
 Of love, and harmonious wonder, and delight  
 Poetic. Brightest progeny of Heaven !  
 How shall I trace thy features ? where select  
 The roseate hues to emulate thy bloom ?  
 Taste then, my song, through Nature's wide expanse,  
 Taste then, and gather all her comeliest wealth,  
 Whate'er bright spoils the florid earth contains,  
 Whate'er the waters, or the liquid air,  
 To deck thy lovely labour. Wilt thou fly  
 With laughing Autumn to the Atlantic isles,  
 And range with him the Hesperian field, and see  
 Where'er his fingers touch the fruitful grove,  
 The branches shoot with gold ; where'er his step  
 Marks the glad soil, the tender clusters grow  
 With purple ripeness, and invest each hill  
 As with the blushes of an evening sky ?  
 Or wilt thou rather stoop thy vagrant plume,  
 Where gliding through his daughter's honour'd  
 shades,  
 The smooth Peneus from his glassy flood  
 Reflects purpureal Tempé's pleasant scene ?  
 Fair Tempé ! haunt below'd of sylvan powers,  
 Of Nymphs and Fauns ; where in the golden age  
 They play'd in secret on the shady brink  
 With ancient Pan : while round their choral steps  
 Young Hours and genial Gales with constant hand  
 Shower'd blossoms, odours, shower'd ambrosial  
 dews,

And Spring's Elysian bloom. Her flowery store  
 To thee nor Tempé shall refuse ; nor watch  
 Of winged Hydra guard Hesperian fruits  
 From thy free spoil. O bear then, unprov'd,  
 Thy smiling treasures to the green recess  
 Where young Dione stays. With sweetest airs  
 Entice her forth to lend her angel-form  
 For Beauty's honour'd image. Hither turn  
 Thy graceful footsteps ; hither, gentle maid,  
 Incline thy polish'd forehead : let thy eyes  
 Effuse the mildness of thy azure dawn ;  
 And may the fanning breezes waft aside  
 Thy radiant locks : disclosing, as it bends  
 With airy softness from the marble neck,  
 The cheek fair-blooming, and the rosy lip,  
 Where winning smiles and pleasures sweet as love,  
 With sanctity and wisdom, tempering blend  
 Their soft allurements. Then the pleasing force  
 Of Nature, and her kind parental care  
 Worthier I'd sing : then all the enamour'd youth,  
 With each admiring virgin, to my lyre  
 Should throng attentive, while I point on high  
 Where Beauty's living image, like the morn  
 That wakes in Zephyr's arms the blushing May,  
 Moves onward ; or as Venus, when she stood  
 Effulgent on the pearly car, and smil'd,  
 Fresh from the deep, and conscious of her form,  
 (To see the Tritons tune their vocal shells,)  
 And each cerulean sister of the flood  
 With loud acclaim attend her o'er the waves,  
 To seek the Idalian bower. Ye smiling band  
 Of youths and virgins, who through all the maze  
 Of young desire with rival-steps pursue  
 This charm of beauty ; if the pleasing toil  
 Can yield a moment's respite, hither turn  
 Your favourable ear, and trust my words.  
 I do not mean to wake the gloomy form  
 Of Superstition dress'd in Wisdom's garb,  
 To damp your tender hopes ; I do not mean  
 To bid the jealous thunder fire the heavens,  
 Or shapes infernal rend the groaning Earth  
 To fright you from your joys : my cheerful song  
 With better omens calls you to the field,  
 Pleas'd with your generous ardour in the chase,  
 And warm like you. Then tell me, for ye know,  
 Does Beauty ever deign to dwell where health  
 And active use are strangers ? Is her charm  
 Confess'd in aught, whose most peculiar ends  
 Are lame and fruitless ? Or did Nature mean  
 This pleasing call the herald of a lie ;  
 To hide the shame of discord and disease,  
 And catch with fair hypocrisy the heart  
 Of idle faith ? O no ! with better cares  
 The indulgent mother, conscious how infirm  
 Her offspring tread the paths of good and ill,  
 By this illustrious image, in each kind  
 Still most illustrious where the object holds  
 Its native powers most perfect, she by this  
 Illumes the headstrong impulse of desire,  
 And sanctifies his choice. The generous glebe  
 Whose bosom smiles with verdure, the clear tract  
 Of streams delicious to the thirsty soul,  
 The bloom of nectar'd fruitage ripe to sense,  
 And every charm of animated things,  
 Are only pledges of a state sincere,  
 The integrity and order of their frame,  
 When all is well within, and every end  
 Accomplish'd. Thus was Beauty sent from Heaven,  
 The lovely ministrant of truth and good  
 In this dark world : for truth and good are one,

And Beauty dwells in them, and they in her,  
 With like participation. Wherefore then,  
 O sons of Earth! would ye dissolve the tie?  
 O wherefore, with a rash impetuous aim,  
 Seek ye those flowery joys with which the hand  
 Of lavish Fancy paints each flattering scene  
 Where Beauty seems to dwell, nor once inquire  
 Where is the sanction of eternal truth,  
 Or where the seal of undeceitful good,  
 To save your search from folly! Wanting these,  
 Lo! Beauty withers in your void embrace,  
 And with the glittering of an idiot's toy  
 Did Fancy mock your vows. Nor let the gleam  
 Of youthful hope, that shines upon your hearts,  
 Be chill'd or clouded at this awful task,  
 To learn the lore of undeceitful good,  
 And truth eternal. Though the poisonous charms  
 Of baleful Superstition guide the feet  
 Of servile numbers, through a dreary way  
 To their abode, through deserts, thorns, and mire;  
 And leave the wretched pilgrim all forlorn  
 To muse at last, amid the ghostly gloom  
 Of graves, and hoary vaults, and cloister'd cells;  
 To walk with spectres through the midnight shade,  
 And to the screaming owl's accursed song  
 Attune the dreadful workings of his heart;  
 Yet be not ye dismay'd. A gentler star  
 Your lovely search illumines. From the grove  
 Where Wisdom talk'd with her Athenian sons,  
 Could my ambitious hand intwine a wreath,  
 Of Plato's olive with the Mantuan bay,  
 Then should my powerful verse at once dispel  
 Those monkish horrors: then in light divine  
 Disclose the Elysian prospect, where the steps  
 Of those whom Nature charms, through blooming  
 walks,

Through fragrant mountains and poetic streams,  
 Amid the train of sages, heroes, bards,  
 Led by their winged Genius and the choir  
 Of laurell'd Science, and harmonious Art,  
 Proceed, exulting, to the eternal shrine,  
 Where Truth conspicuous with her sister-twins,  
 The undivided partners of her sway,  
 With Good and Beauty reigns. O let not us,  
 Lull'd by luxurious Pleasure's languid strain,  
 Or crouching to the frowns of Bigot-rage,  
 O let us not a moment pause to join  
 That godlike band. And if the gracious power  
 Who first awaken'd my untutor'd song,  
 Will to my invocation breathe anew  
 The tuneful spirit; then through all our paths,  
 Ne'er shall the sound of this devoted lyre  
 Be wanting; whether on the rosy mead,  
 When Summer smiles, to warn the melting heart  
 Of Luxury's allurements; whether firm  
 Against the torrent and the stubborn hill  
 To urge bold Virtue's unremitted nerve,  
 And wake the strong divinity of soul  
 That conquers Chance and Fate; or whether struck  
 For sounds of triumph, to proclaim her toils  
 Upon the lofty summit, round her brow  
 To twine the wreath of incorruptive praise;  
 To trace her hallow'd light through future worlds,  
 And bless Heaven's image in the heart of man.

Thus with a faithful aim have we presum'd,  
 Adventurous, to delineate Nature's form;  
 Whether in vast, majestic pomp array'd,  
 Or drest for pleasing wonder, or serene  
 In Beauty's rosy smile. It now remains,  
 Through various being's fair-proportioned scale,  
 To trace the rising lustre of her charms,

From their first twilight, shining forth at length  
 To full meridian splendour. Of degree  
 The least and lowliest, in the effusive warmth  
 Of colours mingling with a random blaze,  
 Doth Beauty dwell. Then higher in the line  
 And variation of determin'd shape,  
 Where Truth's eternal measures mark the bound  
 Of circle, cube, or sphere. The third ascent  
 Unites this varied symmetry of parts  
 With colour's bland allurements; as the pearl  
 Shines in the concave of its azure bed,  
 And painted shells indent their speckled wreath  
 Then more attractive rise the blooming forms  
 Through which the breath of Nature has infused  
 Her genial power to draw with pregnant veins  
 Nutritious moisture from the bounteous Earth,  
 In fruit and seed prolific: thus the flowers  
 Their purple honours with the spring resume;  
 And thus the stately tree with autumn bends  
 With blushing treasures. But more lovely still  
 Is Nature's charm, where to the full consent  
 Of complicated members to the bloom  
 Of colour, and the vital change of growth,  
 Life's holy flame and piercing sense are given,  
 And active motion speaks the temper'd soul:  
 So moves the bird of Juno; so the steed  
 With rival ardour beats the dusty plain,  
 And faithful dogs with eager airs of joy  
 Salute their fellows. Thus doth Beauty dwell!  
 There most conspicuous, even in outward shape,  
 Where dawns the high expression of a mind:  
 By steps conducting our enraptur'd search  
 To that eternal origin, whose power,  
 Through all the unbounded symmetry of things,  
 Like rays effulging from the parent Sun,  
 This endless mixture or her charms diffus'd  
 Mind, mind alone, (bear witness, Earth and Heav'n!)  
 The living fountains in itself contains  
 Of beatific and sublime: here, hand in hand,  
 Sit paramount the Graces; here enthron'd,  
 Celestial Venus, with divinest airs,  
 Invites the soul to never-fading joy.  
 Look then abroad through Nature, to the range  
 Of planets, suns, and adamant spheres,  
 Wheeling unshaken through the void immense;  
 And speak, O man! does this capacious scene  
 With half that kindling majesty dilate  
 Thy strong conception, as when Brutus rose  
 Refulgent from the stroke of Caesar's fate,  
 Amid the crowd of patriots; and his arm  
 Aloft extending, like eternal Jove,  
 When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud  
 On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,  
 And bade the father of his country hail?  
 For lo! the tyrant prostrate on the dust,  
 And Rome again is free! Is aught so fair  
 In all the dewy landscapes of the spring,  
 In the bright eye of Hesper or the Morn,  
 In Nature's fairest forms, is aught so fair  
 As virtuous Friendship? as the candid blush  
 Of him who strives with fortune to be just?  
 The graceful tear that streams for others' woes?  
 Or the mild majesty of private life,  
 Where Peace with ever-blooming olive crowns  
 Unenvied treasures, and the snowy wings  
 Of Innocence and Love protect the scene?  
 Once more search, undimay'd, the dark profound  
 Where Nature works in secret; view the beds  
 Of mineral treasure, and the eternal vault  
 That bounds the hoary Ocean; trace the forms

Of atoms moving with incessant change  
 Their elemental round ; behold the seeds  
 Of being, and the energy of life  
 Kindling the mass with ever-active flame :  
 Then to the secrets of the working mind  
 Attentive turn ; from dim oblivion call  
 Their fleet, ideal band ; and bid them, go !  
 Break through Time's barrier, and o'er take the hour  
 That saw the heavens created : then declare  
 What ought to be found in those external scenes  
 To move thy wonder now. For what are all  
 The forms which brute, unconscious matter wears,  
 Greatness of bulk, or symmetry of parts ?  
 Not reaching to the heart, soon feeble grows  
 The superficial impulse ; dull their charms,  
 And satiate soon, and pall the languid eye.  
 Not so the moral species, nor the powers  
 Of genius and design ; the ambitious mind  
 Here sees herself : by these congenial forms  
 Touch'd and awaken'd, with intenser act  
 She bends each nerve, and meditates well-pleas'd  
 Her features in the mirror. For of all  
 The inhabitants of Earth, to man alone  
 Creative Wisdom gave to lift his eye  
 To Truth's eternal measures ; thence to frame  
 The sacred laws of action and of will,  
 Discerning justice from unequal deeds,  
 And temperance from folly. But beyond  
 This energy of Truth, whose dictates bind  
 Assenting reason, the benignant sire,  
 To deck the honour'd paths of just and good,  
 Has added bright Imagination's rays :  
 Where Virtue, rising from the awful depth  
 Of Truth's mysterious bosom, doth forsake  
 The unadorn'd condition of her birth ;  
 And, dress'd by Fancy in ten thousand hues,  
 Assumes a various feature, to attract,  
 With charms responsive to each gazer's eye,  
 The hearts of men. Amid his rural walk,  
 The ingenuous youth, whom solitude inspires  
 With purest wishes, from the pensive shade  
 Beholds her moving, like a virgin-muse  
 That wakes her lyre to some indulgent theme  
 Of harmony and wonder : while among  
 The herd of servile minds her strenuous form  
 Indignant flashes on the patriot's eye,  
 And through the rolls of memory appeals  
 To ancient honour, or, in act serene,  
 Yet watchful, raises the majestic sword  
 Of public power, from dark ambition's reach  
 To guard the sacred volume of the laws.

Genius of ancient Greece ! whose faithful steps  
 Well-pleas'd I follow through the sacred paths  
 Of Nature and of Science ; nurse divine  
 Of all heroic deeds and fair desires !  
 O ! let the breath of thy extended praise  
 Inspire my kindling bosom to the height  
 Of this untempted theme. Nor be my thoughts  
 Presumptuously counted, if amid the calm  
 That soothes this vernal evening into smiles,  
 I steal impatient from the sordid haunts  
 Of Strife and low Ambition, to attend  
 Thy sacred presence in the sylvan shade,  
 By their malignant footsteps ne'er profan'd.  
 Descend, propitious ! to my favour'd eye ;  
 Such in thy mien, thy warm, exalted air,  
 As when the Persian tyrant, foil'd and stung  
 With shame and desperation, gnash'd his teeth  
 To see thee rend the pageants of his throne ;  
 And at the lightning of thy lifted spear

Crouch'd like a slave. Bring all thy martial spoils,  
 Thy palms, thy laurels, thy triumphal songs,  
 Thy smiling band of arts, thy godlike sires  
 Of civil wisdom, thy heroic youth  
 Warm from the schools of glory. Guide my way  
 Through fair Lycæum's walk, the green retreats  
 Of Academus, and the thymy vale,  
 Where, oft enchanted with Socratic sounds,  
 Ilissus pure devolv'd his tuneful stream  
 In gentler murmurs. From the blooming store  
 Of these auspicious fields, may I unblam'd  
 Transplant some living blossoms to adorn  
 My native clime : while far above the flight  
 Of Fancy's plume aspiring, I unlock  
 The springs of ancient Wisdom ! while I join  
 Thy name, thrice honour'd ! with the immortal  
 praise  
 Of Nature, while to my compatriot youth  
 I point the high example of thy sons,  
 And tune to Attic themes the British lyre.

## BOOK II.

*The Argument.*

The separation of the works of imagination from philosophy, the cause of their abuse among the moderns. Prospect of their re-union under the influence of public liberty. Enumeration of accidental pleasures, which increase the effect of objects delightful to the imagination. The pleasures of sense. Particular circumstances of the mind. Discovery of truth. Perception of contrivance and design. Emotion of the passions. All the natural passions partake of a pleasing sensation ; with the final cause of this constitution illustrated by an allegorical vision, and exemplified in sorrow, pity, terror, and indignation.

When shall the laurel and the vocal string  
 Resume their honours ? When shall we behold  
 The tuneful tongue, the Promethæan hand,  
 Aspire to ancient praise ? Alas ! how faint,  
 How slow, the dawn of Beauty and of Truth  
 Breaks the reluctant shades of Gothic night  
 Which yet involve the nations ! Long they groan'd  
 Beneath the furies of rapacious Force ;  
 Oft as the gloomy North, with iron-swarms  
 Tempestuous pouring from her frozen caves,  
 Blasted the Italian shore, and swept the works  
 Of Liberty and Wisdom down the gulf  
 Of all-devouring Night. As long immur'd  
 In noon-tide darkness by the glimmering lamp,  
 Each Muse and each fair Science pin'd away  
 The sordid hours : while foul, barbarian hands  
 Their mysteries profan'd, unstrung the lyre,  
 And chain'd the soaring pinion down to Earth.  
 At last the Muses rose, and spurn'd their bonds,  
 And, wildly warbling, scatter'd, as they flew,  
 Their blooming wreaths from fair Valclusa's bowers  
 To Arno's myrtle border, and the shore  
 Of soft Parthenope. But still the rage  
 Of dire Ambition and gigantic Power,  
 From public aims and from the busy walk  
 Of civil Commerce, drove the bolder train  
 Of penetrating Science to the cells,  
 Where studious Ease consumes the silent hour  
 In shadowy searches and unfruitful care.  
 Thus from their guardians torn, the tender arts  
 Of mimic Fancy and harmonious Joy,



To priestly domination and the lust  
 Of lawless courts, their amiable toil  
 For three inglorious ages have resign'd,  
 In vain reluctant : and Torquato's tongue  
 Was tun'd for slavish peans at the throne  
 Of tinsel pomp : and Raphael's magic hand  
 Effus'd its fair creation to enchant  
 The fond adoring herd in Latian fanes  
 To blind belief ; while on their prostrate necks  
 The sable tyrant plants his heel secure.  
 But now, behold ! the radiant era dawns,  
 When Freedom's ample fabric, fix'd at length  
 For endless years on Albion's happy shore  
 In full proportion, once more shall extend  
 To all the kindred powers of social bliss  
 A common mansion, a parental roof.  
 There shall the Virtues, there shall Wisdom's train,  
 Their long-lost friends rejoining, as of old,  
 Embrace the smiling family of Arts,  
 The Muses and the Graces. Then no more  
 Shall Vice, distracting their delicious gifts  
 To aims abhorr'd, with high distaste and scorn  
 Turn from their charms the philosophic eye,  
 The patriot-bosom ; then no more the paths  
 Of public care or intellectual toil,  
 Alone by footsteps haughty and severe  
 In gloomy state be trod : the harmonious Muse,  
 And her persuasive sisters, then shall plant  
 Their sheltering laurels o'er the black ascent,  
 And scatter flowers along the rugged way.  
 Arm'd with the lyre, already have we dar'd  
 To pierce divine Philosophy's retreats,  
 And teach the Muse her lore ; already strove  
 Their long-divided honours to unite,  
 While tempering this deep argument we sang  
 Of Truth and Beauty. Now the same glad task  
 Impends ; now urging our ambitious toil,  
 We hasten to recount the various springs  
 Of adventitious pleasure, which adjoin  
 Their grateful influence to the prime effect  
 Of objects grand or beauteous, and enlarge  
 The complicated joy. The sweets of sense,  
 Do they not oft with kind accession flow,  
 To raise harmonious Fancy's native charm ?  
 So while we taste the fragrance of the rose,  
 Glows not her blush the fairer ? While we view  
 Amid the noontide walk a limpid rill  
 Gush through the trickling herbage, to the thirst  
 Of summer yielding the delicious draught  
 Of cool refreshment ; o'er the mossy brink  
 Shines not the surface clearer, and the waves  
 With sweeter music murmur as they flow ?  
 Nor this alone ; the various lot of life  
 Oft from external circumstance assumes  
 A moment's disposition to rejoice  
 In those delights which at a different hour  
 Would pass unheeded. Fair the face of Spring,  
 When rural songs and odours wake the Morn,  
 To every eye ; but how much more to his  
 Round whom the bed of sickness long diffus'd  
 Its melancholy gloom ! how doubly fair,  
 When first with fresh-born vigour he inhales  
 The balmy breeze, and feels the blessed Sun  
 Warm at his bosom, from the springs of life  
 Chasing oppressive damps and languid pain !  
 Or shall I mention, where celestial Truth  
 Her awful light discloses, to bestow  
 A more majestic pomp on Beauty's frame ?  
 For man loves knowledge, and the beams of Truth  
 More welcome touch his understanding's eye,

Than all the blandishments of sound his ear,  
 Than all of taste his tongue. Nor ever yet  
 The melting rainbow's vernal-sinctur'd hues  
 To me have shone so pleasing, as when first  
 The hand of Science pointed out the path  
 In which the sun-beams gleaming from the west  
 Fall on the watery cloud, whose darksome veil  
 Involves the orient ; and that trickling shower  
 Piercing through every crystalline cover  
 Of clustering dew-drops to their flight oppos'd,  
 Recoil at length where concave all behind  
 The internal surface on each glassy orb  
 Repels their forward passage into air ;  
 That thence direct they seek the radiant goal  
 From which their course began ; and, as they strike  
 In different lines the gazer's obvious eye,  
 Assume a different lustre, through the brede  
 Of colours changing from the splendid rose  
 To the pale violet's dejected hue.

Or shall we touch that kind access of joy,  
 That springs to each fair object, while we trace  
 Through all its fabric, Wisdom's artful aim  
 Disposing every part, and gaining still  
 By means proportion'd her benignant end ?  
 Speak, ye, the pure delight, whose favour'd step  
 The lamp of Science through the jealous maze  
 Of Nature guides, when haply you reveal  
 Her secret honours : whether in the sky,  
 The beauteous laws of light, the central power  
 That wheel the pensile planets round the year ;  
 Whether in wonders of the rolling deep,  
 Or the rich fruits of all-sustaining earth,  
 Or fine-adjusted springs of life and sense,  
 Ye scan the counsels of their author's hand.

What, when to raise the meditated scene,  
 The flame of passion through the struggling soul  
 Deep-kindled, shows across that sudden blaze  
 The object of its rapture, vast of size,  
 With fiercer colours and a night of shade ?  
 What ? like a storm from their capacious bed  
 The sounding seas o'erwhelming, when the might  
 Of these eruptions, working from the depth  
 Of man's strong apprehension, shakes his frame  
 Even to the base ; from every naked sense  
 Of pain or pleasure dissipating all  
 Opinion's feeble coverings, and the veil  
 Spun from the cobweb fashion of the times  
 To hide the feeling heart ? Then Nature speaks  
 Her genuine language, and the words of men,  
 Big with the very motion of their souls,  
 Declare with what accumulated force  
 The impetuous nerve of passion urges on  
 The native weight and energy of things.

Yet more : her honours where nor beauty claims  
 Nor shows of good the thirsty sense allure,  
 From Passion's power alone our nature holds  
 Essential pleasure. Passion's fierce illapse  
 Rouses the mind's whole fabric ; with supplies  
 Of daily impulse keeps the elastic powers  
 Intensely pois'd, and polishes anew  
 By that collision all the fine machine :  
 Else rust would rise, and foulness, by degrees  
 Encumbering, choke at last what Heaven design'd  
 For ceaseless motion and a round of toil.  
 — But say, does every passion thus to man  
 Administer delight ? That name indeed  
 Becomes the rosy breath of Love ; becomes  
 The radiant smiles of Joy, the applauding hand  
 Of Admiration : but the bitter shower  
 That Sorrow sheds upon a brother's grave,

at the dumb palsy of nocturnal Fear,  
 those consuming fires that gnaw the heart  
 panting Indignation, find we there  
 move delight?—Then listen while my tongue  
 unalter'd will of Heaven with faithful awe  
 reveals; what old Harmodius, wont to teach  
 y early age; Harmodius, who had weigh'd  
 within his learned mind what'er the schools  
 of Wisdom, or thy lonely-whispering voice,  
 faithful Nature! dictate of the laws  
 which govern and support this mighty frame  
 of universal being. Oft the hours  
 from morn to eve have stolen unmark'd away,  
 while mute attention hung upon his lips,  
 thus the sage his awful tale began.

“T was in the windings of an ancient wood,  
 Then spotless youth with solitude resigns  
 to sweet philosophy the studious day,  
 that time pale Autumn shades the silent eve,  
 lusing I rov'd. Of good and evil much,  
 and much of mortal man, my thought revolv'd;  
 When starting full on Fancy's gushing eye  
 he mournful image of Parthenia's fate,  
 that hour, O long below'd and long deplor'd!  
 When blooming youth, nor gentlest Wisdom's arts,  
 or Hymen's honours gather'd for thy brow,  
 or all thy lover's, all thy father's tears  
 fail'd to snatch thee from the cruel grave;  
 thy agonizing looks, thy last farewell,  
 struck to the inmost feeling of my soul  
 with the hand of Death. At once the shade  
 before horrid nodded o'er me, and the winds  
 with hoarser murmuring shook the branches. Dark  
 as midnight storms, the scene of human things  
 appear'd before me; deserts, burning sands,  
 where the parch'd adder dies; the frozen south,  
 and Desolation blasting all the west  
 with rapine and with murder: tyrant Power  
 here sits enthron'd with blood; the baleful charms  
 of Superstition there infect the skies,  
 and turn the Sun to horror. Gracious Heaven!  
 What is the life of man? Or cannot these,  
 lot these portents thy awful will suffice?  
 That, propagated thus beyond thy scope,  
 they rise to act their cruelties anew  
 on my afflicted bosom, thus decreed  
 the universal sensitive of pain,  
 he wretched heir of evils not its own! ♡

“Thus I impatient; when, at once effus'd,  
 a flashing torrent of celestial day [scent  
 burst through the shadowy void. With slow de-  
 a purple cloud came floating through the sky,  
 and pois'd at length within the circling trees,  
 hung obvious to my view; till opening wide  
 its lucid orb, a more than human form  
 emerging lean'd majestic o'er my head,  
 and instant thunder shook the conscious grove.  
 Then melted into air the liquid cloud,  
 then all the shining vision stood reveal'd.  
 A wreath of palm his ample forehead bound,  
 and o'er his shoulder, mantling to his knee,  
 flow'd the transparent robe, around his waist  
 collected with a radiant zone of gold  
 ethereal: there in mystic signs engrav'd,  
 I read his office high, and sacred name,  
 Genius of human kind. Appall'd I gaz'd  
 the godlike presence; for athwart his brow  
 Displeasure, temper'd with a mild concern,  
 look'd down reluctant on me, and his words  
 like distant thunders broke the murmuring air.

“Vain are thy thoughts, O child of mortal  
 birth!

And impotent thy tongue. Is thy short span  
 Capacious of this universal frame?  
 Thy wisdom all-sufficient? Thou, alas!  
 Dost thou aspire to judge between the Lord  
 Of Nature and his works? to lift thy voice  
 Against the sovereign order he decreed,  
 All good and lovely? to blasphemate the bands  
 Of tenderness innate, and social love,  
 Holiest of things! by which the general orb  
 Of being, as by adamantine links,  
 Was drawn to perfect union, and sustain'd  
 From everlasting? Hast thou felt the pangs  
 Of softening sorrow, of indignant zeal  
 So grievous to the soul, as thence to wish  
 The ties of Nature broken from thy frame;  
 That so thy selfish, unrelenting heart  
 Might cease to mourn its lot, no longer then  
 The wretched heir of evils not its own?  
 O fair benevolence of generous minds!  
 O man by Nature form'd for all mankind!”

“He spoke; abash'd and silent I remain'd,  
 As conscious of my tongue's offence, and aw'd  
 Before his presence, though my secret soul  
 Disdain'd the imputation. On the ground  
 I fix'd my eyes; till from his airy couch  
 He stoop'd sublime, and touching with his hand  
 My dazzling forehead, ‘Raise thy sight,’ he cry'd,  
 ‘And let thy sense convince thy erring tongue.’

“I look'd, and lo! the former scene was chang'd;  
 For verdant alleys and surrounding trees,  
 A solitary prospect, wide and wild,  
 Rush'd on my senses. ‘T was an horrid pile  
 Of hills, with many a shaggy forest mix'd,  
 With many a sable cliff and glittering stream.  
 Aloft, recumbent o'er the hanging ridge,  
 The brown woods wav'd; while ever-trickling  
 springs  
 Wash'd from the naked roots of oak and pine  
 The crumbling soil; and still at every fall  
 Down the steep windings of the channel'd rock,  
 Remurmuring rush'd the congregated floods  
 With hoarser inundation; till at last  
 They reach'd a grassy plain, which from the skirts  
 Of that high desert spread her verdant lap,  
 And drank the gushing moisture, where, confin'd  
 In one smooth current, o'er the lily'd vale  
 Clearer than glass it flow'd. Autumnal spoils,  
 Luxuriant spreading to the rays of morn,  
 Blush'd o'er the cliffs, whose half-encircling mound  
 As in a sylvan theatre enclos'd  
 That flowery level. On the river's brink  
 I spy'd a fair pavilion, which diffus'd  
 Its floating umbrage 'mid the silver shade  
 Of osiers. Now the western Sun reveal'd  
 Between two parting cliffs his golden orb,  
 And pour'd across the shadow of the hills,  
 On rocks and floods, a yellow stream of light  
 That cheer'd the solemn scene. My listening powers  
 Were aw'd, and every thought in silence hung,  
 And wondering expectation. Then the voice  
 Of that celestial power, the mystic show  
 Declaring, thus my deep attention call'd.

“Inhabitants of Earth, to whom is given  
 The gracious ways of Providence to learn,  
 Receive my sayings with a steadfast ear—  
 Know then, the sovereign spirit of the world,  
 Though, self-collected from eternal time,  
 Within his own deep essence he beheld

The bounds of true felicity complete;  
 Yet by immense benignity inclin'd  
 To spread around him that primeval joy  
 Which fill'd himself, he rais'd his plastic arm,  
 And sounded through the hollow depth of space  
 The strong, creative mandate. Straight arose  
 These heavenly orbs, the glad abodes of life  
 Effusive kindled by his breath divine  
 Through endless forms of being. Each inhal'd  
 From him its portion of the vital flame,  
 In measure such, that, from the wide complex  
 Of co-existent orders, one might rise,  
 One order, all-involving and entire.  
 He too beholding in the sacred light  
 Of his essential reason, all the shapes  
 Of swift contingence, all successive ties  
 Of action propagated through the sum  
 Of possible existence, he at once,  
 Down the long series of eventful time,  
 So fix'd the dates of being, so dispos'd,  
 To every living soul of every kind  
 The field of motion and the hour of rest,  
 That all conspir'd to his supreme design,  
 To universal good: with full accord  
 Answering the mighty model he had chosen,  
 The best and fairest of unnumber'd worlds,  
 That lay from everlasting in the store  
 Of his divine conceptions. Nor content,  
 By one exertion of creative power  
 His goodness to reveal; through every age,  
 Through every moment up the tract of time,  
 His parent-hand, with ever-new increase  
 Of happiness and virtue, has adorn'd  
 The vast harmonious frame: his parent hand,  
 From the mute shell-fish gasping on the shore,  
 To men, to angels, to celestial minds,  
 For ever leads the generations on  
 To higher scenes of being; while supply'd  
 From day to day with his enlivening breath,  
 Inferior orders in succession rise  
 To fill the void below. As flame ascends,  
 As bodies to their proper centre move,  
 As the pois'd ocean to the attracting Moon  
 Obedient swells, and every headlong stream  
 Devolves its winding waters to the main;  
 So all things which have life aspire to God,  
 The Sun of being, boundless, unimpair'd,  
 Centre of souls! Nor does the faithful voice  
 Of Nature cease to prompt their eager steps  
 Aright; nor is the care of Heaven withheld  
 From granting to the task proportion'd aid;  
 That in their stations all may persevere  
 To climb the ascent of being, and approach  
 For ever nearer to the life divine.

“ That rocky pile thou seest, that verdant lawn  
 Fresh-water'd from the mountains. Let the scene  
 Paint in thy fancy the primeval seat  
 Of man, and where the will supreme ordain'd  
 His mansion, that pavilion fair diffus'd  
 Along the shady brink; in this recess  
 To wear the appointed season of his youth,  
 Till riper hours should open to his toil  
 The high communion of superior minds,  
 Of consecrated heroes and of gods.  
 Nor did the Sire Omnipotent forget  
 His tender bloom to cherish; nor withheld  
 Celestial footsteps from his green abode.  
 Oft from the radiant honours of his throne,  
 He sent whom most he lov'd, the sovereign fair,  
 The effluence of his glory, whom he plac'd

Before his eyes for ever to behold;  
 The goddess from whose inspiration flows  
 The toil of patriots, the delight of friends;  
 Without whose work divine, in Heaven or Earth  
 Nought lovely, nought propitious, comes to pass.  
 Nor hope, nor praise, nor honour. Her the Son  
 Gave it in charge to rear the blooming mind,  
 The folded powers to open, to direct  
 The growth luxuriant of his young desires,  
 And from the laws of this majestic world  
 To teach him what was good. As thus the mother  
 Her daily care attended, by her side

With constant steps her gay companions stay'd,  
 The fair Euphrosyné, the gentle queen  
 Of smiles, and graceful gladness, and delights  
 That cheer alike the hearts of mortal men  
 And powers immortal. See the shining pair  
 Behold, where from his dwelling now dislodg'd  
 They quit their youthful charge and seek the skies.

“ I look'd, and on the flowery turf there stood  
 Between two radiant forms, a smiling youth,  
 Whose tender cheeks display'd the vernal flower  
 Of beauty; sweetest innocence illum'd  
 His bashful eyes, and on his polish'd brow  
 Sate young Simplicity. With fond regard  
 He view'd the associates, as their steps they mov'd  
 The younger chief his ardent eyes detain'd,  
 With mild regret invoking her return.  
 Bright as the star of evening she appear'd  
 Amid the dusky scene. Eternal youth  
 O'er all her form its glowing honours breath'd;  
 And smiles eternal from her candid eyes  
 Flow'd, like the dewy lustre of the morn  
 Effusive trembling on the placid waves.  
 The spring of Heaven had shed its blushing robes  
 To bind her sable tresses: full diffus'd  
 Her yellow mantle floated in the breeze;  
 And in her hand she wav'd a living branch  
 Rich with immortal fruits, of power to calm  
 The wrathful heart, and from the brightening eyes  
 To chase the cloud of sadness. More sublime  
 The heavenly partner mov'd. The prime of age  
 Compos'd her steps. The presence of a god,  
 High on the circle of her brow enthron'd,  
 From each majestic motion darted awe,  
 Devoted awe! till, cherish'd by her looks  
 Benevolent and meet, confiding love  
 To filial rapture soften'd all the soul.  
 Free in her graceful hand she pois'd the sword  
 Of chaste dominion. An heroic crown  
 Display'd the old simplicity of pomp  
 Around her honour'd head. A matron's robe,  
 White as the sunshine streams through rare  
 clouds,

Her stately form invested. Hand in hand  
 The immortal pair forsook the enamell'd green,  
 Ascending slowly. Rays of limpid light  
 Gleam'd round their path; celestial sounds were  
 heard,

And through the fragrant air ethereal dew  
 Distill'd around them; till at once the clouds  
 Disparting wide in midway sky, withdrew  
 Their airy veil, and left a bright expanse  
 Of empyréan flame, where spent and drown'd,  
 Afflicted vision plung'd in vain to scan  
 What object it involv'd. My feeble eyes  
 Indur'd not. Bending down to Earth I stood,  
 With dumb attention. Soon a female voice,  
 As watery murmurs sweet, or warbling shades,  
 With sacred invocation thus began.

“ Father of gods and mortals! whose right arm  
With reins eternal guides the moving heavens,  
Send thy propitious ear. Behold well pleas'd  
seek to finish thy divine decree.

With frequent steps I visit yonder seat  
Of man, thy offspring; from the tender seeds  
Of justice and of wisdom, to evolve  
The latent honours of his generous frame;  
Fill thy conducting hand shall raise his lot  
From Earth's dim scene to these ethereal walks,  
The temple of thy glory. But not me,  
Not my directing voice, he oft requires,  
Or hears delighted: this enchanting maid,  
The associate thou hast given me, her alone  
He loves, O Father! absent, her he craves;  
And but for her glad presence ever join'd,  
Rejoices not in mine: that all my hopes  
Thy thy benignant purpose to fulfil,  
I deem uncertain: and my daily cares  
Unfruitful all and vain, unless by thee  
Still further aided in the work divine.'

“ She ceas'd; a voice more awful thus reply'd.

O thou! in whom for ever I delight,  
Fairer than all the inhabitants of Heaven,  
Best image of thy author! far from thee  
Be disappointment, or distaste, or blame;  
Who soon or late shall every work fulfil,  
And no resistance find. If man refuse  
To hearken to thy dictates; or, allur'd  
By meaner joys, to any other power  
Transfer the honours due to thee alone;  
That joy which he pursues he ne'er shall taste,  
That power in whom delighteth ne'er behold.  
So then, once more, and happy be thy toil:  
So then! but let not this thy smiling friend  
Partake thy footsteps. In her stead, behold!  
With thee the son of Nemesis I send;  
The fiend abhorr'd! whose vengeance takes account  
Of sacred Order's violated laws.

See where he calls thee, burning to be gone,  
Fierce to exhaust the tempest of his wrath  
On yon devoted head. But thou, my child,  
Controul his cruel phrenzy, and protect  
Thy tender charge; that when Despair shall grasp  
His agonizing bosom, he may learn,  
Then he may learn to love the gracious hand  
Alone sufficient in the hour of ill  
To save his feeble spirit; then confess  
Thy genuine honours, O excelling fair!  
When all the plagues that wait the deadly will  
Of this avenging demon, all the storms  
Of night infernal, serve but to display  
The energy of thy superior charms  
With mildest awe triumphant o'er his rage,  
And shining clearer in the horrid gloom.

“ Here ceas'd that awful voice, and soon I felt  
The cloudy curtain of refreshing eve  
Was clos'd once more, from that immortal fire  
Beltering my eye-lids. Looking up, I view'd  
A vast gigantic spectre striding on  
Through murmuring thunders and a waste of clouds,  
With dreadful action. Black as night, his brow  
Teletless frowns involv'd. His savage limbs  
With sharp impatience violent he writh'd,  
As through convulsive anguish; and his hand,  
Arm'd with a scorpion-lash, full oft he rais'd  
In madness to his bosom; while his eyes  
Rain'd bitter tears, and bellowing loud he shook  
The void with horror. Silent by his side  
The virgin came. No discomposure stirr'd

Her features. From the glooms which hung around  
No stain of darkness mingled with the beam  
Of her divine effulgence. Now they stoop  
Upon the river-bank; and now to lail,  
His wonted guests, with eager steps advanc'd  
The unsuspecting inmate of the shade.

“ As when a famish'd wolf, that all night long  
Had rang'd the Alpine snows, by chance at morn  
Sees from a cliff incumbent o'er the smoke  
Of some lone village, a neglected kid  
That strays along the wild for herb or spring;  
Down from the winding ridge he sweeps again,  
And thinks he tears him: so with tenfold rage,  
The monster sprung remorseless on his prey.  
Amaz'd the stripling stood: with panting breast  
Feebly he pour'd the lamentable wail  
Of helpless consternation, struck at once,  
And rooted to the ground. The queen beheld  
His terror, and with looks of tenderest care  
Advanc'd to save him. Soon the tyrant felt  
Her awful power. His keen, tempestuous arm  
Hung nerveless, nor descended where his rage  
Had aim'd the deadly blow: then dumb retir'd  
With sullen rancour. Lo! the sovran maid  
Folds with a mother's arms the fainting boy,  
Till life rekindles in his rosy cheek; [tongue.  
Then grasps his hands, and cheers him with her

“ O wake thee, rouse thy spirit! Shall the spite  
Of yon tormentor thus appal thy heart,  
While I, thy friend and guardian, am at hand  
To rescue and to heal? O let thy soul  
Remember, what the will of Heaven ordains  
Is ever good for all; and if for all,  
Then good for thee. Nor only by the warmth  
And soothing sunshine of delightful things  
Do minds grow up and flourish. Oft mislead  
By that bland light, the young unpractic'd views  
Of reason wander through a fatal road,  
Far from their native aim; as if to lie  
Inglorious in the fragrant shade, and wait  
The soft access of ever-circling joys,  
Were all the end of being. Ask thyself,  
This pleasing error did it never lull  
Thy wishes? Has thy constant heart refus'd  
The silken fetters of delicious ease?  
Or when divine Euphrosyné appear'd  
Within this dwelling, did not thy desires  
Hang far below the measure of thy fate,  
Which I reveal'd before thee? and thy eyes,  
Impatient of my counsels, turn away  
To drink the soft effusion of her smiles?  
Know then, for this the everlasting Sire  
Deprives thee of her presence, and instead,  
O wise and still benevolent! ordains  
This horrid visage hither to pursue  
My steps; that so thy nature may discern  
Its real good, and what alone can save  
Thy feeble spirit in this hour of ill  
From folly and despair. O yet belov'd!  
Let not this headlong terror quite o'erwhelm  
Thy scatter'd powers; nor fatal deem the rage  
Of this tormentor, nor his proud assault,  
While I am here to vindicate thy toil,  
Above the generous question of thy arm.  
Brave by thy fears, and in thy weakness strong,  
This hour he triumphs; but confront his might,  
And dare him to the combat, then with ease  
Disarm'd and quell'd, his fierceness he resigns  
To bondage and to scorn: while thus inur'd  
By watchful danger, by unceasing toil,

The immortal mind, superior to his fate,  
Amid the outrage of external things,  
Firm as the solid base of this great world,  
Rests on his own foundations. Blow, ye winds!  
Ye waves! ye thunders! roll your tempest on;  
Shake, ye old pillars of the marble sky!  
Till all its orbs and all its worlds of fire  
Be loosen'd from their seats; yet still serene,  
The unconquer'd mind looks down upon the wreck;  
And ever stronger as the storms advance,  
Firm through the closing ruin holds his way,  
Where Nature calls him to the destin'd goal.'

"So spake the goddess; while through all her frame

Celestial raptures flow'd, in every word,  
In every motion kindling warmth divine  
To seize who listen'd. Vehement and swift,  
As lightning fires the aromatic shade  
In Ethiopian fields, the stripling felt  
Her inspiration catch his fervid soul,  
And starting from his languor thus exclaim'd:

"Then let the trial come! and witness thou,  
If terror be upon me; if I shrink

To meet the storm, or falter in my strength  
When hardest it besets me. Do not think  
That I am fearful and infirm of soul,  
As late thy eyes beheld; for thou hast chang'd  
My nature; thy commanding voice has wak'd  
My languid powers to bear me boldly on,  
Where'er the will divine my path ordains  
Through toil or peril: only do not thou  
Forsake me; O be thou for ever near,  
That I may listen to thy sacred voice,  
And guide by thy decrees my constant feet.  
But say, for ever are my eyes bereft?  
Say, shall the fair Euphrosyné not once  
Appear again to charm me? Thou, in Heaven!  
O thou eternal arbiter of things!

Be thy great bidding done: for who am I,  
To question thy appointment? Let the frowns  
Of this avenger every morn o'ercast  
The cheerful dawn, and every evening damp  
With double night my dwelling; I will learn  
To hail them both, and unrepining bear  
His hateful presence; but permit my tongue  
One glad request, and if my deeds may find  
Thy awful eye propitious, O restore  
The rosy-featur'd maid, again to cheer  
This lonely seat, and bless me with her smiles.'

"He spoke; when instant through the sable glooms

With which that furious presence had involv'd  
The ambient air, a flood of radiance came  
Swift as the lightning flash; the melting clouds  
Flew diverse, and amid the blue serene  
Euphrosyné appear'd. With sprightly step  
The nymph alighted on the irriguous lawn,  
And to her wondering audience thus began.

"Lo! I am here to answer to your vows,  
And be the meeting fortunate! I come  
With joyful tidings; we shall part no more. —  
Hark! how the gentle Echo from her cell  
Talks through the cliffs, and murmuring o'er the  
Repeats the accents — we shall part no more.  
O my delightful friends! well pleas'd on high  
The Father has beheld you, while the might  
Of that stern foe with bitter trial prov'd  
Your equal doings; then for ever spake  
The high decree: That thou, celestial maid!  
Howe'er that grisly phantom on thy steps

May sometimes dare intrude, yet never more  
Shalt thou, descending to the abode of man,  
Alone endure the rancour of his arm,  
Or leave thy lov'd Euphrosyné behind.'

"She ended; and the whole romantic scene  
Immediate vanish'd; rocks, and woods, and rills,  
The mantling tent, and each mysterious form,  
Flew like the pictures of a morning dream,  
When sunshine fills the bed. Awhile I stood  
Perplex'd and giddy; till the radiant power  
Who bade the visionary landscape rise,  
As up to him I turn'd, with gentless looks  
Preventing my inquiry, thus began.

"There let thy soul acknowledge its complaint  
How blind! how impious! There behold the way

Of Heaven's eternal destiny to man,  
For ever just, benevolent, and wise:  
That Virtue's awful steps, howe'er pursued  
By vexing Fortune and intrusive Pain,  
Should never be divided from her chase,  
Her fair attendant, Pleasure. Need I urge  
Thy tardy thought through all the various round  
Of this existence, that thy softening soul  
At length may learn what energy the hand  
Of Virtue mingles in the bitter tide  
Of passion, swelling with distress and pain  
To mitigate the sharp with gracious drops  
Of cordial pleasure? Ask the faithful youth  
Why the cold urn of her whom long he lov'd  
So often fills his arms; so often draws  
His lonely footsteps at the silent hour,  
To pay the mournful tribute of his tears?  
Oh! he will tell thee, that the wealth of worlds  
Should ne'er seduce his bosom to forego  
That sacred hour, when, stealing from the noise  
Of care and envy, sweet remembrance soothes  
With Virtue's kindest looks his aching breast,  
And turns his tears to rapture. — Ask the crowd

Which flies impatient from the village-walk  
To climb the neighbouring cliffs, when far below  
The cruel winds have hurl'd upon the coast  
Some helpless bark; while sacred Pity melts  
The general eye, or Terror's icy hand  
Smites their distorted limbs and horrent hair;  
While every mother closer to her breast  
Catches her child, and pointing where the waves  
Foam through the shatter'd vessel, shrieks aloud,  
As one poor wretch that spreads his piteous arms  
For succour, swallow'd by the roaring surge,  
As now another, dash'd against the rock,  
Drops lifeless down: O! deemest thou indeed

No kind endearment here by Nature given  
To mutual terror and Compassion's tears?  
No sweetly-melting softness which attracts,  
O'er all that edge of pain, the social powers  
To this their proper action and their end?  
— Ask thy own heart; when at the midnight hour,  
Slow through that studious gloom thy pausing eye  
Led by the glimmering taper, moves around  
The sacred volumes of the dead, the songs  
Of Grecian bards, and records writ by Fame  
For Grecian heroes, where the present power  
Of Heaven and Earth surveys the immortal page,  
Even as a father blessing, while he reads  
The praises of his son. If then thy soul,  
Spurning the yoke of these inglorious days,  
Mix in their deeds and kindle with their flame;  
Say, when the prospect blackens on thy view,  
When rooted from the base, heroic states  
Mourn in the dust, and tremble at the frown

curst Ambition : when the pious band  
 youths who fought for freedom and their sires,  
 side by side in gore ; when ruffian Pride  
 urps the throne of Justice, turns the pomp  
 public power, the majesty of rule,  
 e sword, the laurel, and the purple robe,  
 slavish, empty pageants, to adorn  
 tyrant's walk, and glitter in the eyes  
 such as bow the knee ; when honour'd urns  
 patriots and of chiefs, the awful bust  
 id storied arch, to glut the coward-age  
 regal Envy, strew the public way  
 th hallow'd ruins ; when the Muse's haunt,  
 e marble porch where Wisdom wont to talk  
 re Socrates or Tully, hears no more,  
 re the hoarse jargon of contentious monks,  
 female superstition's midnight prayer ;  
 hen ruthless Rapine from the hand of Time  
 ars the destroying scythe, with surer blow  
 sweep the works of glory from their base ;  
 l Desolation o'er the grass-grown street  
 pands his raven-wings, and up the wall,  
 bere senates once the price of monarchs doom'd,  
 sses the gliding snake through hoary weeds  
 at clasp the mouldering column ; thus defac'd,  
 us widely mournful when the prospect thrills  
 y beating bosom, when the patriot's tear  
 irts from thine eye, and thy extended arm  
 fancy hurls the thunderbolt of Jove  
 fire the impious wreath on Philip's brow,  
 dash Octavius from the trophied car ;  
 y, does thy secret soul repine to taste  
 e big distress ? Or would'st thou then exchange  
 ose heart-ennobling sorrows for the lot  
 him who sits amid the gaudy herd  
 mute barbarians bending to his nod,  
 id bears aloft his gold-invested front,  
 id says within himself — I am a king.  
 id wherefore should the clamorous voice of woe  
 trude upon mine ear ? — the baleful dregs  
 these late ages, this inglorious draught  
 servitude and folly, have not yet,  
 est be the eternal Ruler of the world !  
 fill'd to such a depth of sordid shame  
 e native honours of the human soul,  
 or so effac'd the image of its sire.'''

### BOOK III.

#### *Argument.*

measure in observing the tempers and manners of  
 men, even where vicious or absurd. The origin  
 of vice, from false representations of the fancy,  
 producing false opinions concerning good and  
 evil. Inquiry into ridicule. The general sources  
 of ridicule in the minds and characters of men,  
 enumerated. Final cause of the sense of ridic-  
 ule. The resemblance of certain aspects of in-  
 animate things to the sensations and properties  
 of the mind. The operations of the mind in the  
 production of the works of imagination, described.  
 The secondary pleasure from imitation. The  
 benevolent order of the world illustrated in  
 the arbitrary connection of these pleasures with  
 the objects which excite them. The nature and  
 conduct of taste. Concluding with an account  
 of the natural and moral advantages resulting  
 from a sensible and well-formed imagination.

WHAT wonder therefore, since the endearing ties  
 Of passion link the universal kind  
 Of man so close, what wonder if to search  
 This common nature through the various change  
 Of sex, and age, and fortune, and the frame  
 Of each peculiar, draw the busy mind  
 With unresisted charms ? The spacious west,  
 And all the teeming regions of the south,  
 Hold not a quarry, to the curious flight  
 Of knowledge, half so tempting or so fair,  
 As man to man. Nor only where the smiles  
 Of Love invite ; nor only where the applause  
 Of cordial Honour turns the attentive eye  
 On Virtue's graceful deeds. For since the course  
 Of things external acts in different ways  
 On human apprehensions, as the hand  
 Of Nature temper'd to a different frame  
 Peculiar minds ; so haply where the powers  
 Of Fancy neither lessen nor enlarge  
 The images of things, but paint, in all  
 Their genuine hues, the features which they wore  
 In nature ; there Opinion will be true,  
 And Action right. For Action treads the path  
 In which Opinion says he follows good,  
 Or flies from evil ; and Opinion gives  
 Report of good or evil, as the scene  
 Was drawn by Fancy, lovely or deform'd :  
 Thus her report can never there be true  
 Where Fancy cheats the intellectual eye,  
 With glaring colours and distorted lines.  
 Is there a man, who at the sound of Death  
 Sees ghastly shapes of terror conjur'd up,  
 And black before him ; nought but death-bed groans  
 And fearful prayers, and plunging from the brink  
 Of light and being, down the gloomy air  
 An unknown depth ? Alas ! in such a mind,  
 If no bright forms of excellence attend  
 The image of his country ; nor the pomp  
 Of sacred senates, nor the guardian voice  
 Of Justice on her throne, nor aught that wakes  
 The conscious bosom with a patriot's flame ;  
 Will not Opinion tell him, that to die,  
 Or stand the hazard, is a greater ill  
 Than to betray his country ? In and act  
 Will he not choose to be a wretch and live ?  
 Here vice begins then. From the enchanting cup  
 Which Fancy holds to all, the unwary thirst  
 Of youth oft swallows a Circean draught,  
 That sheds a baleful tincture o'er the eye  
 Of Reason, till no longer he discerns,  
 And only guides to err. Then revel forth  
 A furious band that spurns him from the throne !  
 And all is uproar. Thus Ambition grasps  
 The empire of the soul : thus pale Revenge  
 Unsheaths her murderous dagger ; and the hands  
 Of Lust and Rapine, with unholy arts,  
 Watch to o'erturn the barrier of the laws [plagues  
 That keeps them from their prey : thus all the  
 The wicked bear, or o'er the trembling scene  
 The tragic Muse discloses, under shapes  
 Of honour, safety, pleasure, ease, or pomp,  
 Stole first into the mind. Yet not by all  
 Those lying forms which Fancy in the brain  
 Engenders, are the kindling passions driven  
 To guilty deeds ; nor Reason bound in chains,  
 That Vice alone may lord it : oft adorn'd  
 With solemn pageants, Folly mounts the throne,  
 And plays her idiot-antics, like a queen.  
 A thousand garbs she wears ; a thousand ways

She wheels her giddy empire. — Lo! thus far  
With bold adventure, to the Mantuan lyre  
I sing of Nature's charms, and touch well pleas'd  
A stricter note : now haply must my song  
Unbend her serious measure, and reveal  
In lighter strains, how Folly's awkward arts  
Excite impetuous Laughter's gay rebuke ;  
The sportive province of the comic Muse.

See! in what crowds the uncouth forms advance :  
Each would outstrip the other, each prevent  
Our careful search, and offer to your gaze,  
Unask'd, his motley features. Wait a while,  
My curious friends! and let us first arrange,  
In proper order, your promiscuous throng.

Behold the foremost band ; of slender thought,  
And easy faith ; whom flattering Fancy soothes  
With lying spectres, in themselves to view  
Illustrious forms of excellence and good,  
That scorn the mansion. With exulting hearts  
They spread their spurious treasures to the Sun,  
And bid the world admire! but chief the glance  
Of wishful Envy draws their joy-bright eyes,  
And lifts with self-applause each lordly brow.  
In numbers boundless as the blooms of spring,  
Behold their glaring idols, empty shades  
By Fancy gild'd o'er, and then set up  
For adoration. Some in Learning's garb,  
With formal band, and sable-cinctur'd gown,  
And rags of mouldy volumes. Some elate  
With martial splendour, steely pikes and swords  
Of costly frame, and gay Phœnician robes  
Inwrought with flowery gold, assume the port  
Of stately Valour : listening by his side  
There stands a female form ; to her, with looks  
Of earnest import, pregnant with amazement,  
He talks of deadly deeds, of breaches, storms,  
And sulphurous mines, and ambush : then at once  
Breaks off, and smiles to see her look so pale,  
And asks some wondering question of her fears.  
Others of graver mien ; behold, adorn'd  
With holy ensigns, how sublime they move,  
And bending oft their sanctimonious eyes  
Take homage of the simple-minded throng ;  
Ambassadors of Heaven! Nor much unlike  
Is he whose visage, in the lazy mist  
That mantles every feature, hides a brood  
Of politic conceits ; of whispers, nods,  
And hints deep-omen'd with unwieldy schemes,  
And dark portents of state. Ten thousand more,  
Prodigious habits and tumultuous tongues,  
Pour dauntless in, and swell the boastful band.

Then comes the second order, all who seek  
The debt of praise, where watchful Unbelief  
Darts through the thin pretence her squinting eye  
On some retir'd appearance, which belies  
The boasted virtue, or annuls the applause  
That Justice else would pay. Here side by side  
I see two leaders of the solemn train  
Approaching : one a female old and grey,  
With eyes demure, and wrinkle-furrow'd brow,  
Pale as the cheeks of Death ; yet still she stuns  
The sickening audience with a nauseous tale ;  
How many youths her myrtle-chains have worn,  
How many virgins at her triumphs pin'd !  
Yet how resolv'd she guards her cautious heart ;  
Such is her terror at the risks of love,  
And man's seducing tongue ! The other seems  
A bearded sage, ungentle in his mien,  
And sordid all his habit ; peevish Want  
Grins at his heels, while down the gazing throng  
He stalks, resounding in magnificent phrase

The vanity of riches, the contempt  
Of pomp and power. Be prudent in your zeal,  
Ye grave associates ! let the silent grace  
Of her who blushes at the fond regard  
Her charms inspire, more eloquent unfold  
The praise of spotless honour : let the man  
Whose eye regards not his illustrious pomp  
And ample store, but as indulgent streams  
To cheer the barren soil and spread the fruits  
Of joy, let him by juster measures fix  
The price of riches and the end of power.

Another tribe succeeds ; deluded long  
By Fancy's dazzling optics, these behold  
The images of some peculiar things  
With brighter hues resplendent, and pourtray'd  
With features nobler far than e'er adorn'd  
Their genuine objects. Hence the fever'd heart  
Pants with delirious hope for tinsel charms ;  
Hence oft obtrusive on the eye of Scorn,  
Untimely Zeal her witless pride betrays!  
And serious manhood from the towering aim  
Of Wisdom, stoops to emulate the boast  
Of childish toil. Behold yon mystic form,  
Bedeck'd with feathers, insects, weeds, and shells!  
Not with intenser view the Samian sage  
Bent his fixt eye on Heaven's intenser fires,  
When first the order of that radiant scene  
Swell'd his exulting thought, than this survey  
A muckworm's entrails or a spider's fang.  
Next him a youth, with flowers and myrtles crown'd :  
Attends that virgin form, and blushing kneels,  
With fondest gesture and a suppliant's tongue,  
To win her coy regard : adieu, for him,  
The dull engagements of the bustling world!  
Adieu the sick impertinence of praise!  
And hope, and action! for with her alone,  
By streams and shades, to steal these sighing hours  
Is all he asks, and all that Fate can give!  
Thee too, facetious Momion, wandering here,  
Thee, dreaded censor, oft have I beheld  
Bewilder'd unawares : alas ! too long  
Flush'd with thy comic triumphs and the spoils  
Of sly Derision ! till on every side  
Hurling thy random bolts, offended Truth  
Assign'd thee here thy station with the slaves  
Of Folly. Thy once formidable name  
Shall grace her humble records, and be heard  
In scoffs and mockery, bandied from the lips  
Of all the vengeful brotherhood around,  
So oft the patient victims of thy scorn.

But now, ye gay ! to whom indulgent Fate,  
Of all the Muse's empire, hath assign'd  
The fields of folly, hither each advance  
Your sickles ; here the teeming soil affords  
Its richest growth. A favourite brood appears ;  
In whom the demon, with a mother's joy,  
Views all her charms reflected, all her cares  
At full repay'd. Ye most illustrious band!  
Who, scorning Reason's tame, pedantic rules,  
And Order's vulgar bondage, never meant  
For souls sublime as yours, with generous zeal  
Pay Vice the reverence Virtue long usurp'd,  
And yield Deformity the fond applause  
Which Beauty wont to claim ; forgive my song  
That for the blushing diffidence of youth,  
It shuns the unequal province of your praise.  
Thus far triumphant in the pleasing gulf  
Of bland Imagination, Folly's train  
Have dar'd our search : but now a dauntless kind  
Advance reluctant, and with faltering feet  
Shrink from the gazer's eye ; enfeebled hearts

Whom Fancy chills with visionary fears,  
Or bends to servile tameness with conceits  
Of shame, of evil, or of base defect,  
Fantastic and delusive. Here the slave  
Who droops abash'd when sullen Pomp surveys  
His humbler habit ; here the trembling wretch  
Unnerv'd and struck with Terror's icy bolts,  
Spent in weak wailings, drown'd in shameful tears,  
At every dream of danger : here subdued  
By frontless Laughter and the hardy scorn  
Of old, unfeeling Vice, the abject soul,  
Who blushing half resigns the candid praise  
Of Temperance and Honour ; half disowns  
A freeman's hatred of tyrannic pride ;  
And hears with sickly smiles the venal mouth  
With foulest licence mock the patriot's name.

Last of the motley bands on whom the power  
Of gay Derision bends her hostile aim,  
Is that where shameful Ignorance presides.  
Beneath her sordid banners, lo ! they march,  
Like blind and lame. What'er their doubtful hands  
Attempt, Confusion straight appears behind,  
And troubles all the work. Through many a maze,  
Perplex'd they struggle, changing every path,  
Or returning every purpose ; then at last  
Sit down dismay'd, and leave the entangled scene  
For Scorn to sport with. Such then is the abode  
Of Folly in the mind ; and such the shapes  
In which she governs her obsequious train.

Through every scene of ridicule in things  
To lead the tenour of my devious lay ;  
Through every swift occasion, which the hand  
Of Laughter points at, when the mirthful sting  
Distends her sallying nerves and chokes her tongue ;  
What were it but to count each crystal drop  
Which Morning's dewy fingers on the blooms  
Of May distil ? Suffice it to have said,  
Where'er the power of Ridicule displays  
Her quaint-ey'd visage, some incongruous form,  
Some stubborn dissonance of things combin'd,  
Strikes on the quick observer : whether Pomp,  
Or Praise, or Beauty, mix their partial claim  
Where sordid fashions, where ignoble deeds,  
Where foul deformity, are wont to dwell ;  
Or whether these with violation loath'd,  
Invade resplendent Pomp's imperious mien,  
The charms of Beauty, or the boast of Praise.

Ask we for what fair end, the Almighty Sire  
In mortal bosoms wakes this gay contempt,  
These grateful stings of laughter, from disgust  
Educing pleasure ? Wherefore, but to aid  
The tardy steps of Reason, and at once  
By this prompt impulse urge us to depress  
The giddy aims of Folly ? Though the light  
Of Truth slow dawning on the enquiring mind,  
At length unfolds, through many a subtle tie,  
How these uncouth disorders end at last  
In public evil ! yet benignant Heaven,  
Conscious how dim the dawn of Truth appears  
To thousands ; conscious what a scanty pause  
From labours and from care, the wider lot  
Of humble life affords for studious thought  
To scan the maze of Nature ; therefore stamp'd  
The glaring scenes with characters of scorn,  
As broad, as obvious, to the passing clown,  
As to the letter'd sage's curious eye.

Such are the various aspects of the mind —  
Some heavenly genius, whose unclouded thoughts  
Attain that secret harmony which blends  
The ethereal spirit with its mold of clay ;

O ! teach me to reveal the graceful charm  
That searchless Nature o'er the sense of man  
Diffuses, to behold, in lifeless things,  
The inexpressive semblance of himself,  
Of thought and passion. Mark the sable woods  
That shade sublime yon mountain's nodding brow ;  
With what religious awe the solemn scene  
Commands your steps ! as if the reverend form  
Of Minos or of Numa should forsake  
The Elysian seats, and down the embowering glade  
Move to your pausing eye ! Behold the expanse  
Of yon gay landscape, where the silver clouds  
Flit o'er the heavens before the sprightly breeze :  
Now their grey cincture skirts the doubtful Sun ;  
Now streams of splendour, through their opening veil  
Effulgent, sweep from off the gilded lawn  
The aerial shadows ; on the curling brook,  
And on the shady margin's quivering leaves  
With quickest lustre glancing ; while you view  
The prospect, say, within your cheerful breast  
Plays not the lively sense of winning mirth  
With clouds and sunshine chequer'd, while the round  
Of social converse, to the inspiring tongue  
Of some gay nymph amid her subject train,  
Moves all obsequious ? Whence is this effect,  
This kindred power of such discordant things ?  
Or flows their semblance from that mystic tone ?  
To which the new-born mind's harmonious powers  
At first were strung ? Or rather from the links  
Which artful custom twines around her frame ?

For when the different images of things,  
By chance combin'd, have struck the attentive soul  
With deeper impulse, or, connected long,  
Have drawn her frequent eye ; how'er distinct  
The external scenes, yet oft the ideas gain  
From that conjunction an eternal tie,  
And sympathy unbroken. Let the mind  
Recall one partner of the various league,  
Immediate, lo ! the firm confederates rise,  
And each his former station straight resumes :  
One movement governs the consenting throng,  
And all at once with rosy pleasures shine,  
Or all are sadden'd with the glooms of care.  
'T was thus, if ancient Fame the truth unfold,  
Two faithful needles, from the informing touch  
Of the same parent-stone, together drew  
Its mystic virtue, and at first conspir'd  
With fatal impulse quivering to the Pole :  
Then, though disjoin'd by kingdoms, though the main  
Roll'd its broad surge betwixt, and different stars  
Beheld their wakeful motions, yet preserv'd  
The former friendship, and remember'd still  
The alliance of their birth : what'er the line  
Which once possess'd, nor pause, nor quiet knew  
The sure associate, ere with trembling speed  
He found its path, and fix'd unerring there.  
Such is the secret union, when we feel  
A song, a flower, a name, at once restore  
Those long-connected scenes where first they mov'd  
The attention : backward through her mazy walks  
Guiding the wanton Fancy to her scope,  
To temples, courts, or fields ; with all the band  
Of painted forms, of passions and designs  
Attendant : whence, if pleasing in itself,  
The prospect from that sweet accession gains  
Redoubled influence o'er the listening mind.

By these mysterious ties the busy power  
Of Memory her ideal train preserves  
Entire ; or when they would elude her watch,  
Reclaims their fleeting footsteps from the waste



Of dark oblivion ; thus collecting all  
The various forms of being to present,  
Before the curious aim of mimic Art,  
Their largest choice : like spring's unfolded blooms  
Exhaling sweetness, that the skilful bee  
May taste at will, from their selected spoils  
To work her dulcet food. For not the expanse  
Of living lakes in summer's noontide calm,  
Reflects the bordering shade, and sun-bright heavens,  
With fairer semblance ; not the sculptur'd gold  
More faithful keeps the graver's lively trace,  
Than he, whose birth the sister powers of Art  
Propitious view'd, and from his genial star  
Sied influence to the seeds of fancy kind ;  
Than his attemper'd bosom must preserve  
The seal of Nature. There alone unchang'd,  
Her form remains. The balmy walks of May  
There breathe perennial sweets : the trembling chord  
Resounds for ever in the abstracted ear,  
Melodious : and the virgin's radiant eye,  
Superior to disease, to grief, and time,  
Shines with un'bating lustre. Thus at length  
Endow'd with all that Nature can bestow,  
The child of Fancy oft in silence bends  
O'er these mixt treasures of his pregnant breast,  
With conscious pride. From them he oft resolves  
To frame he knows not what exelling things ;  
And win he knows not what sublime reward  
Of praise and wonder. By degrees, the mind  
Feels her young nerves dilate : the plastic powers  
Labour for action : blind emotions heave  
His bosom, and with loveliest frenzy caught,  
From Earth to Heaven he rolls his daring eye,  
From Heaven to Earth. Anon ten thousand shapes,  
Like spectres trooping to the wizard's call,  
Flit swift before him. From the womb of Earth,  
From Ocean's bed they come ; the eternal Heavens  
Disclose their splendours, and the dark Abyss  
Pours out her births unknown. With fixed gaze  
He marks the rising phantoms. Now compares  
Their different forms ; now blends them, now di-  
vides,

Enlarges, and extenuates by turns ;  
Opposes, ranges in fantastic bands,  
And infinitely varies. Hither now,  
Now thither fluctuates his inconstant aim,  
With endless choice perplex'd. At length his plan  
Begins to open. Lucid order dawns ;  
And as from Chaos old the jarring seeds  
Of Nature at the voice divine repair'd  
Each to its place, till rosy Earth unveil'd  
Her fragrant bosom, and the joyful Sun  
Sprung up the blue serene ; by swift degrees  
Thus disentangled, his entire design  
Emerges. Colours mingle, features join ;  
And lines converge : the fainter parts retire ;  
The fairer eminent in light advance ;  
And every image on its neighbour smiles.  
Awhile he stands, and with a father's joy  
Contemplates. Then with Promethéan art,  
Into its proper vehicle he breathes  
The fair conception ; which, embodied thus,  
And permanent, becomes to eyes or ears  
An object ascertain'd : while thus inform'd,  
The various organs of his mimic skill,  
The consonance of sounds, the featur'd rock,  
The shadowy picture and impassion'd verse,  
Beyond their proper powers attract the soul  
By that expressive semblance, while in sight  
Of Nature's great original we scan  
The lively child of Art ; while line by line,

And feature after feature we refer

To that sublime exemplar whence it stole  
Those animating charms. Thus beauty's palm  
Betwixt them wavering hangs : applauding love  
Doubts where to choose ; and mortal man aspires  
To tempt creative praise. As when a cloud  
Of gathering hail, with limpid crusts of ice  
Enclos'd and obvious to the beaming Sun,  
Collects his large effulgence ; straight the Heavens  
With equal flames present on either hand  
The radiant visage : Persia stands at gaze,  
Appall'd ; and on the brink of Ganges doubts  
The snowy-vested seer, in Mithra's name,  
To which the fragrance of the south shall burn,  
To which his warbled orisons ascend.

Such various bliss the well-tun'd heart enjoys,  
Favour'd of Heaven ! while, plung'd in sordid cares,  
The unfeeling vulgar mocks the boon divine :  
And harsh Austerity, from whose rebuke  
Young Love and smiling Wonder shrink away  
Abash'd, and chill of heart, with sager frowns  
Condemns the fair enchantment. On my strain  
Perhaps even now, some cold fastidious judge  
Casts a disdainful eye ; and calls my toil,  
And calls the love and beauty which I sing,  
The dream of folly. Thou, grave censor ! art,  
Is Beauty then a dream, because the glooms  
Of dulness hang too heavy on thy sense,  
To let her shine upon thee ? So the man  
Whose eye ne'er open'd on the light of Heaven  
Might smile with scorn while raptur'd vision sees  
Of the gay-colour'd radiance flushing bright  
O'er all creation. From the wise be far  
Such gross unhallow'd pride ; nor needs my song  
Descend so low ; but rather now unfold,  
If human thought could reach, or words unfold,  
By what mysterious fabric of the mind,  
The deep-felt joys and harmony of sound  
Result from airy motion ; and from shape  
The lovely phantoms of sublime and fair.  
By what fine ties hath God connected things  
When present in the mind, which in themselves  
Have no connection ? Sure the rising Sun  
O'er the cerulean convex of the sea,  
With equal brightness and with equal warmth  
Might roll his fiery orb ; nor yet the soul  
Thus feel her frame expanded, and her powers  
Exulting in the splendour she beholds ;  
Like a young conqueror moving through the pass  
Of some triumphal day. When join'd at eve,  
Soft murmuring streams and gales of gentle breeze  
Melodious Philomela's wakeful strain  
Attempt, could not man's discerning ear  
Through all its tones the sympathy pursue ;  
Nor yet this breath divine of nameless joy  
Steal through his veins, and fan the awaken'd heart,  
Mild as the breeze, yet rapturous as the song.  
But were not Nature still endow'd at large  
With all which life requires, though undorn'd  
With such enchantment : wherefore then her form  
So exquisitely fair ? her breath perfum'd  
With such ethereal sweetness ? whence her voice  
Inform'd at will to raise or to depress  
The impassion'd soul ? and whence the robes of light  
Which thus invest her with more lovely pomp  
Than fancy can describe ? Whence but from thee  
O source divine of ever-flowing love,  
And thy unmeasur'd goodness ? Not content  
With every food of life to nourish man,  
By kind illusions of the wondering sense  
Thou mak'st all nature beauty to his eye,

Or music to his ear: well pleas'd he scans  
 The goodly prospect; and with inward smiles  
 Treads the gay verdure of the painted plain;  
 Beholds the azure canopy of Heaven,  
 And living lamps that over-arch his head  
 With more than regal splendour; bends his ears  
 To the full choir of water, air, and earth;  
 Nor heeds the pleasing error of his thought,  
 Nor doubts the painted green or azure arch,  
 Nor questions more the music's mingling sounds  
 Than space, or motion, or eternal time;  
 So sweet he feels their influence to attract  
 The fixed soul; to brighten the dull glooms  
 Of care, and make the destin'd road of life  
 Delightful to his feet. So fables tell,  
 The adventurous hero, bound on hard exploits,  
 Beholds with glad surprise, by secret spells  
 Of some kind sage, the patron of his toils,  
 A visionary paradise disclos'd  
 Amid the dubious wild: with streams, and shades,  
 And airy songs, the enchanted landscape smiles,  
 Cheers his long labours, and renews his frame.

What then is taste, but these internal powers  
 Active, and strong, and feelingly alive  
 To each fine impulse? a discerning sense  
 Of decent and sublime, with quick disgust  
 From things deform'd, or disarrang'd, or gross  
 In species? This, nor gems, nor stores of gold,  
 Nor purple state, nor culture can bestow;  
 But God alone when first his active hand  
 Imprints the secret bias of the soul.  
 He, mighty parent! wise and just in all,  
 Free as the vital breeze or light of Heaven,  
 Reveals the charms of Nature. Ask the swain  
 Who journeys homeward from a summer day's  
 Long labour, why, forgetful of his toils  
 And due repose, he loiters to behold  
 The sunshine gleaming as through amber clouds,  
 O'er all the western sky; full soon, I ween,  
 His rude expression and untutor'd airs,  
 Beyond the power of language, will unfold  
 The form of beauty smiling at his heart, [Heaven  
 How lovely! how commanding! But though  
 In every breast hath sown these early seeds  
 Of love and admiration, yet in vain,  
 Without fair Culture's kind parental aid,  
 Without enlivening suns, and genial showers,  
 And shelter from the blast, in vain we hope  
 The tender plant should rear its blooming head,  
 Or yield the harvest promis'd in its spring.  
 Nor yet will every soil with equal stores  
 Repay the tiller's labour; or attend  
 His will, obsequious, whether to produce  
 The olive or the laurel. Different minds  
 Incline to different objects: one pursues  
 The vast alone, the wonderful, the wild;  
 Another sighs for harmony, and grace,  
 And gentlest beauty. Hence when lightning fires  
 The arch of Heaven, and thunders rock the ground,  
 When furious whirlwinds read the howling air,  
 And Ocean, groaning from its lowest bed,  
 Heaves his tempestuous billows to the sky;  
 Amid the mighty uproar, while below  
 The nations tremble, Shakspeare looks abroad  
 From some high cliff, superior, and enjoys  
 The elemental war. But Waller longs,  
 All on the margin of some flowery stream,  
 To spread his careless limbs amid the cool  
 Of plantane shades, and to the listening deer  
 The tale of slighted vows and love's disdain  
 Resound soft-warbling all the live-long day:

Consenting Zephyr sighs; the weeping rill  
 Joins in his plaint, melodious; mute the groves;  
 And hill and dale with all their echoes mourn.  
 Such and so various are the tastes of men. [songs  
 Oh! blest of Heaven, whom not the languid  
 Of Luxury, the syren! not the bribes  
 Of sordid Wealth, nor all the gaudy spoils  
 Of pageant Honour, can seduce to leave  
 Those ever-blooming sweets, which from the store  
 Of Nature fair Imagination culls  
 To charm the enliven'd soul! What though not all  
 Of mortal offspring can attain the heights  
 Of envied life; though only few possess  
 Patrician treasures or imperial state;  
 Yet Nature's care, to all her children just,  
 With richer treasures and an ampler state,  
 Endows at large whatever happy man  
 Will deign to use them. His the city's pomp,  
 The rural honours his. Whate'er adorns  
 The princely dome, the column and the arch,  
 The breathing marbles and the sculptur'd gold,  
 Beyond the proud possessor's narrow claim,  
 His tuneful breast enjoys. For him, the spring  
 Distils her dews, and from the silken gem  
 Its lucid leaves unfolds: for him, the hand  
 Of Autumn tinges every fertile branch  
 With blooming gold, and blushes like the morn.  
 Each passing hour sheds tribute from her wings;  
 And still new beauties meet his lonely walk,  
 And loves unfelt attract him. Not a breeze  
 Flies o'er the meadow, not a cloud imbibes  
 The setting Sun's effulgence, not a strain  
 From all the tenants of the warbling shade  
 Ascends, but whence his bosom can partake  
 Fresh pleasure, unprov'd. Nor thence partakes  
 Fresh pleasure only: for the attentive mind,  
 By this harmonious action on her powers,  
 Becomes herself harmonious: wont so oft  
 In outward things to meditate the charm  
 Of sacred order, soon she seeks at home  
 To find a kindred order, to exert  
 Within herself this elegance of love,  
 This fair inspir'd delight: her temper'd powers  
 Refine at length, and every passion wears  
 A chaster, milder, more attractive mien.  
 But if to ampler prospects, if to gaze  
 On Nature's form, where, negligent of all  
 These lesser graces, she assumes the port  
 Of that eternal majesty that weigh'd  
 The world's foundations, if to those the mind  
 Exalts her daring eye; then mightier far  
 Will be the change, and nobler. Would the forms  
 Of servile custom cramp her generous powers?  
 Would sordid policies, the barbarous growth  
 Of ignorance and rapine, bow her down  
 To tame pursuits, to indolence and fear?  
 Lo! she appeals to Nature, to the winds  
 And rolling waves, the Sun's unwearied course,  
 The elements and seasons: all declare  
 For what the eternal Maker has ordain'd  
 The powers of man: we feel within ourselves  
 His energy divine: he tells the heart,  
 He meant, he made us to behold and love  
 What he beholds and loves, the general orb  
 Of life and being; to be great like him,  
 Beneficent and active. Thus the men  
 Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself  
 Hold converse; grow familiar, day by day,  
 With his conceptions, act upon his plan;  
 And form to his, the relish of their souls.

## ODE

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FRANCIS EARL OF  
HUNTINGDON.

## I.

THE wise and great of every clime,  
Through all the spacious walks of Time,  
Where'er the Muse her power display'd,  
With joy have listen'd and obey'd.  
For, taught of Heaven, the sacred Nine  
Persuasive numbers, forms divine,  
To mortal sense impart:  
They best the soul with glory fire;  
They noblest counsels, boldest deeds inspire;  
And high o'er Fortune's rage enthrone the fixed  
heart.

Nor less prevailing is their charm  
The vengeful bosom to disarm;  
To melt the proud with human woe,  
And prompt unwilling tears to flow.  
Can wealth a power like this afford?  
Can Cromwell's arts, or Marlborough's sword,  
An equal empire claim?  
No, Hastings. Thou my words will own:  
Thy breast the gifts of every Muse hath known;  
Nor shall the giver's love disgrace thy noble name.

The Muse's awful art,  
And the blest function of the poet's tongue,  
Ne'er shalt thou blush to honour; to assert  
From all that scorn'd Vice or slavish Fear hath  
sung.

Nor shall the blandishment of Tuscan strings  
Warbling at will in Pleasure's myrtle bower;  
Nor shall the servile notes to Celtic kings  
By flattering minstrels paid in evil hour,  
Move thee to spurn the heavenly Muse's reign.  
A different strain,  
And other themes,

From her prophetic shades and hallow'd streams,  
(Thou well canst witness) meet the purged ear:  
Such, as when Greece to her immortal shell  
Rejoicing listen'd, godlike sounds to hear;  
'To hear the sweet instructress tell  
(While men and heroes throng'd around)  
How life its noblest use may find,  
How well for freedom be resign'd;  
And how, by Glory, Virtue shall be crown'd.

## II.

Such was the Chian father's strain  
To many a kind domestic train,  
Whose pious hearth and genial bowl  
Had cheer'd the reverend pilgrim's soul:  
When, every hospitable rite  
With equal bounty to requite,  
He struck his magic strings;  
And pour'd spontaneous numbers forth,  
And seiz'd their ears with tales of ancient worth,  
And fill'd their musing hearts with vast heroic things.

Now oft, where happy spirits dwell,  
Where yet he tunes his charming shell,  
Oft near him, with applauding hands,  
The Genius of his country stands.

To listening gods he makes him known,  
That man divine, by whom were sown  
The seeds of Grecian fame:  
Who first the race with freedom fir'd;  
From whom Lycurgus Sparta's sons inspir'd;  
From whom Platæan palms and Cyprian trophies  
came.

O noblest, happiest age!  
When Aristides rul'd, and Cimon fought;  
When all the generous fruits of Homer's page  
Exulting Pindar saw to full perfection brought.  
O Pindar, oft shalt thou be hail'd of me:  
Not that Apollo fed thee from his shrine;  
Not that thy lips drank sweetness from the bee;  
Nor yet that, studious of thy notes divine,  
Pan danc'd their measure with the sylvan throng:  
But that thy song  
Was proud to unfold  
What thy base rulers trembled to behold;  
Amid corrupted Thebes was proud to tell  
The deeds of Athens and the Persian shame:  
Hence on thy head their impious vengeance fell.  
But thou, O faithful to thy fame,  
The Muse's law didst rightly know;  
That who would animate his lays,  
And other minds to virtue raise,  
Must feel his own with all her spirit glow.

## III.

Are there, approv'd of later times,  
Whose verse adorn'd a tyrant's crimes?  
Who saw majestic Rome betray'd;  
And lent the imperial ruffian aid?  
Alas! not one polluted bard,  
No, not the strains that Mincius heard,  
Or Tibur's hills reply'd,  
Dare to the Muse's ear aspire;  
Save that, instructed by the Grecian lyre,  
With Freedom's ancient notes their shameful task  
they hide.

Mark, how the dread Pantheon stands,  
Amid the domes of modern hands:  
Amid the toys of idle state,  
How simply, how severely great!  
Then turn, and, while each western clime  
Presents her tuneful sons to Time,  
So mark thou Milton's name;  
And add, "Thus differs from the throng  
The spirit which inform'd thy awful song,  
Which bade thy potent voice protect thy country's  
fame."

Yet hence barbaric Zeal  
His memory with unholy rage pursues;  
While from these arduous cares of public weal  
She bids each bard begone, and rest him with his  
Muse.

O fool! to think the man, whose ample mind  
Must grasp at all that yonder stars survey;  
Must join the noblest forms of every kind,  
The world's most perfect image to display,  
Can e'er his country's majesty behold,  
Unmov'd or cold!

O fool! to deem  
That he, whose thought must visit every theme,

Whose heart must every strong emotion know  
 Inspir'd by Nature, or by Fortune taught;  
 That he, if haply some presumptuous foe,  
 With false ignoble science fraught,  
 Shall spurn at Freedom's faithful hand;  
 That he their dear defence will shun,  
 Or hide their glories from the Sun,  
 Or deal their vengeance with a woman's hand!

## IV.

I care not that in Arno's plain,  
 Or on the sportive banks of Seine,  
 From public themes the Muse's quire  
 Content with polish'd ease retire.  
 Where priests the studious head command,  
 Where tyrants bow the warlike hand  
 To vile Ambition's aim,  
 Say, what can public themes afford,  
 Save venal honours to an hateful lord, [Fame?  
 Reserv'd for angry Heaven, and scorn'd of honest

But here, where Freedom's equal throne  
 To all her valiant sons is known;  
 Where all are conscious of her cares,  
 And each the power, that rules him, shares;  
 Here let the Bard, whose dastard tongue  
 Leaves public arguments unsung,  
 Bid public praise farewell:  
 Let him to fitter climes remove,  
 Far from the hero's and the patriot's love,  
 And lull mysterious monks to slumber in their cell.

O Hastings, not to all  
 Can ruling Heaven the same endowments lend:  
 Yet still doth Nature to her offspring call,  
 That to one general weal their different powers  
 they bend,

Unenvious. Thus alone, though strains divine  
 Inform the bosom of the Muse's son;  
 Though with new honours the patrician's line  
 Advance from age to age; yet thus alone  
 They win the suffrage of impartial Fame.

The poet's name  
 He best shall prove,  
 Whose lays the soul with noblest passions move.  
 But thee, O progeny of heroes old,  
 Thee to severer toils thy fate requires:  
 The fate which form'd thee in a chosen mould,  
 The grateful country of thy sires,  
 Thee to sublimer paths demand;  
 Sublimer than thy sires could trace,  
 Or thy own Edward teach his race,  
 Though Gaul's proud genius sank beneath his hand.

## V.

From rich domains and subject farms,  
 They led the rustic youth to arms;  
 And kings their stern achievements fear'd;  
 While private Strife their banners rear'd.  
 But loftier scenes to thee are shown,  
 Where Empire's wide-establish'd throne  
 No private master fills:  
 Where, long foretold, the people reigns:  
 Where each a vassal's humble heart disdains;  
 And judgeth what he sees; and, as he judgeth, wills.

Here be it thine to calm and guide  
 The swelling democratic tide;

To watch the state's uncertain frame,  
 And baffle Faction's partial aim:  
 But chiefly, with determin'd zeal,  
 To quell that servile band, who kneel  
 To Freedom's banish'd foes;  
 That monster, which is daily found  
 Expert and bold thy country's peace to wound;  
 Yet dreads to handle arms, nor manly counsel knows.

'T is highest Heaven's command,  
 That guilty aims should sordid paths pursue;  
 That what ensnares the heart should maim the  
 hand,  
 And Virtue's worthless foes be false to Glory too.  
 But look on Freedom. See, through every age,  
 What labours, perils, griefs, hath she disdain'd!  
 What arms, what regal pride, what priestly rage,  
 Have her dread offspring conquer'd or sustain'd!  
 For Albion well have conquer'd. Let the strains  
 Of happy swains,  
 Which now resound [bound,  
 Where Scarsdale's cliffs the swelling pastures  
 Bear witness. There, oft let the farmer hail  
 The sacred orchard which imbowers his gate,  
 And show to strangers passing down the vale,  
 Where Ca'ndish, Booth, and Osborne sate;  
 When, bursting from their country's chain,  
 Even in the midst of deadly harms,  
 Of papal snares and lawless arms,  
 They plann'd for Freedom this her noblest reign.

## VI.

This reign, these laws, this public care,  
 Which Nassau gave us all to share,  
 Had ne'er adorn'd the English name,  
 Could Fear have silenc'd Freedom's claim.  
 But Fear in vain attempts to bind  
 Those lofty efforts of the mind  
 Which social Good inspires;  
 Where men, for this, assault a throne,  
 Each adds the common welfare to his own;  
 And each unconquer'd heart the strength of all ac-  
 quires.

Say, was it thus, when late we view'd  
 Our fields in civil blood imbrued?  
 When Fortune crown'd the barbarous host,  
 And half the astonish'd isle was lost?  
 Did one of all that vaunting train,  
 Who dare affront a peaceful reign,  
 Durst one in arms appear?  
 Durst one in counsels pledge his life?  
 Stake his luxurious fortunes in the strife?  
 Or lend his boasted name his vagrant friends to  
 cheer?

Yet, Hastings, these are they  
 Who challenge to themselves thy country's love:  
 The true; the constant: who alone can weigh,  
 What Glory should demand, or Liberty approve!  
 But let their works declare them. Thy free powers,  
 The generous powers of thy prevailing mind,  
 Not for the tasks of their confederate hours,  
 Lewd brawls and lurking slander, were design'd.  
 Be thou thy own approver. Honest praise  
 Oft nobly sways  
 Ingenious youth:  
 But, sought from cowards and the lying mouth,

Praise is reproach. Eternal God alone  
For mortals fixeth that sublime award.  
He, from the faithful records of his throne,  
Bids the historian and the bard  
Dispose of honour and of scorn;  
Discern the patriot from the slave;  
And write the good, the wise, the brave  
For lessons to the multitude unborn.

## HYMN TO THE NAIADS.

1746.

*Argument.*

The nymphs, who preside over springs and rivulets, are addressed at day-break, in honour of their several functions, and of the relations which they bear to the natural and to the moral world. Their origin is deduced from the first allegorical deities, or powers of Nature; according to the doctrine of the old mythological poets, concerning the generation of the gods and the rise of things. They are then successively considered, as giving motion to the air and exciting summer-breezes; as nourishing and beautifying the vegetable creation; as contributing to the fullness of navigable rivers, and consequently to the maintenance of commerce; and by that means, to the maritime part of military power. Next is represented their favourable influence upon health, when assisted by rural exercise: which introduces their connection with the art of physic, and the happy effects of mineral medicinal springs. Lastly, they are celebrated for the friendship which the Muses bear them, and for the true inspiration which temperance only can receive: in opposition to the enthusiasm of the more licentious poets.

O'er yonder eastern hill the twilight pale  
Walks forth from darkness; and the god of day,  
With bright Astræa seated by his side,  
Waits yet to leave the ocean. Tarry, Nymphs,  
Ye Nymphs, ye blue-ey'd progeny of Thames,  
Who now the mazes of this rugged heath  
Trace with your fleeting steps; who all night long  
Repeat, amid the cool and tranquil air,  
Your lonely murmurs, tarry: and receive  
My offer'd lay. To pay you homage due,  
I leave the gates of Sleep; nor shall my lyre  
Too far into the splendid hours of morn  
Engage your audience: my observant hand  
Shall close the strain ere any sultry beam  
Approach you. To your subterranean haunts  
Ye then may timely steal; to pace with care  
The humid sands; to loosen from the soil  
The bubbling sources; to direct the rills  
To meet in wider channels; or beneath  
Some grotto's dripping arch, at height of noon  
To slumber, shelter'd from the burning heaven.

Where shall my song begin, ye Nymphs? or end?  
Wide is your praise and copious — First of things,  
First of the lonely powers, ere Time arose,  
Were Love and Chaos. Love the sire of Fate;  
Elder than Chaos. Born of Fate was Time,  
Who many sons and many comely births  
Devour'd, relentless father: till the child  
Of Rhea drove him from the upper sky,  
And quell'd his deadly might. Then social reign'd

The kindred powers, Tethys, and reverend Ops,  
And spotless Vesta; while supreme of sway  
Remain'd the cloud-compeller. From the couch  
Of Tethys sprang the sedgy-crowned race,  
Who from a thousand urns, o'er every clime,  
Send tribute to their parent: and from them  
Are ye, O Naiads: Arethusa fair,  
And tuneful Aganippe; that sweet name,  
Bandusia; that soft family which dwelt  
With Syrian Daphne; and the honour'd tribes  
Belov'd of Pæon. Listen to my strain,  
Daughters of Tethys: listen to your praise.  
You, Nymphs, the winged offspring, which of old  
Aurora to divine Astræus bore,  
Owns; and your aid beseecheth. When the night  
Of Hyperion, from his noontide throne,  
Unbends their languid pinions, aid from you  
They ask: Favonius and the mild South-west  
From you relief implore. Your rallying streams  
Fresh vigour to their weary wings impart.  
Again they fly, disporting; from the mead  
Half ripen'd and the tender blades of corn,  
To sweep the noxious mildew; or dispel  
Contagious streams, which oft the parched Earth  
Breathes on her fainting sons. From noon to eve,  
Along the river and the paved brook,  
Ascend the cheerful breezes: hail'd of bards  
Who, fast by learned Cam, the Æolian lyre  
Solicit; nor unwelcome to the youth  
Who on the heights of Tibur, all inclin'd  
O'er rushing Anio, with a pious hand  
The reverend scene delineates, broken fanes,  
Or tombs, or pillar'd aqueducts, the pomp  
Of ancient Time; and haply, while he scans  
The ruins, with a silent tear revolves  
The fame and fortune of imperious Rome.  
You too, O Nymphs, and your unvenious aid  
The rural powers confess; and still prepare  
For you their choicest treasures. Pan commands,  
Oft as the Delian king with Sirius holds  
The central heavens, the father of the grove  
Commands his Dryads over your abodes  
To spread their deepest umbrage. Well the god  
Remembereth how indulgent ye supplied  
Your genial dews to nurse them in their prime.  
Pales, the pasture's queen, where'er ye stray,  
Pursues your steps, delighted; and the path  
With living verdure clothes. Around your haunts  
The laughing Chloris, with profuse hand,  
Throws wide her blooms, her odours. Still with you  
Pomona seeks to dwell: and o'er the lawns,  
And o'er the vale of Richmond, where with Thames  
Ye love to wander, Amalthea pours  
Well-pleas'd the wealth of that Ammonian horn,  
Her dower; unmindful of the fragrant isles  
Nysean or Atlantic. Nor canst thou,  
(Albeit oft, ungrateful, thou dost mock  
The beverage of the sober Naiad's urn,  
O Bromius, O Lenean) nor canst thou  
Disown the powers whose bounty, ill repaid,  
With nectar feeds thy tendrils. Yet from me,  
Yet, blameless Nymphs, from my delighted lyre,  
Accept the rites your bounty well may claim,  
Nor heed the scoffings of the Edonian band.  
For better praise awaits you. Thames, your sire,  
As down the verdant slope your duteous rills  
Descend, the tribute stately Thames receives,  
Delighted; and your piety applauds;  
And bids his copious tide roll on secure,  
For faithful are his daughters; and with words

Auspicious gratulates the bark which, now  
 His banks forsaking, her adventurous wings  
 Yields to the breeze, with Albion's happy gifts  
 Extreme isles to bless. And oft at morn,  
 When Hermes, from Olympus bent o'er Earth  
 To bear the words of Jove, on yonder hill  
 Skips lightly-sailing; oft intent your springs  
 He views: and waving o'er some new-born stream  
 His blest pacific wand, "And yet," he cries,  
 "Yet," cries the son of Maia, "though recluse  
 And silent be your stores, from you, fair Nymphs,  
 Flows wealth and kind society to men.  
 By you, my function and my honour'd name  
 Do I possess; while o'er the Boetic vale,  
 Or through the towers of Memphis, or the palms  
 Of sacred Ganges water'd, I conduct  
 The English merchant: with the buxom fleece  
 Of fertile Ariconium while I clothe  
 Arabian kings; or to the household gods  
 Of Syria, from the bleak Cornubian shore,  
 Dispense the mineral treasure which of old  
 Idonian pilots sought, when this fair land  
 Was yet unconscious of those generous arts  
 Which wise Phœnicia from their native clime  
 Transplanted to a more indulgent Heaven."

Such are the words of Hermes: such the praise,  
 O Naiads, which from tongues celestial waits  
 Your bounteous deeds. From bounty issueth power:  
 And those who, sedulous in prudent works,  
 Relieve the wants of nature, Jove repays  
 With noble wealth, and his own seat on Earth,  
 His judgments to pronounce, and curb the might  
 Of wicked men. Your kind unfailing urns

Do not vainly to the hospitable arts  
 Of Hermes yield their store. For, O ye Nymphs,  
 Hath he not won the unconquerable queen  
 Of arms to court your friendship? You she owns  
 The fair associates who extend her sway  
 Wide o'er the mighty deep; and grateful things  
 Of you she uttereth, oft as from the shore  
 Of Thames, or Medway's vale, or the green banks  
 Of Vecta, she her thundering navy leads  
 O Calpe's foaming channel, or the rough  
 Antabrian surge; her auspices divine  
 Imparting to the senate and the prince  
 Of Albion, to dismay barbaric kings,  
 The Iberian, or the Celt. The pride of kings  
 As ever scorn'd by Pallas: and of old  
 Rejoic'd the virgin, from the brazen prow  
 Of Athens o'er Ægina's gloomy surge,  
 To drive her clouds and storms; o'erwhelming all  
 The Persian's promis'd glory, when the realms  
 Of Indus and the soft Ionian clime,  
 When Libya's torrid champain and the rocks  
 Of cold Imaüs join'd their servile bands,  
 To sweep the sons of Liberty from Earth.  
 In vain: Minerva on the bounding prow  
 Of Athens stood, and with the thunder's voice  
 Enounc'd her terrors on their impious heads,  
 And shook her burning ægis. Xerxes saw:  
 From Heracleum, on the mountain's height  
 Thron'd in his golden car, he knew the sign  
 Celestial; felt unrighteous hope forsake  
 His faltering heart, and turn'd his face with shame.

Hail, ye who share the stern Minerva's power;  
 Who arm the hand of Liberty for war:  
 Do give to the renown'd Britannic name  
 An awe contending monarchs: yet benign,  
 Yet mild of nature; to the works of peace  
 More prone, and lenient of the many ills

Which wait on human life. Your gentle aid  
 Hygeia well can witness; she who saves  
 From poisonous cates and cups of pleasing bane,  
 The wretch devoted to the entangling snares  
 Of Bacchus and of Comus. Him she leads  
 To Cynthia's lonely haunts. To spread the toils,  
 To beat the coverts, with the jovial horn  
 At dawn of day to summon the loud hounds,  
 She calls the lingering sluggard from his dreams:  
 And where his breast may drink the mountain breeze,  
 And where the fervour of the sunny vale  
 May beat upon his brow, through devious paths  
 Beckons his rapid courser. Nor when ease,  
 Cool ease and welcome slumbers have becalm'd  
 His eager bosom, does the queen of health  
 Her pleasing care withhold. His decent board  
 She guards, presiding; and the frugal powers  
 With joy sedate leads in: and while the brown  
 Ennean dame with Pan presents her stores;  
 While changing still, and comely in the change,  
 Vertumnus and the Hours before him spread  
 The garden's banquet; you to crown his feast,  
 To crown his feast, O Naiads, you the fair  
 Hygeia calls: and from your shelving seats,  
 And groves of poplar, plenteous cups ye bring,  
 To slake his veins: till soon a purer tide  
 Flows down those loaded channels; washeth off  
 The dregs of luxury, the lurking seeds  
 Of crude disease; and through the abodes of life  
 Sends vigour, sends repose. Hail, Naiads: hail,  
 Who give, to labour, health; to stooping age,  
 The joys which youth had squander'd. Oft your  
 urns

Will I invoke; and, frequent in your praise,  
 Abash the frantic Thyrsus with my song.

For not estrang'd from your benignant arts  
 Is he, the god, to whose mysterious shrine  
 My youth was sacred, and my votive cares  
 Belong; the learned Pæon. Oft when all  
 His cordial treasures he hath search'd in vain;  
 When herbs, and potent trees, and drops of balm  
 Rich with the genial influence of the Sun,  
 (To rouse dark Fancy from her plaintive dreams,  
 To brace the nerveless arm, with food to win  
 Sick appetite, or hush the unquiet breast  
 Which pines with silent passion,) he in vain  
 Hath prov'd; to your deep mansions he descends,  
 Your gates of humid rock, your dim arcades,  
 He entereth; where purpur'd veins of ore  
 Gleam on the roof; where through the rigid mine  
 Your trickling rills insinuate. There the god  
 From your indulgent hands the streaming bowl  
 Wafts to his pale-ey'd supplants; wafts the seeds  
 Metallic, and the elemental salts [soon  
 Wash'd from the pregnant glebe. They drink: and  
 Flies pain; flies inauspicious care: and soon  
 The social haunt or unfrequented shade  
 Hears Io, Io Pæan; as of old,  
 When Python fell. And, O propitious Nymphs,  
 Oft as for helpless mortals I implore  
 Your salutary springs, through every urn  
 Oh shed your healing treasures. With the first  
 And finest breath, which from the genial strife  
 Of mineral fermentation springs like light  
 O'er the fresh morning's vapours, lustrate then  
 The fountain, and inform the rising wave.

My lyre shall pay your bounty. Scorn not ye  
 That humble tribute. Though a mortal hand  
 Excite the strings to utterance, yet for themes  
 Not unregarded of celestial powers,

I frame their language ; and the Muses deign  
To guide the pious tenour of my lay.  
The Muses (sacred by their gifts divine)  
In early days did to my wondering sense  
Their secrets oft reveal : oft my rais'd ear  
In slumber felt their music : oft at noon,  
Or hour of sunset, by some lonely stream,  
In field or shady grove, they taught me words  
Of power, from death and envy to preserve  
The good man's name. Whence yet with grateful  
mind,

And offerings unprofan'd by ruder eye,  
My vows I send, my homage, to the seats  
Of rocky Cirrha, where with you they dwell :  
Where you their chaste companions they admit  
Through all the hallow'd scene : where oft intent,  
And leaning o'er Castalia's mossy verge,  
They mark the cadence of your confluent urns,  
How tuneful, yielding gratefulest repose  
To their consorted measure : till again,  
With emulation all the sounding choir,  
And bright Apollo, leader of the song,  
Their voices through the liquid air exalt,  
And sweep their lofty strings : those powerful strings  
That charm the mind of gods : that fill the courts  
Of wide Olympus with oblivion sweet  
Of evils, with immortal rest from cares :  
Assuage the terrors of the throne of Jove ;  
And quench the formidable thunderbolt  
Of unrelenting fire. With slacken'd wings,  
While now the solemn concert breathes around,  
Incumbent o'er the sceptre of his lord  
Sleeps the stern eagle ; by the number'd notes,  
Possess'd ; and satiate with the melting tone :  
Sovereign of birds. The furious god of war,  
His darts forgetting, and the winged wheels  
That bear him vengeful o'er the embattled plain,  
Relents, and soothes his own fierce heart to ease,  
Most welcome ease. The sire of gods and men,  
In that great moment of divine delight,  
Looks down on all that live ; and whatsoe'er  
He loves not, o'er the peopled earth, and o'er  
The interminated ocean, he beholds  
Curs'd with abhorrence by his doom severe,  
And troubled at the sound. Ye Naiads, ye  
With ravish'd ears the melody attend  
Worthy of sacred silence. But the slaves  
Of Bacchus with tempestuous clamours strive  
To drown the heavenly strains ; of highest Jove  
Irreverent, and by mad presumption fir'd  
Their own discordant raptures to advance  
With hostile emulation. Down they rush  
From Nyssa's vine-empurpled cliff, the dames  
Of Thrace, the Satyrs, and the unruly Fauns,  
With old Silenus, reeling through the crowd  
Which gambols round him, in convulsions wild  
Tossing their limbs, and brandishing in air  
The ivy-mantled thyrsus, or the torch  
Through black smoke flaming, to the Phrygian pipe's  
Shrill voice, and to the clashing cymbals, mix'd  
With shrieks and frantic uproar. May the gods  
From every unpolluted ear avert  
Their orgies ! If within the seats of men,  
Within the walls, the gates, where Pallas holds  
The guardian key, if haply there be found  
Who loves to mingle with the revel-band  
And hearken to their accents ; who aspires  
From such instructors to inform his breast  
With verse ; let him, fit votarist, implore  
Their inspiration. He perchance the gifts

Of young *Lyæus*, and the dread exploits,  
May sing in aptest numbers : he the fate  
Of sober *Pentheus*, he the *Paphian* rites,  
And naked *Mars* with *Cytherea* chain'd,  
And strong *Alcides* in the spinster's robes,  
May celebrate, applauded. But with you,  
O *Naiads*, far from that unhallow'd rout,  
Must dwell the man whose'er to praise them  
Invokes the immortal Muse. The immortal Muse  
To your calm habitations, to the cave  
*Corycian*, or the *Delphic* mount, will guide  
His footsteps ; and with your unsullied streams  
His lips will bathe : whether the eternal love  
Of *Themis*, or the majesty of *Jove*,  
To mortals he reveal ; or teach his lyre  
The unenvied guerdon of the patriot's toils,  
In those unfading islands of the bless'd,  
Where sacred bards abide. Hail, honour'd *Nymphs* !  
Thrice hail. For you the *Cyrenæic* shell  
Behold, I touch, revering. To my songs  
Be present ye with favourable feet,  
And all profaner audience far remove.

## ODE

TO THE RIGHT REVEREND BENJAMIN, LORD BISHOP  
OF WINCHESTER.

### I.

For toils which patriots have endur'd,  
For treason quell'd and laws secur'd,  
In every nation Time displays  
The palm of honourable praise.  
Envy may rail ; and Faction fierce  
May strive ; but what, alas ! can those  
(Though bold, yet blind and sordid foes)  
To gratitude and love oppose,  
To faithful story and persuasive verse !

O nurse of Freedom, Albion, say,  
Thou tamer of despotic sway,  
What man, among thy sons around,  
Thus heir to glory hast thou found ?  
What page in all thy annals bright,  
Hast thou with purer joy survey'd  
Than that where Truth, by Hoadly's aid,  
Shines through Imposture's solemn shade,  
Through kingly and through sacerdotal night ?

To him the Teacher bless'd,  
Who sent Religion, from the palmy field  
By Jordan, like the morn to cheer the west,  
And lifted up the veil which Heaven from Earth  
conceal'd,

To Hoadly thus his mandate he address'd :  
" Go thou, and rescue my dishonour'd law  
From hands rapacious, and from tongues impure.  
Let not my peaceful name be made a lure  
Fell Persecution's mortal snares to aid :  
Let not my words be impious chains to draw  
The freeborn soul in more than brutal awe,  
To faith without assent, allegiance unrepaid."

## II.

No cold or unperforming hand  
Was arm'd by Heaven with this command.  
The world soon felt it : and, on high,  
To William's ear with welcome joy  
Did Locke among the blest unfold  
The rising hope of Hoadly's name,  
Godolphin then confirm'd the fame ;  
And Somers, when from Earth he came,  
d generous Stanhope the fair sequel told.

Then drew the lawgivers around,  
Sires of the Grecian name renown'd,)  
And listening ask'd, and wondering knew,  
What private force could thus subdue  
The vulgar and the great combin'd ;  
Could war with sacred Folly wage ;  
Could a whole nation disengage  
From the dread bonds of many an age,  
And to new habits mould the public mind.

For not a conqueror's sword,  
For the strong powers to civil founders known,  
Were his : but truth by faithful search explor'd,  
And social sense, like seed, in genial plenty sown.  
Wherever it took root, the soul (restor'd  
To freedom) freedom too for others sought.  
Not monkish craft, the tyrant's claim divine,  
Not regal zeal, the bigot's cruel shrine,  
Could longer guard from reason's warfare sage ;  
Not the wild rabble to sedition wrought,  
Nor synods by the papal genius taught,  
St. John's spirit loose, nor Atterbury's rage.

## III.

But where shall recompense be found ?  
Or how such arduous merit crown'd ?  
For look on life's laborious scene ;  
What rugged spaces lie between  
Adventurous Virtue's early toils  
And her triumphal throne ! The shade  
Of Death, meantime, does oft invade  
Her progress ; nor, to us display'd,  
Wears the bright heroine her expected spoils.

Yet born to conquer is her power :  
— O Hoadly, if that favourite hour  
On Earth arrive, with thankful awe  
We own just Heaven's indulgent law.  
And proudly thy success behold ;  
We attend thy reverend length of days  
With benediction and with praise,  
And hail thee in our public ways  
Like some great spirit fam'd in ages old.

While thus our vows prolong  
Thy steps on Earth, and when by us resign'd  
Thou join'st thy seniors, that heroic throng  
Who rescued or preserv'd the rights of human kind,  
O ! not unworthy may thy Albion's tongue  
Thee still, her friend and benefactor, name :  
O ! never, Hoadly, in thy country's eyes,  
May impious gold, or pleasure's gaudy prize,  
Make public virtue, public freedom, vile ;  
Nor our own manners tempt us to disclaim  
That heritage, our noblest wealth and fame,  
Which thou hast kept entire from force and factious  
guile.



## THOMAS GRAY.

THOMAS GRAY, a distinguished poet, was the son of a money-scrivener in London, where he was born in 1716. He received his education at Eton-school, whence he was sent to the university of Cambridge, and entered as a pensioner at St. Peter's College. He left Cambridge in 1738, and occupied a set of chambers in the Inner Temple, for the purpose of studying the law. From this intention he was diverted by an invitation to accompany Mr. Horace Walpole, son of the celebrated statesman, with whom he had made a connection at Eton, in a tour through Europe. Some disagreement, of which Mr. Walpole generously took the blame, caused them to separate in Italy; and Gray returned to England in September, 1741, two months before his father's death. Gray, who now depended chiefly upon his mother and aunt, left the law, and returned to his retirement at Cambridge. In the next year he had the misfortune to lose his dear friend West, also an Eton scholar, and son to the Chancellor of Ireland, which left a vacancy in his affections, that seems never to have been supplied. From this time his residence was chiefly at Cambridge, to which he was probably attached by an insatiable love of books, which he was unable to gratify from his own stores. Some years passed in this favourite indulgence, in which his exquisite learning and poetic talents were only known to a few friends; and it was not till 1747, that his "Ode on a distant Prospect of Eton College" made its appearance before the public. It was in 1751 that his celebrated "Elegy written in a Country Church-yard," chiefly composed some years before, and even now sent into the world without the author's name, made its way to the press. Few poems were ever so popular: it soon ran through eleven editions; was translated into Latin verse, and has ever since borne the marks of being one of the most favourite productions of the British Muse.

In the manners of Gray there was a degree of effeminacy and fastidiousness which exposed him to the character of a fribble; and a few riotous young men of fortune in his college thought proper to make him a subject for their boisterous tricks. He made remonstrances to the heads of the society upon this usage, which being treated, as he thought, without due attention, he removed in 1756 to Pembroke-hall. In the next year, the office of poet-

laureat, vacant by the death of Cibber, was offered to Gray, but declined by him. In the same year he published two odes, "On the Progress of Poesy," and "The Bard," which were not so popular as the Elegy had been, chiefly, perhaps, because they were less understood. The uniform life passed by this eminent person admits of few details, but the transaction respecting the professorship of modern history at Cambridge, a place worth four hundred pounds a year, is worthy of some notice. When the situation became vacant in Lord Bute's administration it was modestly asked for by Gray, but had already been bespoken by another. On a second vacancy in 1768, the Duke of Grafton being now in power, it was, "unsolicited and unsuspected," conferred upon him; in return for which he wrote his "Ode for Music," for the installation of that nobleman as chancellor of the university. This professorship, though founded in 1724, had hitherto remained a perfect sinecure; but Gray prepared himself to execute the duties of his office. Such, however, were the baneful effects of habitual indolence, that with a mind replete with ancient and modern knowledge, he found himself unable to proceed farther than to draw a plan for his inauguration speech. But his health was now declining; an irregular hereditary gout made more frequent attacks than formerly; and at length, while he was dining in the College-hall, he was seized with a complaint in the stomach, which carried him off on July 30, 1771, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. His remains were deposited, with those of his mother and aunt, in the church-yard of Stoke-Pogts, Buckinghamshire.

It is exclusively as a poet that we record the name of Gray; and it will, perhaps, be thought that we borrow too large a share from a single small volume; yet this should be considered as indicative of the high rank which he has attained, compared with the number of his compositions. With respect to his character as a man of learning, since his acquisitions were entirely for his own use, and produced no fruits for the public, it has no claim to particular notice. For though he has been called by one of his admirers "perhaps the most learned man in Europe," never was learning more thrown away. A few pieces of Latin poetry are all that he has to produce.

## HYMN TO ADVERSITY.

.....Ζῆνι  
 Τὸν φρονίῳ βροτῆς ἰδού-  
 σαιλα, τῷ πάθῃ μὲν  
 οἴσῃ κυρίως ἔχουσιν.

Æschylus, in Agamemnone.

DAUGHTER of Jove, relentless power,  
 Thou tamer of the human breast,  
 whose iron scourge, and torturing hour,  
 The bad affright, afflict the best!  
 bound in thy adamant chain  
 we proud are taught to taste of pain,  
 and purple tyrants vainly groan  
 with pangs unfelt before, unpitied, and alone

When first thy sire to send on Earth  
 Virtue, his darling child, design'd,  
 to thee he gave the heavenly birth,  
 And bade to form her infant mind.  
 stern rugged nurse; thy rigid lore  
 with patience many a year she bore:  
 that sorrow was, thou bad'st her know,  
 and from her own she learn'd to melt at others' woe.

Far'd at thy frown terrific, fly  
 Self-pleasing Folly's idle brood,  
 wild Laughter, Noise, and thoughtless Joy,  
 And leave us leisure to be good.  
 fight they disperse, and with them go  
 the summer friend, the flattering foe;  
 vain Prosperity receiv'd,  
 to her they vow their truth, and are again believ'd.

Wisdom, in sable garb array'd,  
 Immers'd in rapturous thought profound,  
 and Melancholy, silent maid,  
 With leaden eye, that loves the ground,  
 still on thy solemn steps attend:  
 Warm Charity, the general friend,  
 With Justice, to herself severe,  
 and Pity, dropping soft the sadly-pleasing tear.

Oh, gently on thy suppliant's head,  
 Dread goddess, lay thy chastening hand!  
 not in thy gorgon terrors clad,  
 Nor circled with the vengeful band,  
 As by the impious thou art seen,)   
 With thundering voice, and threatening mien,  
 With screaming Horror's funeral cry,  
 Despair, and fell Disease, and ghastly Poverty.

Thy form benign, oh, goddess! wear,  
 Thy milder influence impart,  
 Thy philosophic train be there,  
 To soften, not to wound, my heart.  
 the generous spark extinct revive,  
 Teach me to love and to forgive,  
 Exact my own defects to scan,  
 What others are, to feel, and know myself a man.

## ELEGY

WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-YARD.

THE curfew tolls the knell of parting day,  
 The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,  
 The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,  
 And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,  
 And all the air a solemn stillness holds,  
 Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,  
 And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds:

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,  
 The moping owl does to the Moon complain  
 Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,  
 Molest her ancient solitary reign.

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,  
 Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,  
 Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,  
 The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The breery call of incense-breathing Morn,  
 The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,  
 The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,  
 No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,  
 Or busy housewife ply her evening care:  
 No children run to lisp their sire's return,  
 Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

Of did the harvest to their sickle yield,  
 Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;  
 How jocund did they drive their team a-field!  
 How bow'd the woods beneath their sturdy stroke!

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,  
 Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;  
 Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile,  
 The short and simple annals of the poor.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,  
 And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,  
 Await alike th' inevitable hour,  
 The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,  
 If Memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,  
 Where through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault,  
 The peeling anthem swells the note of praise.

Can storied urn or animated bust  
 Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?  
 Can Honour's voice provoke the silent dust,  
 Or Flattery soothe the dull cold ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid  
 Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;  
 Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd,  
 Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre.

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,  
 Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;  
 Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage,  
 And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:  
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

Some village-Hampden, that with dauntless breast  
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;  
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,  
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.

Th' applause of listening senates to command,  
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,  
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,  
And read their history in a nation's eyes,

Their lot forbad: nor circumscrib'd alone  
Their growing virtues, but their crimes confin'd;  
Forbad to wade through slaughter to a throne,  
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

The struggling pangs of conscious truth to hide,  
To quench the blushes of ingenuous shame,  
Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride  
With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,  
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray;  
Along the cool sequester'd vale of life  
They kept the noiseless tenour of their way.

Yet ev'n these bones from insult to protect,  
Some frail memorial still erected nigh,  
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture  
deck'd,  
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,  
The place of fame and elegy supply:  
And many a holy text around she strews,  
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

For who, to dumb Forgetfulness a prey,  
This pleasing anxious being e'er resign'd,  
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,  
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

On some fond breast the parting soul relies,  
Some pious drops the closing eye requires;  
Ev'n from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,  
Ev'n in our ashes live their wonted fires.

For thee, who, mindful of th' unhonour'd dead,  
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate;  
If chance, by lonely Contemplation led,  
Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate,

Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,  
" Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn  
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away  
To meet the Sun upon the upland lawn.

" There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,  
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,  
His listless length at noontide would he stretch,  
And pore upon the brook that bubbles by.

" Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,  
Muttering his wayward fancies he would rove,  
Now drooping woeful wan, like one forlorn,  
Or craz'd with care, or cross'd in hopeless love.

" One morn I miss'd him on the 'custom'd hill,  
Along the heath and near his favourite tree;  
Another came; nor yet beside the rill,  
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he:

" The next with dirges due in sad array  
Slow through the church-way path we saw him  
Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay,  
Grav'd on the stone beneath yon aged thorn."

## THE EPITAPH.

HERE rests his head upon the lap of Earth,  
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,  
Fair Science frown'd not on his humble birth,  
And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere,  
Heaven did a recompense as largely send:  
He gave to Misery all he had, a tear;  
He gain'd from Heaven ('t was all he wish'd to lend.)

No further seek his merits to disclose,  
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,  
(There they alike in trembling hope repose.)  
The bosom of his Father and his God.

## THE PROGRESS OF POESY.

## A PINDARIC ODE.

Φαινέται συνήκειν ἰ;  
Δι' ἐν τῷ πᾶσι ἱππῶν χαλκῶν.  
Pindar. Olym.

## I.

AWAKE, Æolian lyre, awake,  
And give to rapture all thy trembling strings:  
From Helicon's harmonious springs  
A thousand rills their mazy progress take;  
The laughing flowers that round them blow,  
Drink life and fragrance as they flow.  
Now the rich stream of music winds along,  
Deep, majestic, smooth, and strong,  
Through verdant vales, and Ceres' golden reign.  
Now rolling down the steep amain,  
Headlong, impetuous, see it pour:  
The rocks, and nodding groves, rebellow to the roar.

Oh! sovereign of the willing soul,  
Parent of sweet and solemn-breathing airs,  
Enchanting shell! the sullen cares,  
And frantic passions, hear thy soft control:  
On Thracia's hills the lord of war  
Has curb'd the fury of his car,  
And dropp'd his thirsty lance at thy command:  
Perching on the scepter'd hand  
Of Jove, thy magic lulls the feather'd king  
With ruffled plumes, and flagging wing:  
Quench'd in dark clouds of slumber lie  
The terror of his beak, and lightning of his eye.

Thee the voice, the dance, obey,  
Temper'd to thy warbled lay,  
O'er Idalia's velvet-green  
The rosy-crowned Loves are seen,  
On Cytherea's day,

th antic sports and blue-ey'd pleasures,  
 sking light in frolic measures ;  
 w pursuing, now retreating,  
 w in circling troops they meet :  
 brisk notes in cadence beating  
 since their many-twinkling feet.  
 w-melting strains their queen's approach declare :  
 here'er she turns, the Graces homage pay,  
 th arts sublime, that float upon the air,  
 gliding state she wins her easy way :  
 er her warm cheek, and rising bosom, move  
 e bloom of young Desire, and purple light of Love.

## II.

Man's feeble race what ills await,  
 bour and Penury, the racks of Pain,  
 sease, and Sorrow's weeping train,  
 And Death, sad refuge from the storms of Fate !  
 ie fond complaint, my song, disprove,  
 id justify the laws of Jove.  
 y, has he given in vain the heavenly Muse ?  
 ght, and all her sickly dews,  
 er spectres wan, and birds of boding cry,  
 e gives to range the dreary sky :  
 ll down the eastern cliffs afar [war.  
 yperion's march they spy, and glittering shafts of

In climes beyond the solar road,  
 here shaggy forms o'er ice-built mountains roam,  
 e Muse has broke the twilight gloom  
 To cheer the shivering native's dull abode.  
 nd oft, beneath the odorous shade  
 f Chili's boundless forests laid,  
 ie deigns to hear the savage youth repeat,  
 i loose numbers wildly sweet,  
 heir feather-cinctur'd chiefs, and dusky loves  
 er track, where'er the goddess roves,  
 lory pursue, and generous Shame,  
 h' unconquerable mind, and Freedom's holy flame.

'oods, that wave o'er Delphi's steep,  
 les, that crown th' Ægean deep,  
 ields, that cool Ilissus laves,  
 r where Mæander's amber waves  
 i lingering labyrinths creep,  
 ow do your tuneful Echoes languish  
 ute, but to the voice of Anguish ?  
 here each old poetic mountain  
 Inspiration breath'd around :  
 very shade and hallow'd fountain  
 Murmur'd deep a solemn sound :  
 ill the sad Nine, in Greece's evil hour,  
 Left their Parnassus, for the Latian plains.  
 like they scorn the pomp of tyrant-power,  
 And coward Vice, that revels in her chains.  
 hen Latium had her lofty spirit lost,  
 hey sought, oh Albion ! next thy sea-encircled coast.

## III.

Far from the Sun and summer-gale,  
 n thy green lap was Nature's darling \* laid,  
 What time, where lucid Avon stray'd,  
 To him the mighty mother did unveil  
 ler awful face : the dauntless child  
 tretch'd forth his little arms, and smil'd.  
 This pencil take," she said, " whose colours clear  
 lchly paint the vernal year :

\* Shakspeare.

Thine too these golden keys, immortal boy !  
 This can unlock the gates of Joy ;  
 Of Horror that, and thrilling fears,  
 Or ope the sacred source of sympathetic tears."

Nor second he †, that rode sublime  
 Upon the seraph-wings of Ecstasy,  
 The secrets of th' abyss to spy.  
 He pass'd the flaming bounds of place and time :  
 The living throne, the sapphire-blaze,  
 Where angels tremble, while they gaze,  
 He saw ; but, blasted with excess of light,  
 Clos'd his eyes in endless night.  
 Behold, where Dryden's less presumptuous car,  
 Wide o'er the fields of Glory bear  
 Two coursers of ethereal race ‡, [ing pace.  
 With necks in thunder cloth'd, and long-resound-

Hark, his hands the lyre explore !  
 Bright-ey'd Fancy, hovering o'er,  
 Scatters from her pictur'd urn  
 Thoughts that breathe, and words that burn.  
 But ah ! 't is heard no more —  
 Oh ! lyre divine, what daring spirit  
 Wakes thee now ? though he inherit  
 Nor the pride, nor ample pinion,  
 That the Theban eagle bear,  
 Sailing with supreme dominion  
 Through the azure deep of air :  
 Yet oft before his infant eyes would run  
 Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray  
 With orient hues, unborrow'd of the Sun :  
 Yet shall he mount, and keep his distant way  
 Beyond the limits of a vulgar fate,  
 Beneath the good how far — but far above the great.

## ODE ON THE SPRING.

Lo ! where the rosy-bosom'd Hours,  
 Fair Venus' train appear,  
 Disclose the long-expecting flowers,  
 And wake the purple year !  
 The attic warbler pours her throat,  
 Responsive to the cuckoo's note,  
 The untaught harmony of Spring :  
 While, whispering pleasure as they fly,  
 Cool Zephyrs through the clear blue sky  
 Their gather'd fragrance fling.

Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch  
 A broader, browner shade ;  
 Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech  
 O'er-canopies the glade,  
 Beside some water's rushy brink  
 With me the Muse shall sit, and think  
 (At ease reclin'd in rustic state)  
 How vain the ardour of the crowd,  
 How low, how little are the proud,  
 How indigent the great !

Still is the toiling hand of Care :  
 The panting herds repose :  
 Yet hark, how through the peopled air  
 The busy murmur glows !

† Milton.

‡ Meant to express the stately march and sound-  
 ing energy of Dryden's rhymes.

The insect youth are on the wing,  
Eager to taste the lionied spring,  
And float amid the liquid noon :  
Some lightly o'er the current skim,  
Some show their gayly-gilded trim  
Quick-glancing to the Sun.

To Contemplation's sober eye  
Such is the race of man :  
And they that creep, and they that fly,  
Shall end where they began.  
Alike the busy and the gay  
But flutter through life's little day,  
In Fortune's varying colours drest :  
Brush'd by the hand of rough Mischance ;  
Or chill'd by Age, their airy dance  
They leave in dust to rest.

Methinks I hear in accents low  
The sportive kind reply ;  
" Poor moralist ! and what art thou ?  
A solitary fly !  
Thy joys no glittering female meets,  
No hive hast thou of hoarded sweets,  
No painted plumage to display :  
On hasty wings thy youth is flown :  
Thy sun is set, thy spring is gone —  
We frolic while 't is May."

### ODE FOR MUSIC.

PERFORMED IN THE SENATE-HOUSE AT CAMBRIDGE,  
JULY 1. 1769, AT THE INSTALLATION OF HIS  
GRACE AUGUSTUS-HENRY-FITZROY, DUKE OF GRAFTON,  
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

" HENCE, avaunt, ('t is holy ground,)   
Comus and his midnight-crew,  
And Ignorance with looks profound,  
And dreaming Sloth of pallid hue,  
Mad Sedition's cry profane,  
Servitude that hugs her chain,  
Nor in these consecrated bowers  
Let painted Flattery hide her serpent-train in flowers.  
Nor Envy base, nor creeping Gain,  
Dare the Muse's walk to stain,  
While bright-ey'd Science watches round :  
Hence, away, 't is holy ground !"

From yonder realms of empyrean day  
Bursts on my ear th' indignant lay :  
There sit the sainted sage, the bard divine,  
The few, whom genius gave to shine  
Through every unborn age and undiscover'd clime.  
Rapt in celestial transport they,  
Yet hither oft a glance from high  
They send of tender sympathy  
To bless the place, where on their opening soul  
First the genuine ardour stole.  
'T was Milton struck the deep-ton'd shell,  
And, as the choral warblings round him swell,  
Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime,  
And nods his hoary head, and listens to the rhyme.

" Ye brown o'er-arching groves,  
That Contemplation loves,

Where willow Camus lingers with delight !  
Oft at the blush of dawn  
I trod your level lawn,  
Oft woo'd the gleam of Cynthia silver-bright  
In cloisters dim, far from the haunts of Folly,  
With Freedom by my side, and soft-ey'd Melancholy."

But hark ! the portals sound, and pacing forth  
With solemn steps and slow,  
High potentates and dames of royal birth,  
And mitred fathers in long order go :  
Great Edward \*, with the lilies on his brow,  
From haughty Gallia torn,  
And sad Chatillon †, on her bridal morn  
That wept her bleeding love, and princely Clare ‡.  
And Anjou's § heroine, and the paler rose ||,  
The rival of her crown and of her woes,  
And either Henry ¶ there,  
The murder'd saint, and the majestic lord,  
That broke the bonds of Rome.  
(Their tears, their little triumphs o'er,  
Their human passions now no more,  
Save Charity, that glows beyond the tomb),  
All that on Granta's fruitful plain  
Rich streams of regal bounty pour'd,  
And bade these awful fanes and turrets rise,  
To hail their Fitzroy's festal morning come ;  
And thus they speak in soft accord  
The liquid language of the skies.

" What is grandeur, what is power ?  
Heavier toil, superior pain.  
What the bright reward we gain ?  
The grateful memory of the good.  
Sweet is the breath of vernal shower,  
The bee's collected treasure's sweet,  
Sweet music's melting fall, but sweeter yet  
The still small voice of Gratitude."

\* Edward the Third ; who added the fleur-de-lis of France to the arms of England. He founded Trinity College.

† Mary de Valentia, Countess of Pembroke, daughter of Guy de Chatillon, Comte de St. Paul in France : of whose tradition says, that her husband, Audemar de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, was slain at a tournament on the day of his nuptials. She was the foundress of Pembroke College or Hall, under the name of Aula Mariæ de Valentia.

‡ Elizabeth de Burg, Countess of Clare, was wife of John de Burg, son and heir of the Earl of Ulster, and daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by Joan of Acres, daughter of Edward the First. Hence the poet gives her the epithet of princely. She founded Clare-Hall.

§ Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry the Sixth, foundress of Queen's College. The poet had celebrated her conjugal fidelity in a former ode.

|| Elizabeth Widville, wife of Edward the Fourth (hence called the paler rose, as being of the house of York). She added to the foundation of Margaret of Anjou.

¶ Henry the Sixth and Eighth. The former the founder of King's, the latter the greatest benefactor to Trinity College.

Foremost and leaning from her golden cloud  
 The venerable Marg'ret \* see!  
 Welcome, my noble son," she cries aloud,  
 To this, thy kindred train, and me:  
 Pleas'd in thy lineaments we trace  
 A Tudor's † fire, a Beaufort's grace.  
 Thy liberal heart, thy judging eye,  
 The flower unheeded shall descry,  
 And bid it round Heaven's altars shed  
 The fragrance of its blushing head:  
 Shall raise from Earth the latent gem,  
 To glitter on the diadem.

Lo, Granta waits to lead her blooming hand.  
 Not obvious, not obtrusive, she  
 Joins vulgar praise, no venal incense flings;  
 Nor dares with courtly tongue refin'd  
 Profane thy inborn royalty of mind:  
 She reveres herself and thee.  
 With modest pride to grace thy youthful brow  
 The laureat wreath, that Cecil ‡ wore, she brings,  
 And to thy just, thy gentle hand  
 Submits the fasces of her sway,  
 While spirits blest above and men below  
 Join with glad voice the loud symphonious lay.  
 Through the wild waves as they roar  
 With watchful eye and dauntless mien  
 Thy steady course of honour keep,  
 Nor fear the rocks, nor seek the shore:  
 The star of Brunswick smiles serene,  
 And gilds the horrors of the deep."

## ODE

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVOURITE CAT, DROWNED IN A  
 TUB OF GOLD FISHES.

'T WAS on a lofty vase's side,  
 Where China's gayest art had dy'd  
 The azure flowers that blow;  
 Demurest of the tabby kind,  
 The pensive Selima reclin'd,  
 Gaz'd on the lake below.

Her conscious tall her joy declar'd;  
 The fair round face, the snowy beard,  
 The velvet of her paws,  
 Her coat, that with the tortoise vies,  
 Her ears of jet, and emerald eyes,  
 She saw; and purr'd applause.

Still had she gaz'd; but 'midst the tide  
 Two angel forms were seen to glide,  
 The Genii of the stream:  
 Their scaly armour's Tyrian hue  
 Through richest purple to the view  
 Betray'd a golden gleam.

\* Countess of Richmond and Derby; the mother  
 of Henry the Seventh, foundress of St. John's and  
 Christ's Colleges.

† The Countess was a Beaufort, and married to a  
 Tudor; hence the application of this line to the  
 Duke of Grafton, who claims descent from both  
 these families.

‡ Lord-treasurer Burleigh was chancellor of the  
 University in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The hapless nymph with wonder saw:  
 A whisker first, and then a claw,  
 With many an ardent wish,  
 She stretch'd in vain to reach the prize;  
 What female heart can gold despise?  
 What cat's averse to fish?

Presumptuous maid! with looks intent  
 Again she stretch'd, again she bent,  
 Nor knew the gulf between.  
 (Malignant Fate sate by, and smil'd,)  
 The slippery verge her feet beguill'd,  
 She tumbled headlong in.

Eight times emerging from the flood  
 She mew'd to every wat'ry god,  
 Some speedy aid to send.  
 No Dolphin came, no Nereid stirr'd;  
 Nor cruel Tom, nor Susan heard,  
 A favourite has no friend!

From hence, ye beauties, undeceiv'd,  
 Know, one false step is ne'er retriev'd,  
 And be with caution bold.  
 Not all, that tempts your wandering eyes,  
 And heedless hearts, is lawful prize;  
 Not all that glisters, gold.

## ODE

ON A DISTANT PROSPECT OF ETON COLLEGE.

"*Ἀνδρῶτες ἱκανὴ πρόφασις σὺς τὸ δυσυχίη.*  
 Menander.

YE distant spires, ye antique towers,  
 That crown the wat'ry glade,  
 Where grateful Science still adores  
 Her Henry's § holy shade;  
 And ye, that from the stately brow  
 Of Windsor's heights th' expanse below  
 Of grove, of lawn, of mead survey,  
 Whose turf, whose shade, whose flowers among  
 Wanders the hoary Thames along  
 His silver-winding way.

Ah, happy hills, ah, pleasing shade,  
 Ah, fields below'd in vain,  
 Where once my careless childhood stray'd,  
 A stranger yet to pain!  
 I feel the gales, that from ye blow,  
 A momentary bliss bestow,  
 As waving fresh their gladsome wing,  
 My weary soul they seem to soothe,  
 And, redolent of joy and youth,  
 To breathe a second spring.

Say, father Thames, for thou hast seen  
 Full many a sprightly race  
 Disporting on thy margin green  
 The paths of pleasure trace,  
 Who foremost now delight to cleave  
 With pliant arm thy glassy wave?  
 The captive linnet which enthal?  
 What idle progeny succeed  
 To chase the rolling circle's speed,  
 Or urge the flying ball?

§ King Henry the Sixth, founder of the college.

While some on earnest business bent  
 Their murmuring labours ply  
 'Gainst graver hours, that bring constraint  
 To sweeten liberty;  
 Some bold adventurers disdain  
 The limits of their little reign,  
 And unknown regions dare descry:  
 Still as they run they look behind,  
 They hear a voice in every wind,  
 And snatch a fearful joy.

Gay Hope is theirs, by Fancy fed,  
 Less pleasing, when possess'd;  
 The tear forgot as soon as shed,  
 The sunshine of the breast:  
 Their buxom health, of rosy hue;  
 Wild wit, invention ever new,  
 And lively cheer of vigour born;  
 The thoughtless day, the easy night,  
 The spirits pure, the slumbers light,  
 That fly th' approach of morn.

Alas, regardless of their doom,  
 The little victims play!  
 No sense have they of ills to come,  
 Nor care beyond to-day.  
 Yet see how all around them wait  
 The ministers of human fate,  
 And black Misfortune's baleful train,  
 Ah, show them where in ambush stand  
 To seize their prey, the murderous band!  
 Ah, tell them, they are men!

These shall the fury passions tear,  
 The vultures of the mind,  
 Disdainful Anger, pallid Fear,  
 And Shame that skulks behind;  
 Or pining Love, shall waste their youth,  
 Or Jealousy, with rankling tooth,  
 That inly gnaws the secret heart,  
 And Envy wan, and faded Care,  
 Grim-visag'd comfortless Despair,  
 And Sorrow's piercing dart.

Ambition this shall tempt to rise,  
 Then whirl the wretch from high,  
 To bitter Scorn a sacrifice,  
 And grinning Infamy.  
 The stings of Falsehood those shall try,  
 And hard Unkindness' alter'd eye,  
 That mocks the tear it forc'd to flow;  
 And keen Remorse, with blood defil'd,  
 And moody Madness laughing wild  
 Amid severest woe.

Lo, in the vale of years beneath  
 A griety troop are seen,  
 The painful family of Death,  
 More hideous than their queen:  
 This racks the joints, this fires the veins,  
 That every labouring sinew strains,  
 Those in the deeper vitals rage:  
 Lo, Poverty, to fill the band,  
 That numbs the soul with icy hand,  
 And slow-consuming Age.

To each his sufferings: all are men,  
 Condemn'd alike to groan;  
 The tender for another's pain,  
 The unfeeling for his own.

Yet ah! why should they know their fate?  
 Since sorrow never comes too late,  
 And happiness too swiftly flies.  
 Thought would destroy their Paradise.  
 No more; where ignorance is bliss,  
 'T is folly to be wise.

## THE BARD.

A PINDARIC ODE.

### I.

"RUIN seize thee, ruthless king!  
 Confusion on thy banners wait!  
 Though fann'd by Conquest's crimson wing,  
 They mock the air with idle state.  
 Helm, nor hauberk's\* twisted mail,  
 Nor e'en thy virtues, tyrant, shall avail  
 To save thy secret soul from nightly fears,  
 From Cambria's curse, from Cambria's tears!"  
 Such were the sounds, that o'er the crested pride  
 Of the first Edward scatter'd wild dismay,  
 As down the steep of Snowdon's shaggy side  
 He wound with toilsome march his long array.  
 Stout Glo'ster† stood aghast in speechless trance:  
 To arms! cried Mortimer‡, and couch'd his quivering lance.

On a rock, whose haughty brow  
 Frowns o'er old Conway's foaming flood,  
 Rob'd in the sable garb of woe,  
 With haggard eyes the poet stood;  
 (Loose his beard, and hoary hair  
 Stream'd, like a meteor, to the troubled air,)  
 And with a master's hand, and prophet's fire,  
 Struck the deep sorrows of his lyre.  
 "Hark, how each giant-oak, and desert cave,  
 Sighs to the torrent's awful voice beneath!  
 O'er thee, oh king! their hundred arms they wave,  
 Revenge on thee in hoarser murmurs breathe;  
 Vocal no more, since Cambria's fatal day,  
 To high-born Hoel's harp, or soft Llewellyn's lay.

"Cold is Cadwallo's tongue,  
 That hush'd the stormy main;  
 Brave Urien sleeps upon his craggy bed:  
 Mountains, ye mourn in vain  
 Modred, whose magic song  
 Made huge Plinlimmon bow his cloud-top'd head.  
 On dreary Arvon's shore § they lie,  
 Smear'd with gore, and ghastly pale:  
 Far, far aloof th' affrighted ravens sail:  
 The famish'd eagle screams, and passes by.  
 Dear lost companions of my tuneful art,  
 Dear, as the light that visits these sad eyes,  
 Dear, as the ruddy drops that warm my heart,  
 Ye died amidst your dying country's cries —

\* The hauberk was a texture of steel ringlets, or rings interwoven, forming a coat of mail, that sat close to the body, and adapted itself to every motion.

† Gilbert de Clare, surnamed the Red, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, son-in-law to King Edward.

‡ Edmond de Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore.

§ The shores of Caernarvonshire opposite to the Isle of Anglesea.

No more I weep. They do not sleep.  
On yonder cliffs, a grisly band,  
I see them sit, they linger yet,  
Avengers of their native land :  
With me in dreadful harmony they join,  
And weave with bloody hands the tissue of thy line.

## II.

‘ Weave the warp, and weave the woof,  
The winding-sheet of Edward’s race :  
Give ample room, and verge enough  
The characters of Hell to trace.  
Mark the year, and mark the night,  
When Severn shall re-echo with affright [ring \*],  
The shrieks of death, through Berkley’s roofs that  
Shrieks of an agonizing king ;  
The wolf of France †, with unrelenting fangs,  
That tears the bowels of thy mangled mate,  
From thee be born, who o’er thy country hangs  
The scourge of Heaven. ‡ What terrors round  
him wait !  
Amazement in his van, with Flight combin’d ;  
And Sorrow’s faded form, and Solitude behind.

‘ Mighty Victor, mighty Lord,  
Now on his funeral couch he lies ! §  
No pitying heart, no eye, afford  
A tear to grace his obsequies.  
Is the sable warrior ¶ fled ?  
Thy son is gone. He rests among the dead.  
The swarm, that in the noon-tide beam were born ;  
None to salute the rising Morn.  
Fair laughs the Morn, and soft the Zephyr blows,  
While proudly riding o’er the azure realm  
In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes ;  
Gouth on the prow, and Pleasure at the helm ;  
Regardless of the sweeping Whirlwind’s sway,  
That, hush’d in grim repose, expects his evening-  
prey.

‘ Fill high the sparkling bowl,  
The rich repast prepare :  
Left of a crown, he yet may share the feast :  
Close by the regal chair  
Fell Thirst and Famine scowl  
A baleful smile upon their baffled guest.  
Heard ye the din of battle bray ¶,  
Lance to lance, and horse to horse ?  
Long years of havoc urge their destin’d course,  
And through the kindred squadrons mow their way.  
Ye towers of Julius \*\*, London’s lasting shame,  
With many a foul and midnight murder fed,

\* Edward the Second, cruelly butchered in  
Berkley castle.

† Isabel of France, Edward the Second’s adul-  
terous queen.

‡ Triumphs of Edward the Third in France.

§ Death of that king, abandoned by his children,  
and even robbed in his last moments by his courtiers  
and his mistress.

¶ Edward the Black Prince, dead some time  
before his father.

¶ Ruinous civil wars of York and Lancaster.

\*\* Henry the Sixth, George Duke of Clarence,  
Edward the Fifth, Richard Duke of York, &c. be-  
lieved to be murdered secretly in the Tower of  
London. The oldest part of that structure is vul-  
garly attributed to Julius Cæsar.

Revere his consort’s \* faith, his father’s † fame,  
And spare the meek usurper’s ‡ holy head.  
Above, below, the rose § of snow,  
Twin’d with her blushing foe we spread :  
The bristled boar ¶ in infant gore  
Wallows beneath the thorny shade.  
Now, brothers, bending o’er th’ accursed loom,  
Stamp we our vengeance deep, and ratify his doom.

## III.

“ ‘ Edward, lo ! to sudden fate  
(Weave we the woof. The thread is spun.)  
Half of thy heart we consecrate. ¶  
(The web is wove. The work is done.)’  
Stay, oh stay ! nor thus forlorn  
Leave me unblest’d, unpitied, here to mourn :  
In yon bright track, that fires the western skies,  
They melt, they vanish from my eyes.  
But oh ! what solemn scenes on Snowdon’s height  
Descending slow their glittering skirts unroll ?  
Visions of glory, spare my aching sight !  
Ye unborn ages, crowd not on my soul !  
No more our long-lost Arthur \*\* we bewail. [hail !  
All-hail, ye genuine kings †† ; Britannia’s issue,

“ Girt with many a baron bold  
Sublime their starry fronts they rear ;  
And gorgeous dames, and statesmen old,  
In bearded majesty, appear.  
In the midst a form divine !  
Her eye proclaims her of the Briton-line ;  
Her lion-port, her awe-commanding face,  
Attemper’d sweet to virgin-grace.  
What strings symphonious tremble in the air,  
What strains of vocal transport round her play ;  
Hear from the grave, great Taliessin ††, hear ;  
They breathe a soul to animate thy clay.  
Bright Rapture calls, and soaring, as she sings,  
Waves in the eye of Heaven her many-colour’d  
wings.

\* Margaret of Anjou, a woman of heroic spirit,  
who struggled hard to save her husband and her  
crown.

† Henry the Fifth.

‡ Henry the Sixth, very near being canonized.  
The line of Lancaster had no right of inheritance to  
the crown.

§ The white and red roses, devices of York and  
Lancaster.

¶ The silver-boar was the badge of Richard the  
Third ; whence he was usually known in his own  
time by the name of The Boar.

¶ Eleanor of Castile died a few years after the  
conquest of Wales. The heroic proof she gave of  
her affection for her lord is well known. The mo-  
numents of his regret, and sorrow for the loss of  
her, are still to be seen at Northampton, Geddington,  
Waltham, and other places.

\*\* It was the common belief of the Welsh nation,  
that King Arthur was still alive in Fairy-land, and  
should return again to reign over Britain.

†† Both Merlin and Taliessin had prophesied,  
that the Welsh should regain their sovereignty over  
this island ; which seemed to be accomplished in the  
house of Tudor.

‡† Taliessin, chief of the bards, flourished in the  
sixth century. His works are still preserved, and  
his memory held in high veneration among his  
countrymen.



" The verse adorn again  
 Fierce War, and faithful Love,  
 And Truth severe, by fairy Fiction drest.  
 In buskin'd measures \* move  
 Pale Grief, and pleasing Pain,  
 With Horrour, tyrant of the throbbing breast.  
 A voice †, as of the cherub-choir,  
 Gales from blooming Eden bear;  
 And distant warblings ‡ lessen on my ear,  
 That lost in long futurity expire.  
 Fond impious man, think'st thou, yon sanguine  
 cloud,  
 Rais'd by thy breath, has quench'd the orb of day?  
 To-morrow he repairs the golden flood,  
 And warms the nations with redoubled ray.  
 Enough for me: with joy I see  
 The different doom our Fates assign.  
 Be thine Despair, and scepter'd Care:  
 To triumph, and to die, are mine."  
 He spoke, and headlong from the mountain's height  
 Deep in the roaring tide he plung'd to endless night.

### THE FATAL SISTERS. §

AN ODE.

[From the *Norse-Tongue*.]

IN THE ORCADES OF THORMODUS TORFÆUS; HAFNLÆ,  
 1697, FOLIO; AND ALSO IN BARTHOLINUS.

Vitt er oprit fyrir valfalli, &c.

Now the storm begins to lour,  
 (Haste, the loom of Hell prepare,)  
 Iron-sleet of arrowy-shower  
 Hurtles in the darken'd air.

Glittering lances are the loom,  
 Where the dusky warp we strain,  
 Weaving many a soldier's doom,  
 Orkney's woe, and Randver's bane.

See the grisly texture grow,  
 ('T is of human entrails made,)  
 And the weights that play below,  
 Each a gasping warrior's head.

Shafts for shuttles, dipt in gore,  
 Shoot the trembling cords along;  
 Sword, that once a monarch bore,  
 Keep the tissue close and strong.

\* Shakspeare.

† Milton.

‡ The succession of poets after Milton's time.

§ The Valkyriur were female divinities, servants of Odin (or Woden) in the Gothic mythology. Their name signifies choosers of the slain. They were mounted on swift horses, with drawn swords in their hands; and in the throng of battle selected such as were destined to slaughter, and conducted them to Valkalla, the hall of Odin, or paradise of the brave; where they attended the banquet, and served the departed heroes with horns of mead and ale.

Mista, black terrific maid,  
 Sangrida, and Hilda, see,  
 Join the wayward work to aid:  
 'T is the woof of victory.

Ere the ruddy Sun be set,  
 Pikes must shiver, javelins sing,  
 Blade with clattering buckler meet,  
 Hauberk crash, and helmet ring.

(Weave the crimson web of war,)  
 Let us go, and let us fly,  
 Where our friends the conflict share,  
 Where they triumph, where they die.

As the paths of Fate we tread,  
 Wading through th' ensanguin'd field;  
 Gondula, and Geira, spread  
 O'er the youthful king your shield.

We the reins to Slaughter give,  
 Ours to kill, and ours to spare:  
 Spite of danger he shall live:  
 (Weave the crimson web of war.)

They, whom once the desert-beach  
 Pent within its bleak domain,  
 Soon their ample sway shall stretch  
 O'er the plenty of the plain.

Low the dauntless Earl is laid,  
 Gor'd with many a gaping wound:  
 Fate demands a nobler head;  
 Soon a king shall bite the ground.

Long his loss shall Eirin weep,  
 Ne'er again his likeness see;  
 Long her strains in sorrow steep,  
 Strains of immortality!

Horrour covers all the heath,  
 Clouds of carnage blot the Sun.  
 Sisters, weave the web of death;  
 Sisters, cease, the work is done.

Hail the task, and hail the hands!  
 Songs of joy and triumph sing!  
 Joy to the victorious bands;  
 Triumph to the younger king.

Mortal, thou that hear'st the tale,  
 Learn the tenour of our song.  
 Scotland, through each winding vale  
 Far and wide the notes prolong.

Sisters, hence, with spurs of speed;  
 Each her thundering falchion wield;  
 Each bestride her sable steed:  
 Hurry, hurry to the field.

## THE DESCENT OF ODIN.

AN ODE.

[From the same.]

BARTHOLOMÆUS, DE CAUSIS CONTEMNENDÆ MORTIS;  
HAFNIAE, 1689, QUARTO.

Upreis Odinn allda gauri, &amp;c.

UPROSE the King of Men with speed,  
And saddled straight his coal-black steed;  
Down the yawning steep he rode,  
That leads to Hela's drear abode.  
Him the Dog of Darkness spied,  
His shaggy throat he open'd wide,  
While from his jaws, with carnage fill'd,  
Foam and human gore distill'd;  
Hoarse he bays with hideous din,  
Eyes that glow, and fangs that grin;  
And long pursues, with fruitless yell,  
The father of the powerful spell.  
Onward still his way he takes,  
(The groaning Earth beneath him shakes,)  
Till full before his fearless eyes  
The portals nine of Hell arise.

Right against the eastern gate,  
By the moss-grown pile he sate;  
Where long of yore to sleep was laid  
The dust of the prophetic maid.  
Facing to the northern clime,  
Thrice he trac'd the Runic rhyme;  
Thrice pronounc'd, in accents dread,  
The thrilling verse that wakes the dead;  
Till from out the hollow ground  
Slowly breath'd a sullen sound. [sume,

Pr. What call unknown, what charms pre-  
To break the quiet of the tomb?  
Who thus afflicts my troubled sprite,  
And drags me from the realms of night?  
Long on these mouldering bones have beat  
The winter's snow, the summer's heat,  
The drenching dews, and driving rain!  
Let me, let me sleep again.  
Who is he, with voice unblest,  
That calls me from the bed of rest?

O. A traveller, to thee unknown,  
Is he that calls, a warrior's son.  
Thou the deeds of light shalt know;  
Tell me what is done below,  
For whom yon glittering board is spread,  
Drest for whom yon golden bed?

Pr. Mantling in the goblet see  
The pure beverage of the bee,  
O'er it hangs the shield of gold;  
'T is the drink of Balder bold:  
Balder's head to death is given,  
Pain can reach the sons of Heaven!  
Unwilling I my lips unclose:  
Leave me, leave me, to repose.

O. Once again my call obey,  
Prophetess, arise, and say,

\* Niflheimr, the Hell of the Gothic nations, consisted of nine worlds, to which were devoted all such as died of sickness, old age, or by any other means than in battle: over it presided Hela, the goddess of death.

What dangers Odin's child await,  
Who the author of his fate?

Pr. In Hoder's hand the hero's doom:  
His brother sends him to the tomb.  
Now my weary lips I close:  
Leave me, leave me, to repose.

O. Prophetess, my spell obey:  
Once again arise, and say,  
Who th' avenger of his guilt,  
By whom shall Hoder's blood be spilt?

Pr. In the caverns of the west,  
By Odin's fierce embrace compress,  
A wondrous boy shall Rinda bear,  
Who ne'er shall comb his raven-hair,  
Nor wash his visage in the stream,  
Nor see the Sun's departing beam:  
Till he on Hoder's corse shall smile  
Flaming on the funeral pile.  
Now my weary lips I close:  
Leave me, leave me, to repose.

O. Yet awhile my call obey,  
Prophetess, awake, and say,  
What virgins these, in speechless woe,  
That bend to earth their solemn brow,  
That their flaxen tresses tear,  
And snowy veils, that float in air.  
Tell me whence their sorrows rose:  
Then I leave thee to repose.

Pr. Ha! no traveller art thou,  
King of Men, I know thee now,  
Mightiest of a mighty line. —  
O. No boding maid of skill divine  
Art thou, nor prophetess of good;  
But mother of the giant-brood!

Pr. Hie thee hence, and boast at home,  
That never shall inquirer come  
To break my iron-sleep again;  
Till Lok † has burst his ten-fold chain.  
Never, till substantial Night  
Has re-assum'd her ancient right;  
Till wrapp'd in flames, in ruin hurl'd,  
Sinks the fabric of the world.

## THE TRIUMPHS OF OWEN. ‡

A FRAGMENT.

FROM MR. EVANS'S SPECIMENS OF THE WELSH POETRY;  
LONDON, 1764, QUARTO.

OWEN's praise demands my song,  
Owen swift, and Owen strong;  
Fairest flower of Roderic's stem,  
Gwyneth's ‡ shield, and Britain's gem.

† Lok is the evil being, who continues in chains till the twilight of the gods approaches, when he shall break his bonds; the human race, the stars, and Sun, shall disappear; the earth sink in the seas, and fire consume the skies: even Odin himself and his kindred deities shall perish. For a further explanation of this mythology, see Mallet's Introduction to the History of Denmark, 1755, quarto.

‡ Owen succeeded his father Griffin in the principality of North Wales, A. D. 112. This battle was fought near forty years afterwards.

§ North Wales.

He nor heaps his brooded stores,  
Nor all profusely pours;  
Lord of every regal art,  
Liberal hand, and open heart.

Big with hosts of mighty name,  
Squadrons three against him came;  
This the force of Eirin hiding,  
Side by side as proudly riding,  
On her shadow long and gay  
Lochlin \* plows the watery way:  
There the Norman sails afar  
Catch the winds, and join the war;  
Black and huge along they sweep,  
Burthens of the angry deep.

Dauntless on his native sands  
The dragon-son † of Mona stands;

\* Denmark.

† The red dragon is the device of Cadwallader,  
which all his descendants bore on their banners.

In glittering arms and glory drest,  
High he rears his ruby crest.  
There the thundering strokes begin,  
There the press, and there the din;  
Talymalfra's rocky shore  
Echoing to the battle's roar,  
Where his glowing eye-balls turn,  
Thousand banners round him burn.  
Where he points his purple spear,  
Hasty, hasty rout is there,  
Marking with indignant eye  
Fear to stop, and shame to fly.  
There Confusion, Terror's child,  
Conflict fierce, and Ruin wild,  
Agony, that pants for breath,  
Despair and honourable Death.

• • • • •

## TOBIAS SMOLLETT.

TOBIAS SMOLLETT, well known in his time for the ety and multiplicity of his publications, was born in 1720, at Dalquhurn, in the county of Dumfriesshire. He was educated under a surgeon in Glasgow, where he also attended the medical lectures of the University; and at this early period he exhibited some specimens of a talent for writing verses. It is on this ground that he has obtained a place among the present collection, we shall pass over his various characters of surgeon's mate, physician, cartographer, politician, miscellaneous writer, especially novelist, and consider his claims as a minor poet of no mean rank. He will be found,

in this collection, as the author of "The Tears of Scotland," the "Ode to Leven-Water," and some other short pieces, which are polished, tender, and picturesque; and, especially, of an "Ode to Independence," which aims at a loftier flight, and perhaps has few superiors in the lyric style.

Smollett married a lady of Jamaica: he was, unfortunately, of an irritable disposition, which involved him in frequent quarrels, and finally shortened his life. He died in the neighbourhood of Leghorn, in October, 1771, in the fifty-first year of his age.

### THE TEARS OF SCOTLAND.

**M**OURN, hapless Caledonia, mourn  
Thy banish'd peace, thy laurels torn!  
Thy sons, for valour long renown'd,  
Lie slaughter'd on their native ground;  
Thy hospitable roofs no more,  
Invite the stranger to the door;  
In smoky ruins sunk they lie,  
The monuments of cruelty.

The wretched owner sees afar  
His all become the prey of war;  
Bethinks him of his babes and wife,  
Then smites his breast, and curses life.  
Thy swains are famish'd on the rocks,  
Where once they fed their wanton flocks:  
Thy ravish'd virgins shriek in vain;  
Thy infants perish on the plain.

What boots it then, in every clime,  
Through the wide-spreading waste of time,  
Thy martial glory, crown'd with praise,  
Still shone with undiminish'd blaze?  
Thy tow'ring spirit now is broke,  
Thy neck is bended to the yoke.  
What foreign arms could never quell,  
By civil rage and rancour fell.

The rural pipe and merry lay  
No more shall cheer the happy day:  
No social scenes of gay delight  
Beguile the dreary winter night;  
No strains but those of sorrow flow,  
And nought be heard but sounds of woe,  
While the pale phantoms of the slain  
Glide nightly o'er the silent plain.

O baneful cause, oh, fatal morn,  
Accurs'd to ages yet unborn!  
The sons against their fathers stood,  
The parent shed his children's blood.  
Yet, when the rage of battle ceas'd,  
The victor's soul was not appeas'd:  
The naked and forlorn must feel  
Devouring flames, and murd'ring steel!

The pious mother doom'd to death,  
Forsaken wanders o'er the heath,  
The bleak wind whistles round her head,  
Her helpless orphans cry for bread;  
Bereft of shelter, food, and friend,  
She views the shades of night descend,  
And, stretch'd beneath th' inclement skies,  
Weeps o'er her tender babes, and dies.

While the warm blood bedews my veins,  
And unimpair'd remembrance reigns,  
Resentment of my country's fate  
Within my filial breast shall beat;  
And, spite of her insulting foe,  
My sympathizing verse shall flow:  
"Mourn, hapless Caledonia, mourn  
Thy banish'd peace, thy laurels torn!"

### ODE TO LEVEN-WATER.

ON Leven's banks, while free to rove,  
And tune the rural pipe to love;  
I envied not the happiest swain  
That ever trod the Arcadian plain.  
Pure stream! in whose transparent wave  
My youthful limbs I wont to lave;  
U u 4

No torrents stain thy limpid source ;  
 No rocks impede thy dimpling course,  
 That sweetly warbles o'er its bed,  
 With white, round, polish'd pebbles spread ;  
 While, lightly pois'd, the scaly brood  
 In myriads cleave thy crystal flood ;  
 The springing trout in speckled pride ;  
 The salmon, monarch of the tide ;  
 The ruthless pike, intent on war ;  
 The silver eel, and mottled par.\*  
 Devolving from thy parent lake,  
 A charming maze thy waters make,  
 By bowers of birch, and groves of pine,  
 And hedges flower'd with eglantine.

Still on thy banks so gaily green,  
 May num'rous herds and flocks be seen,  
 And lassies chanting o'er the pail,  
 And shepherds piping in the dale,  
 And ancient Faith that knows no guile,  
 And Industry imbrown'd with toil,  
 And hearts resolv'd, and hands prepar'd,  
 The blessings they enjoy to guard.

### ODE TO INDEPENDENCE.

#### STROPHE.

THY spirit, Independence, let me share !  
 Lord of the lion-heart and eagle-eye,  
 Thy steps I follow with my bosom bare,  
 Nor heed the storm that howls along the sky.  
 Deep in the frozen regions of the north,  
 A goddess violated brought thee forth,  
 Immortal Liberty, whose look sublime  
 Hath bleach'd the tyrant's cheek in every varying  
 clime.

What time the iron-hearted Gaul  
 With frantic Superstition for his guide,  
 Arm'd with the dagger and the pail,  
 The sons of Woden to the field defy'd :  
 The ruthless hag, by Weser's flood,  
 In Heaven's name urg'd th' infernal blow ;  
 And red the stream began to flow :  
 The vanquish'd were baptiz'd with blood.

#### ANTISTROPHE.

The Saxon prince in horror fled  
 From altars stain'd with human gore ;  
 And Liberty his routed legions led  
 In safety to the bleak Norwegian shore.  
 There in a cave asleep she lay,  
 Lull'd by the hoarse-resounding main ;  
 When a bold savage past that way,  
 Impell'd by Destiny, his name Disdain.  
 Of ample form the portly chief appear'd :  
 The hunted bear supply'd a shaggy vest ;  
 The drifted snow hung on his yellow beard ;  
 And his broad shoulders brav'd the furious blast.  
 He stopt : he gaz'd ; his bosom glow'd,  
 And deeply felt the impression of her charms :  
 He seiz'd the advantage Fate allow'd ;  
 And straight compress'd her in his vig'rous arms.

\* The par is a small fish, not unlike the smelt, which it rivals in delicacy and flavour.

#### STROPHE.

The curliou scream'd, the Tritons blew  
 Their shells to celebrate the ravish'd rite ;  
 Old Time exulted as he flew ;  
 And Independence saw the light.  
 The light he saw in Albion's happy plains,  
 Where under cover of a flowering thorn,  
 While Philomel renew'd her warbled strains,  
 The auspicious fruit of stol'n embrace was born.  
 The mountain Dryads seiz'd with joy,  
 The smiling infant to their charge consign'd ;  
 The Doric Muse caress'd the favourite boy ;  
 The hermit Wisdom stor'd his opening mind.  
 As rolling years matur'd his age,  
 He flourish'd bold and sinewy as his sire ;  
 While the mild passions in his breast assuage  
 The fiercer flames of his maternal sire.

#### ANTISTROPHE.

Accomplish'd thus, he wing'd his way,  
 And zealous roved from pole to pole,  
 The rolls of right eternal to display,  
 And warm with patriot thoughts the aspiring soul  
 On desert isles it was he that rais'd  
 Those spires that gild the Adriatic wave,  
 Where Tyranny beheld amaz'd  
 Fair Freedom's temple, where he mark'd her grave.  
 He steel'd the blunt Batavian's arms  
 To burst the Iberian's double chain ;  
 And cities rear'd, and planted farms,  
 Won from the skirts of Neptune's wide domain.  
 He, with the generous rustics, sate  
 On Uri's rocks in close divan† ;  
 And wing'd that arrow sure as fate,  
 Which ascertain'd the sacred rights of man.

#### STROPHE.

Arabia's scorching sands he cross'd,  
 Where blasted nature pants supine,  
 Conductor of her tribes adust,  
 To Freedom's adamantine shrine ;  
 And many a Tartar hord forlorn, aghast !  
 He snatch'd from under fell Oppression's wing :  
 And taught amidst the dreary waste  
 The all-cheering hymns of Liberty to sing.  
 He virtue finds, like precious ore,  
 Diffus'd thro' every baser mould,  
 Even now he stands on Calvi's rocky shore,  
 And turns the dross of Corsica to gold.  
 He, guardian genius, taught my youth  
 Pomp's tinsel livery to despise :  
 My lips by him chastis'd to truth,  
 Ne'er pay'd that homage which the heart denies.

#### ANTISTROPHE.

Those sculptur'd halls my feet shall never tread,  
 Where varnish'd Vice and Vanity combin'd,  
 To dazzle and seduce, their banners spread ;  
 And forge vile shackles for the free-born mind.  
 Where Insolence his wrinkl'd front uprears,  
 And all the flowers of spurious fancy blow ;  
 And Title his ill-woven chaplet wears,  
 Full often wreath'd around the miscreant's brow :

† Alluding to the known story of William Tell and his associates, the fathers and founders of the confederacy of the Swiss Cantons.

Where ever-dimpling Falsehood, pert and vain,  
Presents her cup of stale profession's froth !  
And pale Disease, with all his bloated train,  
Torments the sons of Gluttony and Sloth.

## STROPHE.

In Fortune's car behold that minion ride,  
With either India's glittering spoils opprest :  
So moves the sumpter-mule, in harness'd pride,  
That bears the treasure which he cannot taste.  
For him let venal bards disgrace the bay,  
And hireling minstrels wake the tinkling string ;  
Her sensual snares let faithless Pleasure lay ;  
And all her jingling bells fantastic Folly ring ;  
Disquiet, Doubt, and Dread shall intervene ;  
And Nature still to all her feelings just,  
In vengeance hang a damp on every scene,  
Shook from the baleful pinions of Disgust.

## ANTISTROPHE.

Nature I'll court in her sequester'd haunts  
By mountain, meadow, streamlet, grove, or cell,  
Where the poised lark his evening ditty chaunts,  
And Health, and Peace, and Contemplation dwell.  
There Study shall with Solitude recline ;  
And Friendship pledge me to his fellow-swains ;  
And Toil and Temperance sedately twine  
The slender chord that fluttering life sustains :  
And fearless Poverty shall guard the door ;  
And Taste unspoil'd the frugal table spread ;  
And Industry supply the humble store ;  
And sleep unbribed his dews refreshing shed :  
White-mantled Innocence, ethereal sprite,  
Shall chase far off the goblins of the night ;  
And Independence o'er the day preside,  
Propitious power ! my patron and my pride.

## GEORGE LORD LYTTLTON.

**GEORGE LORD LYTTLTON**, born at Hagley, in Jan. 1708-9, was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Bart. of the same place. He received his early education at Eton, whence he was sent to Christ-church College, in Oxford. In both of these places he was distinguished for classical literature, and some of his poems which we have borrowed were the fruits of his juvenile studies. In his nineteenth year, he set out on a tour to the Continent; and some of the letters which he wrote during this absence to his father are pleasing proofs of his sound principles, and his unreserved confidence in a venerated parent. He also wrote a poetical epistle to Dr. Ayscough, his Oxford tutor, which is one of the best of his works. On his return from abroad he was chosen representative in parliament for the borough of Oakhampton; and being warmed with that patriotic ardour which rarely fails to inspire the bosom of an ingenuous youth, he became a distinguished partisan of opposition-politics, whilst his father was a supporter of the ministry, then ranged under the banners of Walpole. When Frederic Prince of Wales, having quarrelled with the court, formed a separate court of his own, in 1737, Lyttelton was appointed secretary to the Prince, with an advanced salary. At this time Pope bestowed his praise upon our patriot in an animated couplet:

Free as young Lyttelton her cause pursue,  
Still true to virtue, and as warm as true.

In 1741, he married Lucy, the daughter of Hugh Fortescue, Esq. a lady for whom he entertained the purest affection, and with whom he lived in mutual conjugal harmony. Her death in child-bed, in 1762, was lamented by him in a "Monody," which stands prominent among his poetical works, and displays much natural feeling, amidst the more elaborate strains of a poet's imagination. So much may suffice respecting his productions of this class, which are distinguished by the correctness of their versification, the elegance of their diction, and the delicacy of their sentiments. His miscellaneous pieces, and his history of Henry II., the last, the work of his age, have each their appropriate merits, but are here omitted.

The death of his father, in 1751, produced him succession to the title and a large estate; and his taste for rural ornament rendered Hagley one of the most delightful residences in the kingdom. At the dissolution of the ministry, of which he composed a part, in 1759, he was rewarded with elevation to the peerage, by the style of Baron Lyttelton of Frankley, in the county of Worcester. He died of a lingering disorder, which he bore with pious resignation, in August 1773, in the 64th year of his age.

### THE PROGRESS OF LOVE.

IN FOUR ECLOGUES.

1. Uncertainty. To Mr. Pope.
2. Hope. To the Hon. George Doddington.
3. Jealousy. To Edward Walpole, Esq.
4. Possession. To the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Cobham.

#### UNCERTAINTY.

ECLOGUE I.

TO MR. POPE.

**P**OPE, to whose reed beneath the beachen shade,  
The nymphs of Thames a pleas'd attention paid;  
While yet thy Muse, content with humbler praise,  
Warbled in Windsor's grove her sylvan lays;

Though now, sublimely borne on Homer's wing  
Of glorious wars and godlike chiefs she sing:  
Wilt thou with me revisit once again  
The crystal fountain, and the flowery plain?  
Wilt thou, indulgent, hear my verse relate  
The various changes of a lover's state;  
And, while each turn of passion I pursue,  
Ask thy own heart if what I tell be true?  
To the green margin of a lonely wood,  
Whose pendant shades o'erlook'd a silver flood,  
Young Damon came, unknowing where he stray'd,  
Full of the image of his beauteous maid:  
His flock, far off, unfed, untended, lay,  
To every savage a defenceless prey;  
No sense of interest could their master move,  
And every care seem'd trifling now but love.  
Awhile in pensive silence he remain'd,  
But, though his voice was mute, his looks complain'd;  
At length the thoughts, within his bosom pent,  
Forc'd his unwilling tongue to give them vent.

"Ye nymphs," he cried, "ye Dryads, who so long  
 ve favour'd Damon, and inspir'd his song ;  
 whom, retir'd, I shun the gay resorts  
 sportful cities, and of pompous courts ;  
 vain I bid the restless world adieu,  
 seek tranquillity and peace with you.  
 ough wild Ambition and destructive Rage  
 factions here can form, no wars can wage :  
 ough Envy frowns not on your humble shades,  
 r Calumny your innocence invades :  
 t cruel Love, that troubler of the breast,  
 o often violates your boasted rest ;  
 ith inbred storms disturbs your calm retreat,  
 d taints with bitterness each rural sweet.  
 " Ah, luckless day ! when first with fond surprise  
 Delia's face I fix'd my eager eyes !  
 en in wild tumults all my soul was tost,  
 en reason, liberty, at once were lost :  
 id every wish, and thought, and care, was gone,  
 it what my heart employ'd on her alone.  
 en too she smil'd : can smiles our peace destroy,  
 ose lovely children of Content and Joy ?  
 ow can soft pleasure and tormenting woe  
 orn the same spring at the same moment flow ?  
 nhappy boy ! these vain inquiries cease,  
 ought could not guard, nor will restore, thy peace :  
 dge the frenzy that thou must endure,  
 nd soothe the pain thou know'st not how to cure.  
 one, flattering Memory ! and tell my heart  
 ow kind she was, and with what pleasing art  
 e strove its fondest wishes to obtain,  
 onfirm her power, and faster bind my chain.  
 on the green we danc'd, a mirthful band ;  
 o me alone she gave her willing hand :  
 ler partial taste, if e'er I touch'd the lyre,  
 ill in my song found something to admire.  
 y none but her my crook with flowers was crown'd,  
 y none but her my brows with ivy bound :  
 he world, that Damon was her choice, believ'd,  
 he world, alas ! like Damon, was deceiv'd.  
 When last I saw her, and declar'd my fire  
 n words as soft as passion could inspire,  
 oldly she heard, and full of scorn withdrew,  
 Without one pitying glance, one sweet adieu.  
 The frighted hind, who sees his ripen'd corn  
 p from the roots by sudden tempests torn,  
 Whose fairest hopes destroy'd and blasted lie,  
 eels not so keen a pang of grief as I.  
 Ah, how have I deserv'd, inhuman maid,  
 o have my faithful service thus repaid ?  
 Were all the marks of kindness I receiv'd,  
 But dreams of joy, that charm'd me and deceiv'd ?  
 Or did you only nurse my growing love,  
 That with more pain I might your hatred prove ?  
 Sure guilty treachery no place could find  
 In such a gentle, such a generous mind :  
 A maid brought up the woods and wilds among  
 Could ne'er have learnt the art of courts so young :  
 No ; let me rather think her anger feign'd,  
 Still let me hope my Delia may be gain'd ;  
 'T was only modesty that seem'd disdain,  
 And her heart suffer'd when she gave me pain."  
 Pleas'd with this flattering thought, the love-sick  
 boy  
 Felt the faint dawning of a doubtful joy ;  
 Back to his flock more cheerful he return'd,  
 When now the setting Sun more fiercely burn'd,  
 Blue vapours rose along the mazy rills,  
 And light's last blushes ting'd the distant hills.

HOPE.

ECLOGUE II.

TO MR. DODDINGTON, AFTERWARDS LORD MELCOMBE  
 REGIS.

HEAR, Doddington, the notes that shepherds sing,  
 Like those that warbling hail the genial Spring.  
 Nor Pan, nor Phœbus, tunes our artless reeds :  
 From Love alone their melody proceeds.  
 From Love, Theocritus, on Enna's plains,  
 Learnt the wild sweetness of his Doric strains.  
 Young Maro, touch'd by his inspiring dart,  
 Could charm each ear, and soften every heart :  
 Me too his power has reach'd, and bids with thine  
 My rustic pipe in pleasing concert join.  
 Damon no longer sought the silent shade,  
 No more in unfrequented paths he stray'd,  
 But call'd the swains to hear his jocund song,  
 And told his joy to all the rural throng.  
 " Blest be the hour," he said, " that happy hour,  
 When first I own'd my Delia's gentle power ;  
 Then gloomy discontent and pining care  
 Forsook my breast, and left soft wishes there ;  
 Soft wishes there they left, and gay desires,  
 Delightful languors, and transporting fires.  
 Where yonder limes combine to form a shade,  
 These eyes first gaz'd upon the charming maid ;  
 There she appear'd, on that auspicious day,  
 When swains their sportive rites to Bacchus pay :  
 She led the dance — Heavens ! with what grace she  
 mov'd !  
 Who could have seen her then, and not have lov'd ?  
 I strove not to resist so sweet a flame,  
 But gloried in a happy captive's name ;  
 Nor would I now, could Love permit, be free,  
 But leave to brutes their savage liberty.  
 " And art thou then, fond youth, secure of joy ?  
 Can no reverse thy flattering bliss destroy ?  
 Has treacherous Love no torment yet in store ?  
 Or hast thou never prov'd his fatal power ?  
 Whence flow'd those tears that late bedew'd thy  
 cheek ?  
 Why sigh'd thy heart as if it strove to break ?  
 Why were the desert rocks invoc'd to hear  
 The plaintive accent of thy sad despair ?  
 From Delia's rigour all those pains arose,  
 Delia, who now compassionates my woes,  
 Who bids me *hope* ; and in that charming word  
 Has peace and transport to my soul restor'd.  
 " Begin, my pipe, begin the gladsome lay ;  
 A kiss from Delia shall thy music pay ;  
 A kiss obtain'd 'twixt struggling and consent,  
 Given with forc'd anger, and disguis'd content.  
 No laureat wreaths I ask, to bind my brows,  
 Such as the Muse on lofty bards bestows :  
 Let other swains to praise or fame aspire ;  
 I from her lips my recompense require.  
 " Why stays my Delia in her secret bower ?  
 Light gales have chas'd the late impending shower ;  
 Th' emerging Sun more bright his beams extends ;  
 Oppos'd, its beauteous arch the rainbow bends !  
 Glad youths and maidens turn the new-made hay :  
 The birds renew their songs on every spray !  
 Come forth, my love, thy shepherd's joys to crown :  
 All nature smiles. — Will only Delia frown ?  
 " Hark how the bees with murmurs fill the plain,  
 While every flower of every sweet they drain :



See, how beneath yon hillock's shady steep,  
The shelter'd herds on flowery couches sleep :  
Nor bees, nor herds, are half so blest as I,  
If with my fond desires my love comply ;  
From Delia's lips a sweeter honey flows,  
And on her bosom dwells more soft repose.

" Ah ! how, my dear, shall I deserve thy charms ?  
What gift can bribe thee to my longing arms ?  
A bird for thee in silken bands I hold,  
Whose yellow plumage shines like polish'd gold ;  
From distant isles the lovely stranger came,  
And bears the fortunate Canaries' name ;  
In all our woods none boasts so sweet a note,  
Not ev'n the nightingale's melodious throat.  
Accept of this ; and could I add beside  
What wealth the rich Peruvian mountains hide :  
If all the gems in eastern rocks were mine,  
On thee alone their glittering pride should shine.  
But, if thy mind no gifts have power to move,  
Phœbus himself shall leave th' Aonian grove :  
The tuneful Nine, who never sue in vain,  
Shall come sweet suppliants for their favourite swain.

For him each blue-ey'd Naiad of the flood,  
For him each green-hair'd sister of the wood,  
Whom oft beneath fair Cynthia's gentle ray  
His music calls to dance the night away.  
And you, fair nymphs, companions of my love,  
With whom she joys the cowslip meads to rove,  
I beg you recommend my faithful flame,  
And let her often hear her shepherd's name :  
Shade all my faults from her inquiring sight,  
And show my merits in the fairest light ;  
My pipe your kind assistance shall repay,  
And every friend shall claim a different lay.

" But see ! in yonder glade the heavenly fair  
Enjoys the fragrance of the breezy air —  
Ah, thither let me fly with eager feet ;  
Adieu, my pipe ; I go my love to meet —  
O, may I find her as we parted last,  
And may each future hour be like the past !  
So shall the whitest lamb these pastures feed,  
Propitious Venus, on thy altars bleed."

### JEALOUSY.

#### ECLOGUE III.

TO MR. EDWARD WALPOLE.

THE gods, O Walpole, give no bliss sincere ;  
Wealth is disturb'd by care, and power by fear :  
Of all the passions that employ the mind,  
In gentle love the sweetest joys we find :  
Yet ev'n those joys dire Jealousy molests,  
And blackens each fair image in our breasts.  
O may the warmth of thy too tender heart  
Ne'er feel the sharpness of his venom'd dart !  
For thy own quiet, think thy mistress just,  
And wisely take thy happiness on trust.

Begin, my Muse, and Damon's woes rehearse,  
In wildest numbers and disorder'd verse.

On a romantic mountain's airy head  
(While browsing goats at ease around him fed)  
Anxious he lay, with jealous cares oppress ;  
Distrust and anger labouring in his breast —  
The vale beneath a pleasing prospect yields  
Of verdant meads and cultivated fields ;  
Through these a river rolls its winding flood,  
Adorn'd with various tufts of rising wood ;

Here, half-conceal'd in trees, a cottage stands,  
A castle there the opening plain commands ;  
Beyond, a town with glittering spires is crown'd,  
And distant hills the wide horizon bound :  
So charming was the scene, awhile the swain  
Beheld delighted, and forgot his pain :  
But soon the stings infix'd within his heart  
With cruel force renew'd their raging smart :  
His flowery wreath, which long with pride he wore,  
The gift of Delia, from his brows he tore,  
Then cried, " May all thy charms, ungrateful maid,  
Like these neglected roses, droop and fade !  
May angry Heaven reform each guilty grace,  
That triumphs now in that deluding face !  
Those alter'd looks may every shepherd fly,  
And ev'n thy Daphnis hate thee worse than I !

" Say, thou inconstant, what has Damon done,  
To lose the heart his tedious pains had won ?  
Tell me what charms you in my rival find,  
Against whose power no ties have strength to bind !  
Has he, like me, with long obedience strove  
To conquer your disdain, and merit love ?  
Has he with transport every smile ador'd,  
And died with grief at each ungentle word ?  
Ah, no ! the conquest was obtain'd with ease ;  
He pleased you, by not studying to please :  
His careless indolence your pride alarm'd ;  
And, had he lov'd you more, he less had charm'd.

" O pain to think ! another shall possess  
Those balmy lips which I was wont to press :  
Another on her panting breast shall lie,  
And catch sweet madness from her swimming eye ! —  
I saw their friendly flocks together feed,  
I saw them hand in hand walk o'er the mead :  
Would my clos'd eye had sunk in endless night,  
Ere I was doom'd to bear that hateful sight !  
Where'er they pass'd, be blasted every flower,  
And hungry wolves their helpless flocks devour ! —  
Ah, wretched swain, could no examples move  
Thy heedless heart to shun the rage of love ?  
Hast thou not heard how poor Menalcas died  
A victim to Parthenia's fatal pride ?

Dear was the youth to all the tuneful plain,  
Lov'd by the nymphs, by Phœbus lov'd in vain :  
Around his tomb their tears the Muses paid ;  
And all things mourn'd, but the relentless maid.  
Would I could die like him, and be at peace !  
These torments in the quiet grave would cease ;  
There my vex'd thoughts a calm repose would find,  
And rest, as if my Delia still were kind.

No, let me live, her falsehood to upbraid :  
Some god perhaps my just revenge will aid. —  
Alas ! what aid, fond swain, wouldst thou receive ?  
Could thy heart bear to see its Delia grieve ?  
Protect her, Heaven ! and let her never know  
The slightest part of hapless Damon's woe :  
I ask no vengeance from the powers above ;  
All I implore is never more to love. —  
Let me this fondness from my bosom tear,  
Let me forget that e'er I thought her fair.  
Come, cool Indifference, and heal my breast ;  
Wearied, at length, I seek thy downy rest :  
No turbulence of passion shall destroy  
My future ease with flattering hopes of joy.  
Hear, mighty Pan, and, all ye Sylvans, hear  
What by your guardian deities I swear ;  
No more my eyes shall view her fatal charms,  
No more I'll court the traitress to my arms ;  
Not all her arts my steady soul shall move,  
And she shall find that reason conquers love ! —

urce had he spoke, when through the lawn below  
one he saw the beauteous Delia go;  
once transported, he forgot his vow,  
uch perjuries the laughing gods allow!)  
own the steep hills with ardent haste he flew;  
e found her kind, and soon believ'd her true.

POSSESSION.

ECLOGUE IV.

TO LORD CORHAM.

CORHAM, to thee this rural lay I bring,  
These guiding judgment gives me skill to sing:  
ough far unequal to those polish'd strains,  
With which thy Congreve charm'd the listening  
plains:

et shall its music please thy partial ear, [dear;  
and soothe thy breast with thoughts that once were  
ecall those years which Time has thrown behind,  
Then smiling Love with Honour shar'd thy mind:  
hen all thy glorious days of prosperous fight  
elighted less than one successful night.  
he sweet remembrance shall thy youth restore,  
ancy again shall run past pleasures o'er;  
nd, while in Stowe's enchanting walks you stray,  
his theme may help to cheat the summer's day.

Beneath the covert of a myrtle wood,  
o Venus rais'd, a rustic altar stood.  
o Venus and to Hymen, there combin'd,  
a friendly league to favour human kind.  
With wanton Cupids, in that happy shade,  
he gentle Virtues and mild Wisdom play'd.  
or there in sprightly Pleasure's genial train,  
urk'd sick Disgust, or late-repenting Pain,  
or Force, nor Interest, join'd unwilling hands,  
ut Love consenting tied the blissful bands.  
hither, with glad devotion, Damon came,  
o thank the powers who bless'd his faithful flame:  
wo milk-white doves he on their altar laid,  
nd thus to both his grateful homage paid:  
Hail, bounteous god! before whose hallow'd shrine  
y Delia vow'd to be for ever mine,  
While, glowing in her cheeks, with tender love,  
weet virgin-modesty reluctant strove!  
nd hail to thee, fair queen of young desires!  
ong shall my heart preserve thy pleasing fires,  
ince Delia now can all its warmth return,  
s fondly languish, and as fiercely burn.

"O the dear bloom of last propitious night!  
shade more charming than the fairest light!  
hen in my arms I clasp'd the melting maid,  
hen all my pains one moment overpaid;  
hen first the sweet excess of bliss I prov'd,  
Which none can taste but who like me have lov'd.  
hou too, bright goddess, once, in Ida's grove,  
Didst not disdain to meet a shepherd's love;  
With him, while frisking lambs around you play'd,  
Conceal'd you sported in the secret shade:  
scarce could Anchises' raptures equal mine,  
nd Delia's beauties only yield to thine.

"What are ye now, my once most valued joys?  
nsipid trifles all, and childish toys—  
riendship itself ne'er knew a charm like this,  
Nor Colin's talk could please like Delia's kiss.  
"Ye Muses, skill'd in every winning art,  
each me more deeply to engage her heart;  
e nymphs, to her your freshest roses bring,  
And crown her with the pride of all the Spring:

On all her days let health and peace attend;  
May she ne'er want, nor ever lose, a friend!  
May some new pleasure every hour employ:  
But let her Damon be her highest joy!

"With thee, my love, for ever will I stay,  
All night caress thee, and admire all day;  
In the same field our mingled flocks we'll feed,  
To the same spring our thirsty heifers lead,  
Together will we share the harvest toils,  
Together press the vine's autumnal spoils.  
Delightful state, where Peace and Love combine,  
To bid our tranquil days unclouded shine!  
Here limpid fountains roll through flowery meads;  
Here rising forests lift their verdant heads;  
Here let me wear my careless life away,  
And in thy arms insensibly decay.

"When late old age our heads shall silver o'er,  
And our slow pulses dance with joy no more;  
When Time no longer will thy beauties spare,  
And only Damon's eye shall think thee fair;  
Then may the gentle hand of welcome Death,  
At one soft stroke, deprive us both of breath!  
May we beneath one common stone be laid,  
And the same cypress both our ashes shade!  
Perhaps some friendly Muse, in tender verse,  
Shall deign our faithful passion to rehearse;  
And future ages, with just envy mov'd,  
Be told how Damon and his Delia lov'd."

TO THE REVEREND DR. AYSCOUGH,

AT OXFORD.

SAY, dearest friend, how roll thy hours away?  
What pleasing study cheats the tedious day?  
Dost thou the sacred volumes oft explore  
Of wise Antiquity's immortal lore,  
Where virtue, by the charms of wit refin'd,  
At once exalts and polishes the mind?  
How different from our modern guilty art,  
Which pleases only to corrupt the heart;  
Whose curst refinements odious vice adorn,  
And teach to honour what we ought to scorn!  
Dost thou in sage historians joy to see  
How Roman greatness rose with liberty:  
How the same hands that tyrants curst control  
Their empire stretched from Atlas to the Pole;  
Till wealth and conquest into slaves refin'd  
The proud luxurious masters of mankind?  
Dost thou in letter'd Greece each charm admire,  
Each grace, each virtue, Freedom could inspire;  
Yet in her troubled state see all the woes,  
And all the crimes, that giddy Faction knows;  
Till, rent by parties, by corruption sold,  
Or weakly careless, or too rashly bold,  
She sunk beneath a mitigated doom,  
The slave and tutress of protecting Rome?  
Does calm Philosophy her aid impart,  
To guide the passions, and to mend the heart?  
Taught by her precepts, hast thou learnt the end  
To which alone the wise their studies bend;  
For which alone by Nature were design'd  
The powers of thought—to benefit mankind?  
Not, like a cloister'd drone, to read and doze,  
In undeserving, undeserv'd, repose;  
But reason's influence to diffuse; to clear  
Th' enlighten'd world of every gloomy fear;

Dispel the mists of error, and unbind  
Those pedant chains that clog the free-born mind.  
Happy who thus his leisure can employ !  
He knows the purest hours of tranquil joy ;  
Nor vex with pangs that busier bosoms tear,  
Nor lost to social virtue's pleasing care ;  
Safe in the port, yet labouring to sustain  
Those who still float on the tempestuous main.

So Locke the days of studious quiet spent ;  
So Boyle in wisdom found divine content ;  
So Cambray, worthy of a happier doom,  
The virtuous slave of Louis and of Rome.

Good Wor'ster \* thus supports his drooping age,  
Far from court-flattery, far from party-rage ;  
He, who in youth a tyrant's frown defy'd,  
Firm and intrepid on his country's side, [guide !  
Her boldest champion then, and now her mildest  
O generous warmth ! O sanctity divine !  
To emulate his worth, my friend, be thine :  
Learn from his life the duties of the gown ;  
Learn, not to flatter, nor insult the crown ;  
Nor, basely servile, court the guilty great,  
Nor raise the church a rival to the state :  
To error mild, to vice alone severe,  
Seek not to spread the law of love by fear.  
The priest who plagues the world can never mend :  
No foe to man was e'er to God a friend.  
Let reason and let virtue faith maintain ;  
All force but theirs is impious, weak, and vain.

Me other cares in other climes engage,  
Cares that become my birth, and suit my age ;  
In various knowledge to improve my youth,  
And conquer prejudice, worst foe to truth ;  
By foreign arts domestic faults to mend,  
Enlarge my notions, and my views extend ;  
The useful science of the world to know,  
Which books can never teach, or pedants show.

A nation here I pity and admire,  
Whom noblest sentiments of glory fire,  
Yet taught, by custom's force and bigot fear,  
To serve with pride, and boast the yoke they bear :  
Whose nobles, born to cringe and to command,  
(In courts a mean, in camps a generous band,)  
From each low tool of power, content receive  
Those laws, their dreaded arms to Europe give.  
Whose people (vain in want, in bondage blest ;  
Though plunder'd, gay ; industrious, though op-  
prest)

With happy follies rise above their fate,  
The jest and envy of each wiser state.

Yet here the Muses deign'd awhile to sport  
In the short sunshine of a favouring court :  
Here Boileau, strong in sense and sharp in wit,  
Who, from the ancients, like the ancients writ,  
Permission gain'd inferior vice to blame,  
By flattering incense to his master's fame.  
Here Moliere, first of comic wits, excell'd  
Whate'er Athenian theatres beheld ;  
By keen, yet decent, satire skill'd to please,  
With morals mirth uniting, strength with ease.  
Now, charm'd, I hear the bold Corneille inspire  
Heroic thoughts, with Shakspeare's force and fire !  
Now sweet Racine, with milder influence, move  
The soften'd heart to pity and to love.

With mingled pain and pleasure, I survey  
The pompous works of arbitrary sway ;  
Proud palaces, that drain'd the subjects' store,  
Rais'd on the ruins of th' oppress and poor ;

\* Bishop Hough.

Where ev'n mute walls are taught to flatter state,  
And painted triumphs style Ambition GREAT.  
With more delight those pleasing shades I view,  
Where Condé from an envious court withdrew ;  
Where, sick of glory, faction, power, and pride,  
(Sure judge how empty all, who all had tried)  
Beneath his palms the weary chief repos'd,  
And life's great scene in quiet virtue clos'd.

With shame that other fam'd retreat I see,  
Adorn'd by art, disgrac'd by luxury ;  
Where Orleans wasted every vacant hour,  
In the wild riot of unbounded power ;  
Where feverish debauch and impious love  
Stain'd the mad table and the guilty grove.

With these amusements is thy friend detain'd,  
Pleas'd and instructed in a foreign land ;  
Yet oft a tender wish recalls my mind  
From present joys to dearer left behind.  
O native isle, fair Freedom's happiest seat !  
At thought of thee, my bounding pulses beat ;  
At thought of thee, my heart impatient burns,  
And all my country on my soul returns.  
When shall I see thy fields, whose plenteous grain  
No power can ravish from th' industrious swain ?  
When kiss, with pious love, the sacred earth  
That gave a Burleigh or a Russell birth ?  
When, in the shade of laws, that long have stood,  
Propt by their care, or strengthen'd by their blood,  
Of fearless independence wisely vain,  
The proudest slave of Bourbon's race disdain ?

Yet, oh ! what doubt, what sad preminging voice,  
Whispers within, and bids me not rejoice ;  
Bids me contemplate every state around,  
From sultry Spain to Norway's icy bound ;  
Bids their lost rights, their ruin'd glory see :  
And tells me, "These, like England, once were  
free !"

## SONG.

WHEN Delia on the plain appears,  
Aw'd by a thousand tender fears,  
I would approach, but dare not move :  
Tell me, my heart, if this be love ?

Whene'er she speaks, my ravish'd ear  
No other voice but hers can hear,  
No other wit but hers approve :  
Tell me, my heart, if this be love ?

If she some other youth commend,  
Though I was once his fondest friend,  
His instant enemy I prove :  
Tell me, my heart, if this be love ?

When she is absent, I do more  
Delight in all that pleas'd before,  
The clearest spring, or shadiest grove :  
Tell me, my heart, if this be love ?

When, fond of power, of beauty vain,  
Her nets she spread for every swain,  
I strove to hate, but vainly strove :  
Tell me, my heart, if this be love ?

\* The victories of Louis the Fourteenth, painted in the galleries of Versailles.

† Chantilly.

‡ St. Cloud.

## SONG.

**THE** heavy hours are almost past  
That part my love and me :  
**My** longing eyes may hope at last  
Their only wish to see.

**But** how, my Delia, will you meet  
The man you 've lost so long ?  
**Will** love in all your pulses beat,  
And tremble on your tongue ?

**Will** you in every look declare  
Your heart is still the same ;  
**And** heal each idly-anxious care  
Our fears in absence frame ?

**Thus**, Delia, thus I paint the scene,  
When shortly we shall meet ;  
**And** try what yet remains between  
Of loitering time to cheat.

**But**, if the dream that soothes my mind  
Shall false and groundless prove ;  
**If** I am doom'd at length to find  
You have forgot to love :

**All** I of Venus ask, is this ;  
No more to let us join :  
**But** grant me here the flattering bliss,  
To die, and think you mine.

## SONG.

**SAY**, Myra, why is gentle love  
A stranger to that mind,  
Which pity and esteem can move,  
Which can be just and kind ?

**Is** it, because you fear to share  
The ills that love molest ;  
The jealous doubt, the tender care,  
That rack the amorous breast ?

**Alas!** by some degree of woe  
We every bliss must gain :  
The heart can ne'er a transport know,  
That never feels a pain.

TO THE MEMORY OF  
**THE FIRST LADY LYTTTELTON.**

## A MONODY.

*Ipsæ cavæ solans ægrum testudine amorem,  
Te dulcis conjux, te solo in littore secum,  
Te veniente die, te decedente canebat.*

**As** length escap'd from every human eye,  
From every duty, every care,  
That in my mournful thoughts might claim a share,  
Or force my tears their flowing stream to dry ;  
Beneath the gloom of this embowering shade,  
This lone retreat, for tender sorrow made,

**I** now may give my burden'd heart relief,  
And pour forth all my stores of grief ;  
Of grief surpassing every other woe,  
Far as the purest bliss, the happiest love  
Can on th' ennobled mind bestow,  
Exceeds the vulgar joys that move  
Our gross desires, inelegant and low.

**Ye** tufted groves, ye gently-falling rills,  
Ye high o'ershadowing hills,  
**Ye** lawns gay-smiling with eternal green,  
Oft have you my Lucy seen !  
**But** never shall you now behold her more :  
Nor will she now with fond delight  
And taste refin'd your rural charms explore.  
Clos'd are those beauteous eyes in endless night,  
Those beauteous eyes where beaming us'd to shine  
Reason's pure light and Virtue's spark divine.

**Of** t would the Dryads of these woods rejoice  
To hear her heavenly voice ;  
**For** her despising, when she deign'd to sing,  
The sweetest songsters of the spring :  
The woodlark and the linnet pleas'd no more ;  
The nightingale was mute,  
And every shepherd's flute  
Was cast in silent scorn away,  
While all attended to her sweeter lay.  
**Ye** larks and linnets, now resume your song,  
And thou, melodious Philomel,  
Again thy plaintive story tell ;  
**For** Death has stopt that tuneful tongue,  
Whose music could alone your warbling notes excel.

**In** vain I look around  
O'er all the well-known ground,  
My Lucy's wonted footsteps to descry ;  
Where oft we us'd to walk,  
Where oft in tender talk  
We saw the summer Sun go down the sky ;  
Nor by yon fountain's side,  
Nor where its waters glide  
Along the valley, can she now be found :  
**In** all the wide-stretch'd prospect's ample bound  
No more my mournful eye  
Can aught of her espy,  
**But** the sad sacred earth where her dear relics lie.

**O** shades of Hagley, where is now your boast ?  
Your bright inhabitant is lost.  
**You** she preferr'd to all the gay resorts  
Where female vanity might wish to shine,  
The pomp of cities, and the pride of courts.  
Her modest beauties shunn'd the public eye :  
To your sequester'd dales  
And flower-embroider'd vales  
From an admiring world she chose to fly :  
**With** Nature there retir'd, and Nature's God,  
The silent paths of wisdom trod,  
And banish'd every passion from her breast,  
But those, the gentlest and the best,  
Whose holy flames with energy divine  
The virtuous heart enliven and improve,  
The conjugal and the maternal love.

**Sweet** babes, who, like the little playful fawns,  
Were wont to trip along these verdant lawns  
By your delighted mother's side,  
Who now your infant steps shall guide ?

Ah! where is now the hand whose tender care  
To every virtue would have form'd your youth,  
And strew'd with flowers the thorny ways of  
truth?

O loss beyond repair!

O wretched father! left alone,  
To weep their dire misfortune, and thy own!  
How shall thy weaken'd mind, oppress'd with woe,  
And drooping o'er thy Lucy's grave,  
Perform the duties that you doubly owe!

Now she, alas! is gone,  
From folly and from vice their helpless age to save?

Where were ye, Muses, when relentless Fate  
From these fond arms your fair disciple tore;  
From these fond arms, that vainly strove  
With hapless ineffectual love

To guard her bosom from the mortal blow?

Could not your favouring power, Aonian  
maids,

Could not, alas! your power prolong her date,  
For whom so oft in these inspiring shades,  
Or under Camden's moss-clad mountains hoar,

You open'd all your sacred store,

Whate'er your ancient sages taught,

Your ancient bards sublimely thought,

And bade her raptur'd breast with all your spirit  
glow?

Nor then did Pindus or Castalia's plain,

Or Aganippe's fount your steps detain,

Nor in the Thespian valleys did you play;

Nor then on Mincio's bank \*

Beset with osiers dank,

Nor where Clitumnus † rolls his gentle stream,

Nor where through hanging woods,

Steep Anio ‡ pours his floods,

Nor yet where Meles § or Ilissus || stray.

Ill does it now besem,

That, of your guardian care bereft,

To dire disease and death your darling should be left.

Now what avails it that in early bloom,

When light fantastic toys

Are all her sex's joys, [Rome;

With you she search'd the wit of Greece and

And all that in her latter days

To emulate her ancient praise

Italia's happy genius could produce;

Or what the Gallic fire

Bright sparkling could inspire,

By all the Graces temper'd and refin'd;

Or what in Britain's isle,

Most favour'd with your smile,

The powers of Reason and of Fancy join'd

To full perfection have conspir'd to raise?

Ah! what is now the use

Of all these treasures that enrich'd her mind,

To black Oblivion's gloom for ever now consign'd.

\* The Mincio runs by Mantua, the birth-place  
of Virgil.

† The Clitumnus is a river of Umbria, the resi-  
dence of Propertius.

‡ The Anio runs through Tibur or Tivoli, where  
Horace had a villa.

§ The Meles is a river of Ionia, from whence  
Homer, supposed to be born on its banks, is called  
Melisigenes.

|| The Ilissus is a river at Athens.

At least, ye Nine, her spotless name

'T is yours from death to save,

And in the temple of immortal Fame

With golden characters her worth engrave.

Come then, ye virgin-sisters, come,

And strew with choicest flowers her hallow'd tomb:

But foremost thou, in sable vestment clad,

With accents sweet and sad,

Thou, plaintive Muse, whom o'er his Laura's urn

Unhappy Petrarch call'd to mourn;

O come, and to this fairer Laura pay  
A more impassion'd tear, a more pathetic lay.

Tell how each beauty of her mind and face  
Was brighten'd by some sweet peculiar grace!

How eloquent in every look

Through her expressive eyes her soul distinctly spoke:

Tell how her manners, by the world refin'd,

Left all the taint of modish vice behind,

And made each charm of polish'd courts agree

With candid Truth's simplicity,

And uncorrupted Innocence!

Tell how to more than manly sense

She join'd the softening influence

Of more than female tenderness:

How, in the thoughtless days of wealth and joy,

Which oft the care of others' good destroy,

Her kindly-melting heart,

To every want and every woe,

To guilt itself when in distress,

The balm of pity would impart,

And all relief that bounty could bestow!

Ev'n for the kid or lamb that pour'd its life

Beneath the bloody knife,

Her gentle tears would fall,

Tears from sweet Virtue's source, benevolent to all.

Not only good and kind,

But strong and elevated was her mind:

A spirit that with noble pride

Could look superior down

On Fortune's smile or frown;

That could without regret or pain

To Virtue's lowest duty sacrifice

Or Interest or Ambition's highest prize;

That, injur'd or offended, never tried

Its dignity by vengeance to maintain,

But by magnanimous disdain.

A wit that, temperately bright,

With inoffensive light

All pleasing shone; nor ever past

The decent bounds that Wisdom's sober hand,

And sweet Benevolence's mild command,

And bashful Modesty, before it cast.

A prudence undeceiving, undeceiv'd,

That nor too little nor too much believ'd,

That scorn'd unjust Suspicion's coward fear,

And without weakness knew to be sincere.

Such Lucy was, when, in her fairest days,

Amidst th' acclaim of universal praise,

In life's and glory's freshest bloom, [scab  
Death came remorseless on, and sunk her to the

So, where the silent streams of Liris glide,

In the soft bosom of Campania's vale,

When now the wintry tempests all are fled,

And genial Summer breathes her gentle gale,

The verdant orange lifts its beauteous head:

From every branch the balmy flowerets rise,

On every bough the golden fruits are seen;

With odours sweet it fills the smiling skies,  
The wood-nymphs tend, and th' Italian queen.  
But, in the midst of all its blooming pride,  
A sudden blast from Apenninus blows,

Cold with perpetual snows : [dies.  
e tender blighted plant shrinks up its leaves, and

Arise, O Petrarch, from th' Elysian bowers,  
With never-fading myrtles twin'd,  
And fragrant with ambrosial flowers,  
Where to thy Laura thou again art join'd ;  
Arise, and hither bring the silver lyre,  
Tun'd by thy skilful hand,  
To the soft notes of elegant desire,  
With which o'er many a land  
Was spread the fame of thy disastrous love ;  
To me resign the vocal shell,  
And teach my sorrows to relate  
Their melancholy tale so well,  
As may ev'n things inanimate,  
ugh mountain oaks, and desert rocks, to pity move.

What were, alas ! thy woes compar'd to mine ?  
To thee thy mistress in the blissful band  
Of Hymen never gave her hand ;  
The joys of wedded love were never thine :  
In thy domestic care  
She never bore a share,  
Nor with endearing art  
Would heal thy wounded heart  
Of every secret grief that fester'd there :  
Nor did her fond affection on the bed  
Of sickness watch thee, and thy languid head  
Whole nights on her unwearied arm sustain,  
And charm away the sense of pain :  
Nor did she crown your mutual flame  
th pledges dear, and with a father's tender name.

O best of wives ! O dearer far to me  
Than when thy virgin charms  
Were yielded to my arms,  
How can my soul endure the loss of thee ?  
How in the world, to me a desert grown,  
Abandon'd and alone,  
Without my sweet companion can I live ?  
Without thy lovely smile,  
The dear reward of every virtuous toil,  
What pleasures now can pall'd Ambition give ?  
Ev'n the delightful sense of well-earn'd praise,  
shar'd by thee, no more my, lifeless thoughts  
could raise.

For my distracted mind  
What succour can I find ?  
On whom for consolation shall I call ?  
Support me, every friend ;  
Your kind assistance lend,

To bear the weight of this oppressive woe.  
Alas ! each friend of mine,  
My dear departed love, so much was thine,  
That none has any comfort to bestow.  
My books, the best relief  
In every other grief,  
Are now with your idea sadden'd all :  
Each favourite author we together read  
My tortur'd memory wounds, and speaks of Lucy  
dead.

We were the happiest pair of human kind :  
The rolling year its varying course perform'd,  
And back return'd again ;  
Another and another smiling came,  
And saw our happiness unchang'd remain :  
Still in her golden chain  
Harmonious Concord did our wishes bind :  
Our studies, pleasures, taste, the same.  
O fatal, fatal stroke,  
That all this pleasing fabric Love had rais'd  
Of rare felicity,  
On which ev'n wanton Vice with envy gaz'd,  
And every scheme of bliss our hearts had form'd,  
With soothing hope, for many a future day,  
In one sad moment broke ! —  
Yet, O my soul, thy rising murmurs stay ;  
Nor dare the all-wise Disposer to arraign,  
Or against his supreme decree  
With impious grief complain.  
That all thy full-blown joys at once should fade,  
Was his most righteous will — and be that will  
obey'd.

Would thy fond love his grace to her control,  
And in these low abodes of sin and pain  
Her pure exalted soul  
Unjustly for thy partial good detain ?  
No — rather strive thy grovelling mind to raise  
Up to that unclouded blaze,  
That heavenly radiance of eternal light,  
In which enthron'd she now with pity sees  
How frail, how insecure, how slight,  
Is every mortal bliss ;  
Ev'n love itself, if rising by degrees  
Beyond the bounds of this imperfect state,  
Whose fleeting joys so soon must end,  
It does not to its sovereign good ascend.  
Rise then, my soul, with hope elate,  
And seek those regions of serene delight,  
Whose peaceful path and ever-open gate  
No feet but those of harden'd Guilt shall miss.  
There death himself thy Lucy shall restore,  
There yield up all his power ne'er to divide you more.

## OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, an eminent poet, and a miscellaneous writer, was born in 1729, according to one account, at Elphin; according to another, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, Ireland. From his father, who was a clergyman, he received a literary education, and was sent at an early period to Dublin College. Thence he was removed as a medical student to the University of Edinburgh, where he continued from 1751 to the beginning of 1754. From the slight tincture of science which he seems to have acquired, it is probable that he paid little attention to the studies of the place; and his necessity for quitting Edinburgh to avoid paying a debt, said to have been contracted by a fellow-student, augurs but little for his moral character. With these unfavourable beginnings, in the midst of penury, he resolved to indulge his curiosity in a visit to the continent of Europe; and after a long ramble, and various fortune, he found means to get back to England in 1758. For a considerable time he supported himself by his pen, in an obscure situation, when, in 1765, he suddenly blazed out as a poet, in his "Traveller; or, A Prospect of Society." It was at the instigation of Dr. Johnson that he enlarged this piece, and finished it for publication; and that eminent critic liberally and justly said of it, that "there had not been so fine a poem since Pope's time." It was equally well received by the public; and conferred upon Goldsmith a celebrity which introduced him to some of the most distinguished literary characters of the time.

The poet continued to pursue his career, and in 1766 was published his novel of the "Vicar of Wakefield," which was received with deserved applause, and has ever since borne a distinguished rank among similar compositions. Some of his most pleasing and successful works in prose were given to the world about this time; and he paid his respects to the Theatre, by a comedy entitled "The Good-Natured Man," acted at Covent-Garden in 1768, which, however, defects of plot, and ignorance of dramatic effect, rendered not very successful. His poetical fame reached its summit in 1770, by the publication of "The Deserted Village," a delightful piece, which obtained general admiration. The price offered by the bookseller, amounting to nearly five shillings a couplet, appeared to Goldsmith so enormous, that he at first refused to take it, but the sale of the poem convinced him that he might fairly appropriate to himself that sum out of the profits. In 1772 he produced another comedy, entitled "She Stoops to Conquer; or, The Mistakes of a Night;" and though in character and plot it made a near approach to farce, yet such were its comic powers that the audience received it

with uncommon favour. Although this was a gainful year to him, yet thoughtless profusion, and a habit of gaming, left him at its close considerably in debt. In the two succeeding years he supplied the booksellers with a "Grecian History," and "A History of the Earth and Animated Nature," the last chiefly taken from Buffon. He had planned some other works, but these were cut off by his untimely death. In March 1774 he was attacked with the symptoms of a low fever; and having taken, upon his own judgment, an over-dose of powerful medicine, he sunk under the disease, and died on the tenth day, April 4th. He was buried, with little attendance, in the Temple Church; but a monument has since been raised to his memory, with a Latin inscription by Dr. Johnson.

Goldsmith was a man of little correctness either in his conduct or his opinions, and is rather admired for his genius, and beloved for his benevolence, than solidly esteemed. The best part of his character was a warmth of sensibility, which made him ready to share his purse with the indigent, and in his writings rendered him the constant advocate of the poor and oppressed. The worst feature was a malignant envy and jealousy of successful rivals, which he often displayed in a manner not less ridiculous than offensive. He was one of those who are happier in the use of the pen than the tongue; his conversation being generally confused, and seldom absurd; so that the wits with whom he had company seem rather to have made him their host than to have listened to him as an equal. Perhaps, no writer of his time was possessed of more true humour, or was capable of more piquancy in marking the foibles of individuals. The talent he has displayed in a very amusing manner in his unfinished poem of "Retaliation," written as a kind of retort to the jocular attacks made upon him in the *Literary Club*. Under the mask of Epitaphs, he has given masterly sketches of some of the principal members, with a mixture of severe praise and good-humoured raillery. It may indeed be said that the latter sometimes verges into coarseness, which is particularly the case with his description of Garrick.

On the whole, his literary fame must be considered as rising the highest in the character of a poet, for it would be difficult, in the compass of English verse, to find pieces which are read with more gratification than his *Traveller* and his *Deserted Village*. There are, besides, his elegant ballad of *The Hermit*, his stanzas on *Woman*, and some short humorous and miscellaneous pieces which are never without interest.

## THE TRAVELLER :

OR, A PROSPECT OF SOCIETY.

REMOTE, unfriended, melancholy, slow,  
 By the lazy Scheld, or wandering Po ;  
 Forward, where the rude Carinthian boor  
 Against the houseless stranger shuts the door ;  
 Where Campania's plain forsaken lies,  
 Weary waste expanding to the skies ;  
 Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,  
 My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee :  
 Ill to my brother turns with ceaseless pain,  
 And drags at each remove a length'ning chain.  
 Eternal blessings crown my earliest friend,  
 And round his dwelling guardian saints attend ;  
 Let not be that spot, where cheerful guests retire  
 To pause from toil, and trim their ev'ning fire ;  
 Let not that abode, where want and pain repair,  
 And ev'ry stranger finds a ready chair ;  
 Let not be those feasts with simple plenty crown'd,  
 Where all the ruddy family around  
 Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail,  
 And sigh with pity at some mournful tale ;  
 Let not press the bashful stranger to his food,  
 And learn the luxury of doing good.  
 But me, not destin'd such delights to share,  
 My prime of life in wand'ring spent and care ;  
 Impell'd with steps unceasing to pursue  
 My fleeting good, that mocks me with the view ;  
 Like the circle bounding earth and skies,  
 Flures from far, yet, as I follow, flies ;  
 My fortune leads to traverse realms alone,  
 And find no spot of all the world my own.  
 Ev'n now, where Alpine solitudes ascend,  
 Sit me down a pensive hour to spend ;  
 And plac'd on high above the storm's career,  
 Look downward where an hundred realms appear ;  
 Lakes, forests, cities, plains extending wide,  
 The pomp of kings, the shepherd's humbler pride.  
 When thus creation's charms around combine,  
 Amidst the store, should thankless pride repine ?  
 Yes, should the philosophic mind disdain  
 At good which makes each humbler bosom vain ?  
 That school-taught pride dissemble all it can,  
 And see little things are great to little man ;  
 And wiser he, whose sympathetic mind  
 Finds ults in all the good of all mankind. [crown'd,  
 Glitt'ring towns, with wealth and splendour  
 Fields, where summer spreads profusion round,  
 Lakes, whose vessels catch the busy gale,  
 Bending swains, that dress the flow'ry vale,  
 And me your tributary stores combine ;  
 Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine.  
 As some lone miser, visiting his store,  
 Finds at his treasure, counts, recounts it o'er,  
 And after hoards his rising raptures fill,  
 Still he sighs, for hoards are wanting still ;  
 As to my breast alternate passions rise, [plies ;  
 As'd with each good that Heav'n to man sup-  
 Plieth a sigh prevails, and sorrows fall,  
 And see the hoard of human bliss so small ;  
 And oft I wish, amidst the scene to find  
 One spot to real happiness consign'd,  
 Where my worn soul, each wand'ring hope at rest,  
 May gather bliss, to see my fellows blest.  
 But where to find that happiest spot below,  
 Who can direct, when all pretend to know ?  
 O shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone  
 Dily proclaims that happiest spot his own ;

Extols the treasures of his stormy seas,  
 And his long nights of revelry and ease :  
 The naked Negro, panting at the Line,  
 Boasts of his golden sands, and palmy wine,  
 Basks in the glare or stems the tepid wave,  
 And thanks his gods for all the good they gave,  
 Such is the patriot's boast, where'er we roam,  
 His first, best country, ever is at home.  
 And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,  
 And estimate the blessings which they share,  
 Though patriots flatter, still shall wisdom find  
 An equal portion dealt to all mankind :  
 As diff'rent good, by Art or Nature giv'n  
 To diff'rent nations, makes their blessings ev'n.  
 Nature, a mother kind alike to all,  
 Still grants her bliss at labour's earnest call ;  
 With food as well the peasant is supply'd  
 On Idra's cliff as Arno's shelvy side ;  
 And though the rocky-crested summits frown,  
 These rocks, by custom, turn to beds of down.  
 From art more various are the blessings sent ;  
 Wealth, commerce, honour, liberty, content :  
 Yet these each other's pow'r so strong contest,  
 That either seems destructive of the rest.  
 Where wealth and freedom reign, contentment fails ;  
 And honour sinks where commerce long prevails.  
 Hence every state, to one lov'd blessing prone,  
 Conforms and models life to that alone :  
 Each to the favourite happiness attends,  
 And spurns the plan that aims at other ends ;  
 Till, carried to excess in each domain,  
 This fav'rite good begets peculiar pain.

But let us try these truths with closer eyes,  
 And trace them through the prospect as it lies :  
 Here for awhile, my proper cares resign'd,  
 Here let me sit in sorrow for mankind ;  
 Like yon neglected shrub, at random cast,  
 That shades the steep, and sighs at ev'ry blast.  
 Far to the right, where Appennine ascends,  
 Bright as the summer, Italy extends :  
 Its uplands sloping deck the mountain's side,  
 Woods over woods in gay theatric pride ;  
 While oft some temple's mould'ring tops between  
 With memorable grandeur mark the scene.

Could Nature's bounty satisfy the breast,  
 The sons of Italy were surely blest.  
 Whatever fruits in diff'rent climes are found,  
 That proudly rise or humbly court the ground ;  
 Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear,  
 Whose bright succession decks the varied year ;  
 Whatever sweets salute the northern sky  
 With vernal lives, that blossom but to die ;  
 These here disporting own the kindred soil,  
 Nor ask luxuriance from the planter's toil ;  
 While sea-born gales their gelid wings expand  
 To winnow fragrance round the smiling land.

But small the bliss that sense alone bestows,  
 And sensual bliss is all the nation knows.  
 In florid beauty groves and fields appear,  
 Man seems the only growth that dwindles here.  
 Contrasted faults through all his manners reign ;  
 Though poor, luxurious ; though submissive, vain ;  
 Though grave, yet trifling ; zealous, yet untrue ;  
 And ev'n in penance planning sins anew.  
 All evils here contaminate the mind,  
 That opulence departed leaves behind ;  
 For wealth was theirs ; not far remov'd the date,  
 When commerce proudly flourish'd thro' the state ;  
 At her command the palace learnt to rise,  
 Again the long-fall'n column sought the skies ;



The canvass glow'd, beyond e'en Nature warm,  
The pregnant quarry teem'd with human form:  
Till, more unsteady than the southern gale,  
Commerce on other shores display'd her sail;  
While nought remain'd of all that riches gave,  
But towns unmann'd, and lords without a slave:  
And late the nation found, with fruitless skill,  
Its former strength was but plethoric ill.

Yet still the loss of wealth is here supply'd  
By arts, the splendid wrecks of former pride;  
From these the feeble heart and long-fall'n mind  
An easy compensation seem to find.  
Here may be seen, in bloodless pomp array'd,  
The pasteboard triumph and the cavalcade:  
Processions form'd for piety and love,  
A mistress or a saint in ev'ry grove.  
By sports like these are all their cares beguil'd,  
The sports of children satisfy the child:  
Each nobler aim, repress'd by long control,  
Now sinks at last, or feebly mans the soul;  
While low delights, succeeding fast behind,  
In happier meanness occupy the mind:  
As in those domes, where Cæsars once bore sway,  
Defac'd by time, and tott'ring in decay,  
There in the ruin, heedless of the dead,  
The shelter-seeking peasant builds his shed;  
And, wond'ring man could want the larger pile,  
Exults, and owns his cottage with a smile.

My soul, turn from them, turn we to survey  
Where rougher climes a nobler race display,  
Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread,  
And force a churlish soil for scanty bread:  
No product here the barren hills afford  
But man and steel, the soldier and his sword:  
No vernal blooms their torpid rocks array,  
But winter ling'ring chills the lap of May:  
No zephyr fondly sues the mountain's breast,  
But meteors glare, and stormy glooms invest.

Yet still, e'en here, content can spread a charm,  
Redress the clime, and all its rage disarm.  
Though poor the peasant's hut, his feasts tho' small,  
He sees his little lot the lot of all;  
Sees no contiguous palace rear its head,  
To shame the meanness of his humble shed;  
No costly lord the sumptuous banquet deal,  
To make him loathe his vegetable meal;  
But calm, and bred in ignorance and toil,  
Each wish contracting, fits him to the soil.  
Cheerful at morn, he wakes from short repose,  
Breathes the keen air, and carols as he goes;  
With patient angle trolls the finny deep,  
Or drives his vent'rous ploughshare to the steep;  
Or seeks the den where snow-tracks mark the way,  
And drags the struggling savage into day.  
At night returning, ev'ry labour sped,  
He sits him down the monarch of a shed;  
Smiles by his cheerful fire, and round surveys  
His children's looks, that brighten at the blaze;  
While his lov'd partner, boastful of her hoard,  
Displays her cleanly platter on the board:  
And haply too some pilgrim, thither led,  
With many a tale repays the nightly bed.

Thus ev'ry good his native wilds impart  
Imprints the patriot passion on his heart;  
And e'en those hills, that round his mansion rise,  
Enhance the bliss his scanty fund supplies:  
Dear is that shed to which his soul conforms,  
And dear that hill which lifts him to the storms;  
And as a child, when scaring sounds molest,  
Clings close and closer to the mother's breast,

So the loud torrent, and the whirlwind's roar,  
But bind him to his native mountains more.

Such are the charms to barren states assign'd:  
Their wants but few, their wishes all confin'd:  
Yet let them only share the praises due,  
If few their wants, their pleasures are but few;  
For ev'ry want that stimulates the breast  
Becomes a source of pleasure when redrest:  
Whence from such lands each pleasing science flows,  
That first excites desire, and then supplies;  
Unknown to them, when sensual pleasures cloy,  
To fill the languid pause with finer joy;  
Unknown those pow'rs that raise the soul to flame,  
Catch ev'ry nerve, and vibrate through the frame.  
Their level life is but a mould'ring fire,  
Unquench'd by want, unfann'd by strong desire:  
Unfit for raptures, or, if raptures cheer  
On some high festival of once a year,  
In wild excess the vulgar breast takes fire,  
Till, buried in debauch, the bliss expire.

But not their joys alone thus coarsely flow;  
Their morals, like their pleasures, are but low;  
For, as refinement stops, from sire to son  
Unalter'd, unimprov'd, the manners run;  
And love's and friendship's finely pointed dart  
Falls blunted from each indurated heart.  
Some sterner virtues o'er the mountain's breast  
May sit, like falcons caw'ring on the nest:  
But all the gentler morals, such as play  
Thro' life's more cultur'd walks, and charm the way,  
These, far dispers'd, on tim'rous pinions fly,  
To sport and flutter in a kinder sky.

To kinder skies, where gentler manners reign,  
I turn; and France displays her bright domain:  
Gay sprightly land of mirth and social ease,  
Pleas'd with thyself, whom all the world can please.  
How often have I led thy sportive choir,  
With tuneless pipe, beside the murmur'ing Loire!  
Where shading elms along the margin grew,  
And freshen'd from the wave the sephyr flew:  
And haply, though my harsh touch, falt'ring still,  
But mock'd all tune, and marr'd the dancer's skill,  
Yet would the village praise my wond'rous pow'r,  
And dance, forgetful of the noontide hour.  
Alike all ages. Dames of ancient days  
Have led their children thro' the mirthful maze;  
And the gay grandsire, skill'd in gestic lore,  
Has frisk'd beneath the burthen of threescore.  
So blest a life these thoughtless realms display,  
Thus idly busy rolls their world away:  
Theirs are those arts that mind to mind endear,  
For honour forms the social temper here:  
Honour, that praise which real merit gains,  
Or e'en imaginary worth obtains,  
Here passes current; paid from hand to hand,  
It shifts, in splendid traffic, round the land:  
From courts, to camps, to cottages it strays,  
And all are taught an avarice of praise;  
They please, are pleased, they give to get esteem.  
Till, seeming blest, they grow to what they seem.

But while this softer art their bliss supplies,  
It gives their follies also room to rise;  
For praise too dearly lov'd, or warmly sought,  
Enfeebles all internal strength of thought;  
And the weak soul, within itself unblest,  
Leans for all pleasure on another's breast.  
Hence ostentation here, with tawdry art,  
Pants for the vulgar praise which fools impart;  
Here vanity assumes her pert grimace,  
And trims her robes of frieze with copper lace;

Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer,  
 To boast one splendid banquet once a year :  
 The mind still turns where shifting fashion draws,  
 Nor weighs the solid worth of self-applause.  
 To men of other minds my fancy flies,  
 Embosom'd in the deep where Holland lies.  
 Methinks her patient sons before me stand,  
 Where the broad ocean leans against the land,  
 And, sedulous to stop the coming tide,  
 Lift the tall rampire's artificial pride.  
 Onward, methinks, and diligently slow,  
 The firm connected bulwark seems to grow ;  
 Spreads its long arms amidst the wat'ry roar,  
 Scoops out an empire, and usurps the shore :  
 While the pent ocean, rising o'er the pile,  
 Sees an amphibious world beneath him smile :  
 The slow canal, the yellow-blossom'd vale,  
 The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail,  
 The crowded mart, the cultivated plain,  
 A new creation rescu'd from his reign.  
 Thus, while around the wave-subjected soil  
 Impels the native to repeated toil,  
 Industrious habits in each bosom reign,  
 And industry begets a love of gain.  
 Hence all the good from opulence that springs,  
 With all those ills superfluous treasure brings,  
 Are here display'd. Their much-lov'd wealth  
 Imparts  
 Convenience, plenty, elegance, and arts ;  
 But view them closer, craft and fraud appear,  
 E'en liberty itself is barter'd here.  
 At gold's superior charms all freedom flies,  
 The needy sell it, and the rich man buys ;  
 A land of tyrants, and a den of slaves,  
 Here wretches seek dishonourable graves,  
 And, calmly bent, to servitude conform,  
 Dull as their lakes that slumber in the storm.  
 Heav'n's ! how unlike their Belgic sires of old !  
 Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold ;  
 War in each breast, and freedom on each brow ;  
 How much unlike the sons of Britain now !  
 Fir'd at the sound, my genius spreads her wing,  
 And flies where Britain courts the western spring ;  
 Where lawns extend that scorn Arcadian pride,  
 And brighter streams than fam'd Hydraspis glide ;  
 There all around the gentlest breezes stray,  
 There gentle music melts on every spray ;  
 Creation's mildest charms are there combin'd,  
 Extremes are only in the master's mind ;  
 Stern o'er each bosom reason holds her state,  
 With daring aims irregularly great ;  
 Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,  
 See the lords of human kind pass by ;  
 Content on high designs, a thoughtful band,  
 By forms unfashion'd, fresh from Nature's hand,  
 Pierce in their native hardness of soul,  
 True to imagin'd right, above control ;  
 While e'en the peasant boasts these rights to scan,  
 And learns to venerate himself as man.  
 Thine, Freedom, thine the blessings pictur'd  
 here,  
 Thine are those charms that dazzle and endear ;  
 Too blest indeed were such without alloy ;  
 But foster'd e'en by freedom, ills annoy ;  
 That independence Britons prize too high,  
 Keeps man from man, and breaks the social tie ;  
 The self-dependent lordlings stand alone,  
 All claims that bind and sweeten life unknown ;  
 Here, by the bonds of nature feebly held,  
 Minds combat minds, repelling and repell'd ;

Ferments arise, imprison'd factions roar,  
 Represt ambition struggles round her shore ;  
 Till over-wrought, the general system feels  
 Its motions stop, or phrenzy fire the wheels.  
 Nor this the worst. As nature's ties decay,  
 As duty, love, and honour, fail to sway,  
 Fictitious bonds, the bonds of wealth and law,  
 Still gather strength, and force unwilling awe.  
 Hence all obedience bows to these alone,  
 And talent sinks, and merit weeps unknown ;  
 Till time may come, when, stript of all her charms,  
 The land of scholars, and the nurse of arms,  
 Where noble stems transmit the patriot flame,  
 Where kings have toil'd, and poets wrote for fame,  
 One sink of level avarice shall lie,  
 And scholars, soldiers, kings, unhonour'd die.  
 Yet think not, thus when freedom's ills I state,  
 I mean to flatter kings, or court the great :  
 Ye pow'rs of truth, that bid my soul aspire,  
 Far from my bosom drive the low desire !  
 And thou, fair Freedom, taught alike to feel  
 The rabble's rage, and tyrant's angry steel ;  
 Thou transitory flow'r, alike undone  
 By proud contempt, or favour's fost'ring sun ;  
 Still may thy blooms the changeful clime endure !  
 I only would repress them to secure ;  
 For just experience tells, in ev'ry soil,  
 That those who think must govern those that toil ;  
 And all that freedom's highest aims can reach  
 Is but to lay proportion'd loads on each.  
 Hence, should one order disproportion'd grow,  
 Its double weight must ruin all below.  
 Oh then how blind to all that truth requires,  
 Who think it freedom when a part aspires !  
 Calm is my soul, nor apt to rise in arms,  
 Except when fast approaching danger warms :  
 But when contending chiefs blockade the throne,  
 Contracting regal pow'r to stretch their own ;  
 When I behold a factious band agree  
 To call it freedom when themselves are free ;  
 Each wanton judge new penal statutes draw,  
 Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law ;  
 The wealth of climes, where savage nations roam,  
 Pillag'd from slaves to purchase slaves at home ;  
 Fear, pity, justice, indignation, start,  
 Tear off reserve, and bare my swelling heart ;  
 Till half a patriot, half a coward grown,  
 I fly from petty tyrants to the throne.  
 Yes, brother, curse with me that baleful hour,  
 When first ambition struck at regal pow'r ;  
 And thus, polluting honour in its source,  
 Gave wealth to sway the mind with double force.  
 Have we not seen, round Britain's peopled shore,  
 Her useful sons exchange'd for useless ore ?  
 Seen all her triumphs but destruction haste,  
 Like flaring tapers bright'ning as they waste ?  
 Seen Opulence, her grandeur to maintain,  
 Lead stern Depopulation in her train,  
 And over fields where scatter'd hamlets rose,  
 In barren solitary pomp repose ?  
 Have we not seen, at Pleasure's lordly call,  
 The smiling long-frequented village fall ?  
 Beheld the duteous son, the sire decay'd,  
 The modest matron, and the blushing maid,  
 Forc'd from their homes, a melancholy train,  
 To traverse climes beyond the western main  
 Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,  
 And Niagara stuns with thund'ring sound ?  
 E'en now, perhaps, as there some pilgrim strays  
 Thro' tangled forests, and thro' dangerous ways ;

While beasts with man divided empire claim,  
And the brown Indian marks with murd'rous aim;  
There, while above the giddy tempest flies,  
And all around distressful yells arise,  
The pensive exile, bending with his woe,  
To stop too fearful, and too faint to go,  
Casts a long look where England's glories shine,  
And bids his bosom sympathize with mine.

Vain, very vain, my weary search to find  
That bliss which only centres in the mind.  
Why have I stray'd from pleasure and repose,  
To seek a good each government bestows?  
In ev'ry government, though terrors reign,  
Though tyrant kings or tyrant laws restrain,  
How small, of all that human hearts endure,  
That part which laws or kings can cause or cure!  
Still to ourselves in every place consign'd,  
Our own felicity we make or find:  
With secret course, which no loud storms annoy,  
Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.  
The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,  
Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel,  
To men remote from pow'r but rarely known,  
Leave reason, faith, and conscience, all our own.

### THE DESERTED VILLAGE.

SWEET Auburn! loveliest village of the plain,  
Where health and plenty cheer'd the lab'ring swain,  
Where smiling Spring its earliest visit paid,  
And parting Summer's ling'ring blooms delay'd:  
Dear lovely bow'rs of innocence and ease,  
Seats of my youth, when ev'ry sport could please:  
How often have I loiter'd o'er thy green,  
Where humble happiness endear'd each scene!  
How often have I paus'd on ev'ry charm,  
The shelter'd cot, the cultivated farm,  
The never-failing brook, the busy mill,  
The decent church that topt the neighb'ring hill,  
The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,  
For talking age and whisp'ring lovers made!  
How often have I bless'd the coming day,  
When toil remitting lent its turn to play,  
And all the village train, from labour free,  
Led up their sports beneath the spreading tree:  
While many a pastime circled in the shade,  
The young contending as the old survey'd;  
And many a gambol frolick'd o'er the ground,  
And slights of art and feats of strength went round;  
And still, as each repeated pleasure tir'd,  
Succeeding sports the mirthful band inspir'd  
The dancing pair that simply sought renown,  
By holding out to tire each other down;  
The swain mistrustless of his smutt'd face,  
While secret laughter titter'd round the place;  
The bashful virgin's side-long looks of love,  
The matron's glance that would those looks reprove:  
These were thy charms, sweet village! sports like these

With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please;  
These round thy bow'rs their cheerful influence shed,  
These were thy charms — but all these charms are fled.

Sweet smiling village, loveliest of the lawn,  
Thy sports are fled, and all thy charms withdrawn;  
Amidst thy bow'rs the tyrant's hand is seen,  
And desolation saddens all thy green:  
One only master grasps the whole domain,  
And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain:

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,  
But chok'd with sedges works its weary way;  
Along thy glades, a solitary guest,  
The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest;  
Amidst thy desert walks the lapwing flies,  
And tires their echoes with unvar'y'd cries.  
Sunk are thy bow'rs in shapeless ruin all,  
And the long grass o'ertops the mould'ring wall:  
And, trembling, shrinking from the spoiler's hand,  
Far, far away thy children leave the land.

Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay;  
Princes and lords may flourish, or may fade:  
A breath can make them, as a breath has made:  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed, can never be supply'd.

A time there was, ere England's griefs began,  
When ev'ry rood of ground maintain'd its man;  
For him light labour spread her wholesome store,  
Just gave what life requir'd, but gave no more:  
His best companions, innocence and health;  
And his best riches, ignorance of wealth.

But times are alter'd; trade's unfeeling train  
Usurp the land, and dispossess the swain;  
Along the lawn, where scatter'd hamlets rose,  
Unwieldy wealth and cumb'rous pomp repose;  
And ev'ry want to luxury ally'd,  
And ev'ry pang that folly pays to pride.

Those gentle hours that plenty bade to bloom,  
Those calm desires that ask'd but little room,  
Those healthful sports that grac'd the peaceful scene,  
Liv'd in each look, and brighten'd all the green;  
These, far departing, seek a kinder shore,  
And rural mirth and manners are no more.

Sweet Auburn! parent of the blissful hour,  
Thy glades forlorn confess the tyrant's pow'r.  
Here, as I take my solitary rounds,  
Amidst thy tangling walks and ruin'd grounds,  
And, many a year elaps'd, return to view  
Where once the cottage stood, the hawthorn grew,  
Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,  
Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain.

In all my wand'rings round this world of care,  
In all my griefs — and God has giv'n my share —  
I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,  
Amidst these humble bow'rs to lay me down;  
To husband out life's taper at the close,  
And keep the flame from wasting, by repose:  
I still had hopes, for pride attends us still,  
Amidst the swains to show my book-learn'd skill,  
Around my fire an ev'ning group to draw,  
And tell of all I felt, and all I saw;  
And, as a hare, whom hounds and horns pursue,  
Pants to the place from whence at first she flew,  
I still had hopes, my long vexations past,  
Here to return — and die at home at last.

O blest retirement, friend to life's decline,  
Retreats from care, that never must be mine,  
How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,  
A youth of labour with an age of ease;  
Who quits a world where strong temptations try,  
And, since 't is hard to combat, learns to fly!  
For him no wretches, born to work and weep,  
Explore the mine, or tempt the dang'rous deep;  
No surly porter stands, in guilty state,  
To spurn imploring famine from the gate;  
But on he moves to meet his latter end,  
Angels around befriending virtue's friend;  
Sinks to the grave with unperceiv'd decay,  
While resignation gently slopes the way;

nd, all his prospects bright'ning to the last,  
 his heav'n commences ere the world be past.  
 Sweet was the sound, when oft at ev'ning's close,  
 p yonder hill the village murmur rose ;  
 here, as I pass'd with careless steps and slow,  
 the mingling notes came soften'd from below ;  
 the swain responsive as the milk-maid sung,  
 the sober herd that low'd to meet their young ;  
 the noisy geese that gabbled o'er the pool,  
 the playful children just let loose from school :  
 the watch-dog's voice that bay'd the whisp'ring  
 wind,  
 nd the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind ;  
 these all in sweet confusion sought the shade,  
 nd fill'd each pause the nightingale had made.  
 ut now the sounds of population fail,  
 o cheerful murmurs fluctuate in the gale,  
 o busy steps the grass-grown footway tread,  
 ut all the blooming flush of life is fled :  
 ll but yon widow'd, solitary thing,  
 hat feebly bends beside the splashy spring ;  
 ne, wretched matron, forc'd in age, for bread,  
 o strip the brook with mantling cresses spread,  
 o pick her wintry faggot from the thorn,  
 o seek her nightly shed, and weep till morn :  
 ne only left of all the harmless train,  
 he sad historian of the pensive plain.  
 Near yonder copse, where once the garden smil'd,  
 nd still where many a garden flow'r grows wild,  
 here, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,  
 the village preacher's modest mansion rose.  
 man he was to all the country dear,  
 nd passing rich with forty pounds a year ;  
 remote from towns he ran his godly race,  
 or e'er had chang'd, nor wish'd to change his place ;  
 nakilful he to fawn, or seek for pow'r,  
 y doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour ;  
 or other aims his heart had learn'd to prize,  
 ore bent to raise the wretched than to rise.  
 his house was known to all the vagrant train,  
 e chid their wand'rings, but reliev'd their pain ;  
 the long-remember'd beggar was his guest,  
 hose beard descending swept his aged breast ;  
 he ruin'd spendthrift, now no longer proud,  
 claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd ;  
 he broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,  
 at by his fire, and talk'd the night away ;  
 ept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,  
 oulderv'd his crutch, and show'd how fields were  
 won. [glow,  
 leas'd with his guests, the good man learn'd to  
 nd quite forgot their vices in their woe ;  
 areless their merits or their faults to scan,  
 his pity gave ere charity began.  
 Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,  
 nd ev'n his failings lean'd to virtue's side ;  
 ut in his duty prompt, at ev'ry call,  
 e watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt, for all :  
 nd, as a bird each fond endearment tries  
 o tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the skies,  
 e try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,  
 llur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way.  
 Beside the bed where parting life was laid,  
 nd sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismay'd,  
 he rev'rend champion stood. At his control,  
 despair and anguish fled the struggling soul ;  
 comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,  
 nd his last fault'ring accents whisper'd praise.  
 At church, with meek and unaffected grace,  
 his looks adorn'd the venerable place ;

Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,  
 And fools, who came to scoff, remain'd to pray.  
 The service past, around the pious man,  
 With steady zeal, each honest rustic ran :  
 Ev'n children follow'd, with endearing wile,  
 And pluck'd his gown, to share the good man's  
 smile ;  
 His ready smile a parent's warmth express'd,  
 Their welfare pleas'd him, and their cares distress :  
 To them his heart, his love, his griefs, were giv'n,  
 But all his serious thoughts had rest in Heav'n.  
 As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,  
 Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,  
 Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,  
 Eternal sunshine settles on its head.  
 Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way  
 With blossom'd furze, unprofitably gay,  
 There, in his noisy mansion, skill'd to rule,  
 The village master taught his little school :  
 A man severe he was, and stern to view,  
 I knew him well, and every truant knew ;  
 Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace  
 The day's disasters in his morning face ;  
 Full well they laugh'd with counterfeited glee  
 At all his jokes, for many a joke had he ;  
 Full well the busy whisper, circling round,  
 Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd ;  
 Yet he was kind, or if severe in aught,  
 The love he bore to learning was in fault ;  
 The village all declar'd how much he knew ;  
 'T was certain he could write and cypher too ;  
 Lands he could measure, terms and tides pressage,  
 And ev'n the story ran that he could gauge.  
 In arguing, too, the parson own'd his skill,  
 For ev'n though vanquish'd he could argue still ;  
 While words of learned length, and thund'ring  
 sound,  
 Amas'd the gazing rustics rang'd around ;  
 And still they gas'd, and still the wonder grew  
 That one small head should carry all he knew.  
 But past is all his fame. The very spot,  
 Where many a time he triumph'd, is forgot.  
 Near yonder thorn, that lifts its head on high,  
 Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,  
 Low lies that house where nut-brown draughts  
 inspir'd,  
 Where grey-beard mirth and smiling toil retir'd,  
 Where village statesmen talk'd with looks profound,  
 And news much older than their ale went round ;  
 Imagination fondly stoops to trace  
 The parlour splendours of that festive place ;  
 The white-wash'd wall, the nicely sanded floor,  
 The varnish'd clock that click'd behind the door ;  
 The chest contriv'd a double debt to pay,  
 A bed by night, a chest of drawers by day ;  
 The pictures plac'd for ornament and use,  
 The twelve good rules, the royal game of goose ;  
 The hearth, except when winter chill'd the day,  
 With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel,  
 gay ;  
 While broken tea-cups, wisely kept for show,  
 Rang'd o'er the chimney, glisten'd in a row.  
 Vain transitory splendours ! could not all  
 Reprieve the tott'ring mansion from its fall !  
 Obscure it sinks, nor shall it more impart  
 An hour's importance to the poor man's heart ;  
 Thither no more the peasant shall repair  
 To sweet oblivion of his daily care ;  
 No more the farmer's news, the barber's tale,  
 No more the woodman's ballad shall prevail ;

No more the smith his dusky brow shall clear,  
Relax his pond'rous strength, and lean to hear;  
The host himself no longer shall be found  
Careful to see the mantling bliss go round;  
Nor the coy maid, half willing to be prest,  
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.

Yes! let the rich deride, the proud disdain,  
These simple blessings of the lowly train;  
To me more dear, congenial to my heart,  
One native charm, than all the gloss of art;  
Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play,  
The soul adopts, and owns their first-born sway;  
Lightly they frolic o'er the vacant mind,  
Unenvy'd, unmolested, unconfin'd.  
But the long pomp, the midnight masquerade,  
With all the freaks of wanton wealth array'd,  
In these, ere triflers half their wish obtain,  
The toiling pleasure sickens into pain;  
And, e'en while fashion's brightest arts decoy,  
The heart distrusting asks, if this be joy?

Ye friends to truth, ye statesmen, who survey.  
The rich man's joys increase, the poor's decay,  
'T is yours to judge how wide the limits stand  
Between a splendid and a happy land.  
Proud swells the tide with loads of freighted ore,  
And shouting Folly hails them from her shore;  
Hoards e'en beyond the miser's wish abound,  
And rich men flock from all the world around.  
Yet count our gains. This wealth is but a name  
'That leaves our useful product still the same.  
Not so the loss. The man of wealth and pride  
Takes up a space that many poor supply'd;  
Space for his lake, his park's extended bounds,  
Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds;  
The robe that wraps his limbs in silken sloth  
Has robb'd the neigh'ring fields of half their  
growth;

His seat, where solitary sports are seen,  
Indignant spurns the cottage from the green;  
Around the world each needful product flies:  
For all the luxuries the world supplies:  
While thus the land, adorn'd for pleasure all,  
In barren splendour feebly waits the fall.

As some fair female, unadorn'd and plain,  
Secure to please while youth confirms her reign,  
Slights ev'ry borrow'd charm that dress supplies,  
Nor shares with art the triumph of her eyes;  
But when those charms are past, for charms are  
frail,

When time advances, and when lovers fail,  
She then shines forth, solicitous to bless,  
In all the glaring impotence of dress:  
Thus fares the land, by luxury betray'd,  
In nature's simplest charms at first array'd;  
But verging to decline, its splendours rise,  
Its vistas strike, its palaces surprise;  
While, scourg'd by famine, from the smiling land  
The mournful peasant leads his humble band;  
And while he sinks, without one arm to save,  
The country blooms — a garden and a grave!

Where, then, ah! where shall poverty reside,  
To 'scape the pressure of contiguous pride?  
If to some common's fenceless limits stray'd,  
He drives his flock to pick the scanty blade,  
Those fenceless fields the sons of wealth divide,  
And e'en the bare-worn common is deny'd.

If to the city sped — What waits him there?  
To see profusion that he must not share;  
To see ten thousand baneful arts combin'd  
To pamper luxury, and thin mankind;

To see each joy the sons of pleasure know,  
Extorted from his fellow-creature's woe.  
Here, while the courtier glitters in brocade,  
There the pale artist plies the sickly trade;  
Here, while the proud their long-drawn pomps  
display,

There the black gibbet glooms beside the way;  
The dome where pleasure holds her midnight reign,  
Here, richly deck'd, admits the gorgeous train;  
Tumultuous grandeur crowds the blazing square,  
The rattling chariots clash, the torches glare.  
Sure scenes like these no troubles e'er annoy!

Sure these denote one universal joy! [cry  
Are these thy serious thoughts? — Ah, turn thou  
Where the poor houseless shiv'ring female lies:  
She, once perhaps, in village plenty blest,  
Has wept at tales of innocence distress;  
Her modest looks the cottage might adorn,  
Sweet as the primrose peeps beneath the thorn;  
Now lost to all; her friends, her virtue, fled,  
Near her betrayer's door she lays her head,  
And, pinch'd with cold, and shrinking from the  
show'r,

With heavy heart deplores that luckless hour,  
When idly first, ambitious of the town,  
She left her wheel and robes of country brow.

Do thine, sweet Auburn, thine, the loveliest town,  
Do thy fair tribes participate her pain?  
E'en now, perhaps, by cold and hunger led,  
At proud men's doors they ask a little bread!

Ah, no. To distant climes, a dreary scene,  
Where half the convex world intrudes between,  
Through torrid tracts with fainting steps they go,  
Where wild Altama murmurs to their woe.  
Far different there from all that charm'd before,  
The various terrors of that horrid shore;  
Those blazing suns that dart a downward ray,  
And fiercely shed intolerable day;  
Those matted woods where birds forget to sing,  
But silent bats in drowsy clusters cling;  
Those pois'nous fields with rank luxuriance crown'd,  
Where the dark scorpion gathers death around:  
Where at each step the stranger fears to wake  
The rattling terrors of the vengeful snake;  
Where crouching tigers wait their hapless prey,  
And savage men more murd'rous still than they;  
While oft in whirls the mad tornado flies,  
Mingling the ravag'd landscape with the skies.  
Far different these from ev'ry former scene,  
The cooling brook, the grassy-vested green,  
The breezy covert of the warbling grove,  
That only shelter'd thefts of harmless love.

Good Heav'n! what sorrows gloom'd that part-  
ing day,

That call'd them from their native walks away;  
When the poor exiles, ev'ry pleasure past,  
Hung round the bow'rs, and fondly look'd their  
last,

And took a long farewell, and wish'd in vain  
For seats like these beyond the western main;  
And shudd'ring still to face the distant deep,  
Return'd and wept, and still return'd to weep.  
The good old sire the first prepar'd to go  
To new-found worlds, and wept for others' woe;  
But for himself, in conscious virtue brave,  
He only wish'd for worlds beyond the grave.  
His lovely daughter, lovelier in her tears,  
The fond companion of his helpless years,  
Silent went next, neglectful of her charms,  
And left a lover's for her father's arms.

With louder plaints the mother spoke her woes,  
 And bless'd the cot where ev'ry pleasure rose ;  
 And kiss'd her thoughtless babes with many a tear,  
 And clasp'd them close, in sorrow doubly dear ;  
 Whilst her fond husband strove to lend relief  
 In all the silent manliness of grief.

O Luxury ! thou curs'd by heav'n's decree,  
 How ill exchang'd are things like these for thee !  
 How do thy potions, with insidious joy,  
 Diffuse their pleasures only to destroy !  
 Kingdoms by thee, to sickly greatness grown,  
 Boast of a florid vigour not their own :  
 At ev'ry draught more large and large they grow,  
 A bloated mass of rank unwieldy woe ;  
 Till sapp'd their strength, and ev'ry part unsound,  
 Down, down they sink, and spread a ruin round.

E'en now the devastation is begun,  
 And half the bus'ness of destruction done ;  
 E'en now, methinks, as pond'ring here I stand,  
 I see the rural virtues leave the land.  
 Down where yon anch'ring vessel spreads the sail,  
 That idly waiting flaps with ev'ry gale,  
 Downward they move, a melancholy band,  
 Mass from the shore, and darken all the strand.  
 Contented toil, and hospitable care,  
 And kind connubial tenderness, are there ;  
 And piety with wishes placed above,  
 And steady loyalty, and faithful love.

And thou, sweet Poetry, thou loveliest maid,  
 Still first to fly where sensual joys invade !  
 Infit, in these degen'rate times of shame,  
 To catch the heart, or strike for honest fame,  
 Dear charming nymph, neglected and decry'd,  
 My shame in crowds, my solitary pride ;  
 Thou source of all my bliss, and all my woe,  
 That found'st me poor at first, and keep'st me so ;  
 Thou guide, by which the nobler arts excel,  
 Thou nurse of ev'ry virtue, fare thee well ;  
 Farewell ! and O ! where'er thy voice be try'd,  
 On Torno's cliffs, or Pambamarca's side,  
 Whether where equinoctial fervours glow,  
 Or winter wraps the polar world in snow,  
 Still let thy voice, prevailing over time,  
 Redress the rigours of th' inclement clime ;  
 And slighted truth with thy persuasive strain,  
 Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain ;  
 Teach him that states, of native strength possess,  
 Though very poor, may still be very blest ;  
 That trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,  
 As ocean sweeps the labour'd mole away ;  
 While self-dependent pow'r can time defy,  
 As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

### THE HERMIT.

A BALLAD.

" TURN, gentle hermit of the dale,  
 And guide my lonely way,  
 To where yon taper cheers the vale  
 With hospitable ray.

" For here forlorn and lost I tread,  
 With fainting steps and slow ;  
 Where wilds, immeasurably spread,  
 Seem length'ning as I go."

" Forbear, my son," the hermit cries,  
 " To tempt the dang'rous gloom ;  
 For yonder faithless phantom flies  
 To lure thee to thy doom.

" Here to the houseless child of want  
 My door is open still ;  
 And though my portion is but scant,  
 I give it with good will.

" Then turn to-night, and freely share  
 What'er my cell bestows ;  
 My rushy couch and frugal fare,  
 My blessing and repose.

" No flocks that range the valley free  
 To slaughter I condemn :  
 Taught by that Pow'r that pities me,  
 I learn to pity them :

" But from the mountain's grassy side  
 A guiltless feast I bring ;  
 A scrip with herbs and fruits supply'd,  
 And water from the spring.

" Then, pilgrim, turn, thy cares forego ;  
 All earth-born cares are wrong :  
 Man wants but little here below,  
 Nor wants that little long."

Soft as the dew from Heav'n descends,  
 His gentle accents fell ;  
 The modest stranger lowly bends,  
 And follows to the cell.

Far in a wilderness obscure  
 The lonely mansion lay ;  
 A refuge to the neighbouring poor,  
 And strangers led astray.

No stores beneath its humble thatch  
 Requir'd a master's care ;  
 The wicket, op'ning with a latch,  
 Receiv'd the harmless pair.

And now when busy crowds retire  
 To take their ev'ning rest,  
 The hermit trimm'd his little fire,  
 And cheer'd his pensive guest :

And spread his vegetable store,  
 And gaily prest, and smil'd ;  
 And, skill'd in legendary lore,  
 The ling'ring hours beguild.

Around in sympathetic mirth  
 Its tricks the kitten tries ;  
 The cricket chirrups in the hearth,  
 The crackling faggot flies.

But nothing could a charm impart  
 To soothe the stranger's woe ;  
 For grief was heavy at his heart,  
 And tears began to flow.

His rising cares the hermit spy'd,  
 With ans'ring care oppress :  
 " And whence, unhappy youth," he cry'd,  
 " The sorrows of thy breast ?

" From better habitations spurn'd,  
Reluctant dost thou rove ;  
Or grieve for friendship unreturn'd,  
Or unregarded love ?

" Alas ! the joys that fortune brings  
Are trifling, and decay ;  
And those who prize the paltry things,  
More trifling things than they.

" And what is friendship but a name,  
A charm that lulls to sleep ;  
A shade that follows wealth or fame,  
And leaves the wretch to weep ?

" And love is still an emptier sound,  
The modern fair-one's jest :  
On Earth unseen, or only found  
To warm the turtle's nest.

" For shame, fond youth, thy sorrows hush,  
And spurn the sex," he said :  
But while he spoke, a rising blush  
His love-lorn guest betray'd.

Surpris'd he sees new beauties rise,  
Swift mantling to the view ;  
Like colours o'er the morning skies,  
As bright, as transient too.

The bashful look, the rising breast,  
Alternate spread alarms :  
The lovely stranger stands confest,  
A maid in all her charms.

" And, ah ! forgive a stranger rude,  
A wretch forlorn," she cry'd ;  
" Whose feet unhallow'd thus intrude  
Where Heav'n and you reside.

" But let a maid thy pity share,  
Whom love has taught to stray ;  
Who seeks for rest, but finds despair  
Companion of her way.

" My father liv'd beside the Tyne,  
A wealthy lord was he ;  
And all his wealth was mark'd as mine,  
He had but only me.

" To win me from his tender arms  
Unnumber'd suitors came,  
Who prais'd me for imputed charms,  
And felt, or feign'd a flame.

" Each hour a mercenary crowd  
With richest proffers strove ;  
Among the rest young Edwin bow'd,  
But never talk'd of love,

" In humble, simplest habit clad,  
No wealth or pow'r had he ;  
Wisdom and worth were all he had,  
But these were all to me.

" And when, beside me in the dale,  
He carol'd lays of love,  
His breath lent fragrance to the gale,  
And music to the grove.

" The blossom op'ning to the day,  
The dews of Heav'n refin'd,  
Could nought of purity display  
To emulate his mind.

" The dew, the blossoms of the tree,  
With charms inconstant shine ;  
Their charms were his ; but, woe to me,  
Th' inconstancy was mine !

" For still I try'd each fickle art,  
Importunate and vain ;  
And while his passion touch'd my heart,  
I triumph'd in his pain.

" Till, quite dejected with my scorn,  
He left me to my pride ;  
And sought a solitude forlorn  
In secret, where he dy'd.

" But mine the sorrow, mine the fault,  
And well my life shall pay ;  
I'll seek the solitude he sought,  
And stretch me where he lay.

" And there forlorn, despairing, hid,  
I'll lay me down and die ;  
'T was so for me that Edwin did,  
And so for him will I."

" Forbid it, Heav'n !" the hermit cry'd,  
And clasp'd her to his breast :  
The wond'ring fair-one turn'd to chide, —  
'T was Edwin's self that prest.

" Turn, Angelina, ever dear,  
My charmer, turn to see  
Thy own, thy long-lost Edwin here,  
Restor'd to love and thee.

" Thus let me hold thee to my heart,  
And ev'ry care resign :  
And shall we never, never part,  
My life — my all that's mine ?

" No, never, from this hour to part,  
We'll live and love so true,  
The sigh that rends thy constant heart  
Shall break thy Edwin's too."

## RETALIATION.

A POEM.

Or old, when Scarron his companions invited,  
Each guest brought his dish, and the feast was  
united. [fish,  
If our landlord \* supplies us with beef and with  
Let each guest bring himself, and he brings the  
best dish :  
Our deant† shall be ven'son, just fresh from the plains ;  
Our Burke‡ shall be tongue, with the garnish of  
brains ;

\* The master of St. James's coffee-house, where  
the Doctor, and the friends he has characterized in  
this Poem, occasionally dined.

† Dr. Barnard, Dean of Derry, in Ireland,  
‡ Mr. Edmund Burke.

Our Will \* shall be wild fowl, of excellent flavour ;  
And Dick † with his pepper shall heighten the sav-  
our :

Our Cumberland's ‡ sweet-bread its place shall  
obtain ;

And Douglas § is pudding, substantial and plain :  
Our Garrick's || a salad ; for in him we see  
Oil, vinegar, sugar, and saltiness agree :

To make out the dinner, full certain I am  
That Ridge ¶ is anchovy, and Reynolds \*\* is lamb ;  
That Hickey's †† a capon ; and, by the same rule,  
Magnanimous Goldsmith, a gooseberry fool.

At a dinner so various, at such a repast,  
Who'd not be a glutton, and stick to the last ?  
Here, waiter, more wine, let me sit while I'm able,  
Till all my companions sink under the table ;  
Then, with chaos and blunders encircling my head,  
Let me ponder, and tell what I think of the dead.

Here lies the good dean, re-united to earth,  
Who mix'd reason with pleasure, and wisdom with  
mirth ;

If he had any faults, he has left us in doubt,  
At least in six weeks I could not find them out ;  
Yet some have declar'd, and it can't be denied 'em,  
That sly-blots was curdily cunning to hide 'em.

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was  
such,

We scarcely can praise it, or blame it too much ;  
Who, born for the universe, narrow'd his mind,  
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind ;  
Though fraught with all learning, yet straining his  
throat

To persuade Tommy Townshend ‡‡ to lend him a  
vote ;

Who, too deep for his hearers, still went on re-  
fining,  
And thought of convincing, while they thought of  
dining ;

Though equal to all things, for all things unfit ;  
Too nice for a statesman, too proud for a wit ;  
Or a patriot too cool ; for a drudge disobedient ;  
And too fond of the right to pursue the expedient.  
In short, 't was his fate, unemploy'd, or in place,  
sir,

To eat mutton cold, and cut blocks with a razor.  
Here lies honest William, whose heart was a  
mint,

While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was  
in 't ;

He pupil of impulse, it forc'd him along,  
His conduct still right, with his argument wrong ;

\* Mr. William Burke, Secretary to General Con-  
y, and Member for Bedwin.

† Mr. Richard Burke, Collector of Grenada.

‡ Mr. Richard Cumberland, author of the West  
dian, Fashionable Lover, The Brothers, and  
er dramatic pieces.

§ Dr. Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, who no  
s distinguished himself as a citizen of the world,  
n a sound critic, in detecting several literary  
stakes (or rather forgeries) of his countrymen ;  
ticularly Lauder on Milton, and Bower's  
story of the Popes.

|| David Garrick, Esq.

¶ Counsellor John Ridge, a gentleman belong-  
to the Irish bar.

\*\* Sir Joshua Reynolds.

†† An eminent attorney.

‡‡ Mr. T. Townshend, Member for Whitchurch.

Still aiming at honour, yet fearing to roam,  
The coachman was tipsy, the chariot drove home ;  
Would you ask for his merits ? alas ! he had none ;  
What was good was spontaneous, his faults were his  
own. (sigh at ;

Here lies honest Richard \*, whose fate I must  
Alas ! that such frolic should now be so quiet :  
What spirits were his ! what wit and what whim,  
Now breaking a jest, and now breaking a limb !  
Now wrangling and grumbling to keep up the ball !  
Now teasing and vexing, yet laughing at all !  
In short, so provoking a devil was Dick,  
That we wish'd him full ten times a day at old Nick ;  
But, missing his mirth and agreeable vein,  
As often we wish'd to have Dick back again.

Here Cumberland lies, having acted his parts,  
The Terence of England, the mender of hearts ;  
A flatt'ring painter, who made it his care  
To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are.  
His gallants are all faultless, his women divine,  
And Comedy wonders at being so fine :  
Like a tragedy queen he has dizen'd her out,  
Or rather like Tragedy giving a rout.  
His fools have their follies so lost in a crowd  
Of virtues and feelings, that folly grows proud ;  
And coxcombs, alike in their failings, alone,  
Adopting his portraits, are pleas'd with their own.  
Say, where has our poet this malady caught ?  
Or wherefore his characters thus without fault ?  
Say, was it that vainly directing his view  
To find out men's virtues, and finding them few,  
Quite sick of pursuing each troublesome elf,  
He grew lazy at last, and drew from himself ?

Here Douglas retires from his toils to relax,  
The scourge of impostors, the terror of quacks :  
Come, all ye quack bards, and ye quacking divines,  
Come, and dance on the spot where your tyrant re-  
clines :

When satire and censure encircled his throne ;  
I fear'd for your safety, I fear'd for my own :  
But now he is gone, and we want a detector,  
Our Dodds † shall be pious, our Kenricks ‡ shall  
lecture ;

Macpherson § write bombast, and call it a style ;  
Our Townshend make speeches, and I shall compile ;  
New Lauders and Bowers the Tweed shall cross  
over,

No countryman living their tricks to discover ;  
Detection her taper shall quench to a spark,  
And Scotchman meet Scotchman, and cheat in the  
dark.

Here lies David Garrick, describe him who can,  
An abridgement of all that was pleasant in man :  
As an actor, confest without rival to shine ;  
As a wit, if not first, in the very first line !  
Yet, with talents like these, and an excellent heart,  
The man had his failings — a dupe to his art.

\* Mr. Richard Burke. This gentleman having  
slightly fractured one of his arms and legs, at dif-  
ferent times, the Doctor has rallied him on those  
accidents, as a kind of retributive justice for break-  
ing his jests upon other people.

† The Rev. Dr. Dodd.

‡ Dr. Kenrick, who read lectures at the Devil  
Tavern, under the title of The School of Shak-  
speare.

§ James Macpherson, Esq. who, from the mere  
force of his style, wrote down the first poet of all  
antiquity.



Like an ill-judging beauty, his colours he spread,  
And beplaster'd with rouge his own natural red.  
On the stage he was natural, simple, affecting ;  
'T was only that when he was off he was acting.  
With no reason on earth to go out of his way,  
He turn'd and he varied full ten times a day :  
Though secure of our hearts, yet confoundedly sick  
If they were not his own by finessing and trick :  
He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,  
For he knew when he pleas'd he could whistle them  
back.

Of praise a mere glutton, he swallow'd what came,  
And the puff of a dunce he mistook it for fame ;  
Till his relish grown callous, almost to disease,  
Who pepper'd the highest was surest to please.  
But let us be candid, and speak out our mind,  
If dunces applauded, he paid them in kind.  
Ye Kenricks, ye Kellys \*, and Woodfalls † so  
grave,

What a commerce was yours, while you got and  
you gave !

How did Grub-street re-echo the shouts that you  
rais'd, [prais'd !

While he was be-Roscius'd, and you were be-  
But peace to his spirit, wherever it flies,  
To act as an angel and mix with the skies :  
Those poets who owe their best fame to his skill  
Shall still be his flatterers, go where he will : [love,  
Old Shakspeare receive him with praise and with  
And Beaumonts and Bens be his Kellys above.

Here Hickey reclines, a most blunt pleasant  
creature,

And slander itself must allow him good-nature :  
He cherish'd his friend, and he relish'd a bumper :  
Yet one fault he had, and that one was a thumper.  
Perhaps you may ask if the man was a miser ?  
I answer, no, no, for he always was wiser :  
Too courteous, perhaps, or obligingly flat ?  
His very worst foe can't accuse him of that :  
Perhaps he confided in men as they go,  
And so was too foolishly honest ? Ah, no !

\* Mr. Hugh Kelly, author of *False Delicacy*,  
A Word to the Wise, Clementina, School for Wives,  
&c. &c.

† Mr. W. Woodfall, printer of the *Morning  
Chronicle*.

Then what was his failing ? come, tell it, and burn  
ye, —

He was, could he help it ? a special attorney.

Here Reynolds is laid, and, to tell you my mind,  
He has not left a wiser or better behind :  
His pencil was striking, resistless, and grand,  
His manners were gentle, complying, and bland ;  
Still born to improve us in every part,  
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart :  
To coxcombs averse, yet most civilly steering,  
When they judg'd without skill he was still hard of  
hearing ; [and stuff,  
When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Correggios,  
He shifted his trumpet ‡, and only took snuff.

## STANZAS ON WOMAN.

FROM THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

WHEN lovely woman stoops to folly,  
And finds too late that men betray,  
What charm can soothe her melancholy,  
What art can wash her guilt away ?

The only art her guilt to cover,  
To hide her shame from ev'ry eye,  
To give repentance to her lover,  
And wring his bosom — is, to die.

## SONG.

O MEMORY ! thou fond deceiver,  
Still importunate and vain,  
To former joys recurring ever,  
And turning all the past to pain ;

Thou, like the world, th' oppress oppressing,  
Thy smiles increase the wretch's woe !  
And he who wants each other blessing,  
In thee must ever find a foe.

‡ Sir Joshua Reynolds was so remarkably desirous to be under the necessity of using an ear-trumpet in company.

## SAMUEL JOHNSON.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, a writer of great eminence, was born in 1709 at Litchfield, in which city his father was a petty bookseller. After a desultory course of school-education, it was proposed to him, by Mr. Corbet, a neighbouring gentleman, that he should accompany his own son to Oxford as his companion; accordingly, in his nineteenth year, he was elected a commoner of Pembroke college. From young Corbet's departure, he was left to struggle with penury till he had completed a residence of three years, when he quitted Oxford without taking a degree. His father died, in very narrow circumstances, soon after his return from the university; and for some time he attempted to gain maintenance by some literary projects. At length, in 1735, he thought proper to marry a widow twice his own age, and far from attractive, either in her person or manners. By the aid of her fortune he was enabled to set up a school for instruction in Latin and Greek, but the plan did not succeed; and after a year's experiment, he resolved to try his fortune in the great metropolis. Garrick, afterwards the celebrated actor, had been one of his pupils, accompanied by whom he arrived in London; Johnson having in his pocket his unfinished tragedy of *Irene*.

The first notice which he drew from the judges of literary merit, was by the publication of "*London, a Poem*," in imitation of Juvenal's third satire. The manly vigour, and strong painting of this performance, placed it high among works of its kind, though it must be allowed, that its censure is coarse and exaggerated, and that it ranks rather as a party, than as a moral poem. It was published in 1738. For some years Johnson is chiefly to be traced in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, then conducted by Cave; and it was for this work that he ratified the public with some extraordinary pieces of eloquence which he composed under the disguise of debates in the senate of Lilibut, meaning the British parliament. He likewise wrote various biographical articles for the same miscellany, of which the principal and most admired was "*The life of Savage*."

The plan of his *English Dictionary* was laid before the public in a letter addressed to Lord Bute in 1747. In the same year he furnished Garrick with a prologue on the opening of Drury-lane theatre, which in sense and poetry has not a competitor among compositions of this class, excepting Pope's prologue to *Cato*. Another imitation of Juvenal, entitled "*The Vanity of Human Vishes*," was printed in 1749, and may be said to reach the sublime of ethical poetry, and to stand at the head of classical imitations. The same year, under the auspices of Garrick, brought on the stage at Drury-lane his tragedy of "*Irene*." It

ran thirteen nights, but has never since appeared on the theatre: Johnson, in fact, found that he was not formed to excel on the stage, and made no further trials.

His periodical paper, entitled "*The Rambler*," appeared in March 1750, and was continued till March 1752. The solemnity of this paper prevented it at first from attaining an extensive circulation; but after it was collected into volumes, it continually rose in the public esteem, and the author had the satisfaction of seeing a tenth edition. The "*Adventurer*," conducted by Dr. Hawkesworth, succeeded the *Rambler*, and Johnson contributed several papers of his own writing. In 1755, the first edition of his "*Dictionary*" made its appearance. It was received by the public with general applause, and its author was ranked among the greatest benefactors of his native tongue. Modern accuracy, however, has given an insight into its defects; and though it still stands as the capital work of the kind in the language, its authority as a standard is somewhat depreciated. Upon the last illness of his aged mother, in 1759, for the purpose of paying her a visit, and defraying the expense of her funeral, he wrote his romance of "*Rasselas, Prince of Abyssinia*," one of his most splendid performances, elegant in language, rich in imagery, and weighty in sentiment. Its views of human life are, indeed, deeply tinged with the gloom that overshadowed the author's mind; nor can it be praised for moral effect.

Soon after the accession of the late king, a grant of a pension of 300*l.* per annum was made him by His Majesty during the ministry of Lord Bute. A short struggle of repugnance to accept a favour from the House of Hanover was overcome by a sense of the honour and substantial benefit conferred by it, and he became that character, a pensioner, on which he had bestowed a sarcastic definition in his *Dictionary*. Much obloquy attended this circumstance of his life, which was enhanced when he published in several of his productions, arguments which seemed directly to oppose the rising spirit of liberty.

A long-promised edition of Shakspeare appeared in 1765; but though ushered in by a preface written with all the powers of his masterly pen, the edition itself disappointed those who expected much from his ability to elucidate the obscurities of the great dramatist. A tour to the Western Islands of Scotland in 1773, in which he was attended by his enthusiastic admirer and obsequious friend, James Boswell, Esq. was a remarkable incident of his life, considering that a strong antipathy to the natives of that country had long been conspicuous in his conversation. But when, two years afterwards, he

published the account of his tour, under the title of "A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland," more candour and impartiality were found in it, than had been expected. In 1775, he was gratified, through the interest of Lord North, with the degree of Doctor of Laws, from the University of Oxford. He had some years before received the same honour from Dublin, but did not then choose to assume the title. His last literary undertaking was the consequence of a request from the London booksellers, who had engaged in an edition of the principal English poets, and wished to prefix to each a biographical and critical preface from his hand. This he undertook; and though he will generally be thought to have laboured under strong prejudices in composing the work, its style will be found, in great measure, free from the stiffness and turgidity which marked his earlier compositions.

The concluding portion of Dr. Johnson's life was saddened by a progressive decline of health, and by the prospect of approaching death, which neither his religion nor his philosophy had taught him to bear with even decent composure. A paralytic stroke first gave the alarm; asthma, and dropsical

symptoms, followed; and such was the tenacity with which he clung to life, that he expressed a great desire to seek for amendment in the climate of Italy. Still unable to reconcile himself to the thought of dying, he said to the surgeon who was making slight scarifications in his swollen leg, "Deeper! deeper! I want length of life, and you are afraid of giving me pain, which I do not value." The closing scene took place on December 13. 1785, in the 76th year of his age. His remains, attended by a respectable concourse of friends, were interred in Westminster Abbey; and a monumental statue has since been placed to his memory in St. Paul's cathedral. His works were published collectively in eleven volumes, 8vo., with a copious life of the author, by Sir John Hawkins. A new edition, in twelve volumes, with a life, was given by Arthur Murphy. Of the conversations, and oral dictates of Johnson, a most copious collection has been published in the very entertaining volumes of Mr. Boswell. Upon the whole, it may be said, that at the time of his death, he was undoubtedly the most conspicuous literary character of his country.

## LONDON:

### A POEM.

IN IMITATION OF THE THIRD SATIRE OF JUVENAL.

— Quis ineptas

Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus ut teneat se? Juv.

Tho' grief and fondness in my breast rebel,  
When injur'd Thales bids the town farewell,  
Yet still my calmer thoughts his choice commend,  
I praise the hermit, but regret the friend,  
Resolv'd at length from vice and London far  
To breathe in distant fields a purer air,  
And fix'd on Cambria's solitary shore,  
Give to St. David one true Briton more.

For who would leave, unbrib'd, Hibernia's land,  
Or change the rocks of Scotland for the Strand?  
There none are swept by sudden fate away,  
But all, whom hunger spares, with age decay:  
Here malice, rapine, accident, conspire,  
And now a rabble rages, now a fire;  
Their ambush here relentless ruffians lay,  
And here the fell attorney prowls for prey;  
Here falling houses thunder on your head,  
And here a female atheist talks you dead.

While Thales waits the wherry that contains  
Of dissipated wealth the small remains,  
On Thames's banks, in silent thought, we stood  
Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood;  
Struck with the seat that gave Eliza's birth,  
We kneel, and kiss the consecrated earth;  
In pleasing dreams the blissful age renew,  
And call Britannia's glories back to view;

Behold her cross triumphant on the main,  
The guard of commerce, and the dread of Spain,  
Ere masquerades debauch'd, excise oppress'd,  
Or English honour grew a standing jest.

A transient calm the happy scenes bestow,  
And for a moment lull the sense of woe.  
At length awaking, with contemptuous frown,  
Indignant Thales eyes the neighb'ring town.  
Since worth, he cries, in these degenerate days  
Wants even the cheap reward of empty praise;  
In those curs'd walls, devote to vice and gain,  
Since unrewarded science toils in vain;  
Since hope but soothes to double my distress,  
And every moment leaves my little less;  
While yet my steady steps no staff sustains,  
And life still vig'rous revels in my veins;  
Grant me, kind Heaven, to find some happier place  
Where honesty and sense are no disgrace;  
Some pleasing bank where verdant osiers play,  
Some peaceful vale with Nature's paintings gay:  
Where once the harass'd Briton found repose,  
And safe in poverty defy'd his foes;  
Some secret cell, ye pow'rs, indulgent give,  
Let — live here, for — has learn'd to live.  
Here let those reign, whom pensions can incite  
To vote a patriot black, a courtier white,  
Explain their country's dear-bought rights away,  
And plead for pirates in the face of day;  
With slavish tenets taint our poison'd youth,  
And lend a lie the confidence of truth.

Let such raise palaces, and manors buy,  
Collect a tax, or farm a lottery;  
With warbling eunuchs fill our silenc'd stage,  
And lull to servitude a thoughtless age. (hold)  
Heroes, proceed! what bounds your pride shall  
What check restrain your thirst of pow'r and gold:  
Behold rebellious virtue quite o'erthrown,  
Behold our fame, our wealth, our lives your own

\* Queen Elizabeth, born at Greenwich.

To such, the plunder of a land is giv'n,  
 When public crimes inflame the wrath of Heaven :  
 But what, my friend, what hope remains for me,  
 Who start at theft, and blush at perjury ?  
 Who scarce forbear, tho' Britain's court he sing,  
 To pluck a titled poet's borrow'd wing ;  
 A statesman's logic unconvinc'd can hear,  
 And dare to slumber o'er the Gazetteer ;  
 Despise a fool in half his pension dress'd,  
 And strive in vain to laugh at Clodio's jest.

Others with softer smiles, and subtle art,  
 Can sap the principles, or taint the heart ;  
 With more address a lover's note convey,  
 Or bribe a virgin's innocence away :  
 Well may they rise, while I, whose rustic tongue  
 Je'er knew to puzzle right, or varnish wrong,  
 Spurn'd as a beggar, dreaded as a spy,  
 Live unregarded, unlamented die.

For what but social guilt the friend endears ?  
 Who shares Orgilio's crimes, his fortune shares.  
 But thou, should tempting villany present  
 All Marib'rough hoarded, or all Villiers spent,  
 Turn from the glittering bribe thy scornful eye,  
 Nor sell for gold, what gold could never buy,  
 The peaceful slumber, self-approving day,  
 Unsullied fame, and conscience ever gay.

The cheated nation's happy favourites, see !  
 Mark whom the great caress, who frown on me !  
 London ! the needy villain's gen'ral home,  
 The common-sewer of Paris and of Rome ;  
 With eager thirst, by folly or by fate,  
 Sucks in the dregs of each corrupted state.  
 Forgive my transports on a theme like this,  
 I cannot bear a French metropolis.

Illustrious Edward ! from the realms of day,  
 The land of heroes and of saints survey ;  
 Nor hope the British lineaments to trace,  
 The rustic grandeur, or the surly grace ;  
 But, lost in thoughtless ease and empty show,  
 Behold the warrior dwindled to a beau ;  
 Hence, freedom, piety, refin'd away,  
 Of France the mimic, and of Spain the prey.

All that at home no more can beg or steal,  
 Or like a gibbet better than a wheel :  
 Kiss'd from the stage, or hooted from the court,  
 Their air, their dress, their politics, import ;  
 Obsequious, artful, voluble, and gay,  
 On Britain's fond credulity they prey.  
 No gainful trade their industry can 'scape,  
 They sing, they dance, clean shoes, or cure a  
 clap :

All sciences a fasting Monsieur knows,  
 And, bid him go to Hell, to Hell he goes.

Ah ! what avails it, that, from slavery far,  
 Drew the breath of life in English air ;  
 Was early taught a Briton's right to prize,  
 And lisp the tale of Henry's victories ;  
 If the gull'd conqueror receives the chain,  
 And flattery prevails when arms are vain ?

Studious to please, and ready to submit ;  
 The supple Gaul was born a parasite :  
 Kill to his int'rest true, where'er he goes,  
 Wit, bravery, worth, his lavish tongue bestows :  
 In ev'ry face a thousand graces shine,  
 From ev'ry tongue flows harmony divine.  
 These arts in vain our rugged natives try,  
 Strain out with fault'ring diffidence a lie,  
 And get a kick for awkward flattery.

Besides, with justice, this discerning age  
 Admires their wond'rous talents for the stage :

Well may they venture on the mimic's art,  
 Who play from morn to night a borrow'd part ;  
 Practis'd their master's notions to embrace,  
 Repeat his maxims, and reflect his face ;  
 With ev'ry wild absurdity comply,  
 And view each object with another's eye ;  
 To shake with laughter ere the jest they hear,  
 To pour at will the counterfeit tear ;  
 And, as their patron hints the cold or heat,  
 To shake in dog-days, in December sweat.

How, when competitors like these contend,  
 Can surly virtue hope to fix a friend ;  
 Slaves that with serious impudence beguile,  
 And lie without a blush, without a smile :  
 Exalt each trifle, ev'ry vice adore,  
 Your taste in snuff, your judgment in a whore ;  
 Can Balbo's eloquence applaud, and swear  
 He gropes his breeches with a monarch's air.

For arts like these preferr'd, admir'd, caress'd,  
 They first invade your table, then your breast ;  
 Explore your secrets with insidious art,  
 Watch the weak hour, and ransack all the heart ;  
 Then soon your ill-plac'd confidence repay,  
 Commence your lords, and govern or betray.

By numbers here from shame or censure free,  
 All crimes are safe but hated poverty.  
 This, only this, the rigid law pursues,  
 This, only this, provokes the snarling Muse.  
 The sober trader at a tatter'd cloak  
 Wakes from his dream, and labours for a joke ;  
 With brisker air the silken courtiers gaze,  
 And turn the varied taunt a thousand ways.  
 Of all the griefs that harass the distress'd,  
 Sure the most bitter is a scornful jest ;  
 Fate never wounds more deep the gen'rous heart,  
 Than when a blockhead's insult points the dart.

Has Heaven reserv'd, in pity to the poor,  
 No pathless waste, or undiscovered shore ?  
 No secret island in the boundless main ?  
 No peaceful desert yet unclaim'd by Spain ?  
 Quick let us rise, the happy seats explore,  
 And bear oppression's insolence no more.  
 This mournful truth is every where confess'd,  
 Slow rises worth by poverty depress'd :  
 But here more slow, where all are slaves to gold,  
 Where looks are merchandise, and smiles are sold :  
 Where won by bribes, by flatteries impior'd,  
 The groom retails the favours of his lord. [cries

But hark ! th' affrighted crowd's tumultuous  
 Roll through the streets, and thunder to the skies :  
 Rais'd from some pleasing dream of wealth and  
 pow'r,

Some pompous palace or some blissful bower,  
 Aghast you start, and scarce with aching sight  
 Sustain th' approaching fire's tremendous light ;  
 Swift from pursuing horrors take your way,  
 And leave your little all to flames a prey ;  
 Then thro' the world a wretched vagrant roam,  
 For where can starving merit find a home ?  
 In vain your mournful narrative disclose,  
 While all neglect, and most insult your woes.  
 Should Heaven's just bolts Orgilio's wealth  
 confound,

And spread his flaming palace on the ground,  
 Swift o'er the land the dismal rumour flies,  
 And public mournings pacify the skies ;  
 The laureat tribe in venal verse relate,  
 How virtue wars with persecuting fate ;  
 With well-feign'd gratitude the pension'd band  
 Refund the plunder of the beggar'd land.

See! while he builds, the gaudy vassals come,  
 And crowd with sudden wealth the rising dome;  
 The price of boroughs and of souls restore;  
 And raise his treasures higher than before:  
 Now bless'd with all the baubles of the great,  
 The polish'd marble and the shining plate,  
 Orgilio sees the golden pile aspire,  
 And hopes from angry Heav'n another fire.

Could'st thou resign the park and play content,  
 For the fair banks of Severn or of Trent;  
 There might'st thou find some elegant retreat,  
 Some hireling senator's deserted seat;  
 And stretch thy prospects o'er the smiling land,  
 For less than rent the dungeons of the Strand;  
 There prune thy walk, support thy drooping  
 flowers,

Direct thy rivulets, and twine thy bowers;  
 And, while thy grounds a cheap repast afford,  
 Despise the dainties of a venal lord:  
 There ev'ry bush with Nature's music rings,  
 There ev'ry breeze bears health upon its wings;  
 On all thy hours security shall smile,  
 And bless thine evening walk and morning toil.  
 Prepare for death if here at night you roam,  
 And sign your will before you sup from home.  
 Some fiery fop, with new commission vain,  
 Who sleeps on brambles till he kills his man;  
 Some frolic drunkard, reeling from a feast,  
 Provokes a broil, and stabs you for a jest.  
 Yet ev'n these heroes, mischievously gay;  
 Lords of the street and terrours of the way;  
 Flush'd as they are with folly, youth, and wine,  
 Their prudent insults to the poor confine;  
 Afar they mark the flambeau's bright approach,  
 And shun the shining train, and golden coach.

In vain, these dangers past, your doors you close,  
 And hope the balmy blessings of repose;  
 Cruel with guilt, and daring with despair,  
 The midnight murd'rer bursts the faithless bar;  
 Invades the sacred hour of silent rest,  
 And leaves, unseen, a dagger in your breast.  
 Scarce can our fields, such crowds at Tyburn die,  
 With hemp the gallows and the fleet supply.  
 Propose your schemes, ye senatorian band,  
 Whose ways and means support the sinking land,  
 Lest ropes be wanting in the tempting spring,  
 To rig another convoy for the king.

A single jail, in ALFARN's golden reign,  
 Could half the nation's criminals contain;  
 Fair Justice, then, without constraint ador'd,  
 Held high the steady scale, but sheath'd the sword;  
 No spies were paid, no special juries known,  
 Blest age! but ah! how diff'rent from our own!

Much could I add,—but see the boat at hand,  
 The tide retiring calls me from the land: [spent,  
 Farewell!—When youth, and health, and fortune  
 Thou fly'st for refuge to the wilds of Kent;  
 And, tir'd like me with follies and with crimes,  
 In angry numbers warn'st succeeding times;  
 Then shall thy friend, nor thou refuse his aid,  
 Still foe to vice, forsake his Cambrian shade;  
 In virtue's cause once more exert his rage,  
 Thy satire point, and animate thy page.

## THE VANITY OF HUMAN WISHES.

IN IMITATION OF THE TENTH SATIRE OF JUVENAL

LET observation with extensive view,  
 Survey mankind from China to Peru;  
 Remark each anxious toil, each eager strife,  
 And watch the busy scenes of crowded life;  
 Then say how hope and fear, desire and hate,  
 O'erspread with snares the clouded maze of fate,  
 Where wav'ring man, betray'd by vent'rous pride  
 To chase the dreary paths without a guide,  
 As treach'rous phantoms in the mist delude,  
 Shuns fancied ills, or chases airy good;  
 How rarely reason guides the stubborn choice,  
 Rules the bold hand, or prompts the suppliant  
 voice;

How nations sink by darling schemes oppress'd,  
 When vengeance listens to the fool's request.  
 Fate wings with ev'ry wish th' afflictive dart,  
 Each gift of nature and each grace of art;  
 With fatal heat impetuous courage glows,  
 With fatal sweetness elocution flows,  
 Impeachment stops the speaker's pow'ful breath,  
 And restless fire precipitates on death.

But, scarce observ'd, the knowing and the bold  
 Fall in the gen'ral massacre of gold;  
 Wide wasting pest! that rages unconfin'd,  
 And crowds with crimes the records of mankind:  
 For gold his sword the hireling ruffian draws,  
 For gold the hireling judge distorts the laws;  
 Wealth heap'd on wealth, nor truth nor safety buys,  
 The dangers gather as the treasures rise.

Let hist'ry tell where rival kings command,  
 And dubious title shakes the madd'd land,  
 When statutes glean the refuse of the sword,  
 How much more safe the vassal than the lord;  
 Low sculks the hind beneath the rage of power,  
 And leaves the wealthy traitor in the Tower,  
 Untouch'd his cottage, and his slumbers sound,  
 Tho' confiscation's vultures hover round.

The needy traveller, serene and gay,  
 Walks the wild heath and sings his toil away.  
 Does envy seize thee? crush th' upbraiding joy,  
 Increase his riches, and his peace destroy;  
 Now fears in dire vicissitude invade,  
 The rustling brake alarms, and quiv'ring shade,  
 Nor light nor darkness bring his pain relief,  
 One shows the plunder, and one hides the thief.

Yet still one gen'ral cry the skies assails,  
 And gain and grandeur load the tainted gales;  
 Few know the toiling statesman's fear or cure,  
 Th' insidious rival and the gaping heir.  
 Once more, Democritus, arise on Earth,  
 With cheerful wisdom and instructive mirth,  
 See motley life in modern trappings dress'd,  
 And feed with varied fools th' eternal jest:  
 Thou who could'st laugh, where want enchain'd  
 caprice,

Toil crush'd conceit, and man was of a piece;  
 Where wealth unlov'd without a mourner dy'd;  
 And scarce a sycophant was fed by pride;  
 Where ne'er was known the form of mock debate,  
 Or seen a new-made mayor's unwieldy state;  
 Where change of fav'rites made no change of laws,  
 And senates heard before they judg'd a cause;  
 How would'st thou shake at Britain's modish tribe  
 Dart the quick taunt, and edge the piercing gribe?

Attentive truth and nature to descry,  
And pierce each scene with philosophic eye,  
To thee were solemn toys, or empty show,  
The robes of pleasure, and the veils of woe :  
All aid the farce, and all thy mirth maintain,  
Whose joys are causeless, or whose griefs are vain.

Such was the scorn that fill'd the sage's mind,  
Renew'd at ev'ry glance on human kind;  
How just that scorn ere yet thy voice declare,  
To teach ev'ry state, and canvass ev'ry pray'r.

Unnumber'd suppliants crowd Preferment's gate,  
A thirst for wealth, and burning to be great ;  
Delusive Fortune hears th' incessant call,  
They mount, they shine, evaporate and fall.  
On ev'ry stage the foes of peace attend,  
Late dogs their flight, and insult mocks their end.  
Love ends with hope, the sinking statesman's door  
Pours in the morning worshipper no more ;  
For growing names the weekly scribbler lies,  
For growing wealth the dedicat'or flies ;  
From ev'ry room descends the painted face,  
That hung the bright palladium of the place ;  
And, smok'd in kitchens, or in auctions sold,  
To better features yields the frame of gold ;  
For now no more we trace in ev'ry line  
Heroic worth, benevolence divine :  
The form distorted justifies the fall,  
And detestation rids th' indignant wall.

But will not Britain hear the last appeal,  
Sign her foes' doom, or guard her fav'rites' zeal ?  
Through Freedom's sons no more remonstrance  
rings,

Degrading nobles and controlling kings ;  
Our supple tribes repress their patriot throats,  
And ask no questions but the price of votes ;  
With weekly libels and septennial ale,  
Their wish is full to riot and to rail.

In full-blown dignity, see Wolsey stand,  
Law in his voice, and fortune in his hand :  
To him the church, the realm, their pow'rs con-  
sign,

Through him the rays of regal bounty shine ;  
Turn'd by his nod the stream of honour flows,  
His smile alone security bestows :  
Till to new heights his restless wishes tow'r,  
Claim leads to claim, and pow'r advances pow'r ;  
Till conquest unresisted ceas'd to please,  
And rights submitted left him none to seize :  
At length his sov'reign frowns — the train of state  
Mark the keen glance, and watch the sign to hate.  
Where'er he turns, he meets a stranger's eye,  
His suppliants scorn him, and his followers fly ;  
How drops at once the pride of awful state,  
The golden canopy, the glitt'ring plate,  
The regal palace, the luxurious board,  
The liv'ried army, and the menial lord.  
With age, with cares, with maladies oppress'd,  
He seeks the refuge of monastic rest.  
Grief aids disease, remember'd folly stings,  
And his last sighs reproach the faith of kings.

Speak thou whose thoughts at humble peace repine,  
Shall Wolsey's wealth with Wolsey's end be thine ?  
Or liv'st thou now, with safer pride content,  
The wisest justice on the banks of Trent ?  
Or, why did Wolsey, near the steeps of fate,  
On weak foundations raise th' enormous weight ?  
Why but to sink beneath misfortune's blow,  
With louder ruin to the gulphs below.

What gave great Villiers to th' assassin's knife,  
And fix'd disease on Harley's closing life ?

What murder'd Wentworth, and what exil'd Hyde,  
By kings protected, and to kings ally'd ?  
What but their wish indulg'd in courts to shine,  
And pow'r too great to keep, or to resign.

When first the college rolls receive his name,  
The young enthusiast quits his ease for fame ;  
Resistless burns the fever of renown,  
Caught from the strong contagion of the gown :  
O'er Bodley's dome his future labours spread,  
And Bacon's mansion o' trembles o'er his head.  
Are these thy views ? Proceed, illustrious youth,  
And Virtue guard thee to the throne of Truth !  
Yet should thy soul indulge the gen'rous heat  
Till captive Science yields her last retreat ;  
Should reason guide thee with her brightest ray,  
And pour on misty doubt resistless day ;  
Should no false kindness lure to loose delight,  
Nor praise relax, nor difficulty fright ;  
Should tempting Novelty thy cell refrain,  
And Sloth effuse her opiate fumes in vain ;  
Should Beauty blunt on fops her fatal dart,  
Nor claim the triumph of a letter'd heart ;  
Should no disease thy torpid veins invade,  
Nor Melancholy's phantoms haunt thy shade ;  
Yet hope not life from grief or danger free,  
Nor think the doom of man revers'd for thee :  
Deign on the passing world to turn thine eyes,  
And pause awhile from letters to be wise ;  
There mark what ills the scholar's life assail,  
Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail.  
See nations, slowly wise and meanly just,  
To buried merit raise the tardy bust.  
If dreams yet flatter, once again attend,  
Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end.

Nor deem, when Learning her last prize bestows,  
The glittering eminence exempt from foes ;  
See, when the vulgar 'scapes, despis'd or aw'd,  
Rebellion's vengeful talons seize on Laud.  
From meaner minds, though smaller fines content  
The plunder'd palace, or sequester'd rent :  
Mark'd out by dang'rous parts, he meets the shock,  
And fatal Learning leads him to the block :  
Around his tomb let Art and Genius weep,  
But hear his death, ye blockheads, hear and sleep.

The festal blazes, the triumphal show,  
The ravish'd standard, and the captive foe,  
The senate's thanks, the gazette's pompous tale,  
With force resistless o'er the brave prevail.  
Such bribes the rapid Greek o'er Asia whirl'd,  
For such the steady Roman shook the world ;  
For such in distant lands the Britons shine,  
And stain with blood the Danube or the Rhine ;  
This pow'r has praise, that virtue scarce can warm  
Till fame supplies the universal charm.  
Yet Reason frowns on War's unequal game,  
Where wasted nations raise a single name ; [gret,  
And mortgag'd states their grandsires' wreaths re-  
From age to age in everlasting debt ;  
Wreaths which at last the dear-bought right convey  
To rust on medals, or on stones decay.

On what foundation stands the warrior's pride,  
How just his hopes, let Swedish Charles decide ;  
A frame of adamant, a soul of fire,  
No dangers fright him, and no labours tire ,

\* There is a tradition, that the study of Friar  
Bacon, built on an arch over the bridge, will fall  
when a man greater than Bacon shall pass under it.  
To prevent so shocking an accident, it was pulled  
down many years since.

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,  
 Unconquer'd lord of pleasure and of pain ;  
 No joys to him pacific sceptres yield,  
 War sounds the trump, he rushes to the field ;  
 Behold surrounding kings their pow'rs combine,  
 And one capitulate, and one resign ; [vain ;  
 Peace courts his hand, but spreads her charms in  
 " Think nothing gain'd," he cries, " till nought  
 remain,

On Moscow's walls till Gothic standards fly,  
 And all be mine beneath the polar sky."  
 The march begins in military state,  
 And nations on his eye suspended wait ;  
 Stern Famine guards the solitary coast,  
 And Winter barricades the realms of Frost ;  
 He comes, nor want nor cold his course delay ; —  
 Hide, blushing Glory, hide Pultowa's day :  
 The vanquish'd hero leaves his broken bands,  
 And shows his miseries in distant lands ;  
 Condemn'd a needy supplicant to wait,  
 While ladies interpose, and slaves debate.  
 But did not Chance at length her error mend ?  
 Did no subverted empire mark his end ?  
 Did rival monarchs give the fatal wound ?  
 Or hostile millions press him to the ground ?  
 His fall was destined to a barren strand,  
 A petty fortress, and a dubious hand ;  
 He left the name, at which the world grew pale,  
 To point a moral, or adorn a tale.

All times their scenes of pompous woes afford,  
 From Persia's tyrant to Bavaria's lord.  
 In gay hostility and barb'rous pride,  
 With half mankind embattled at his side,  
 Great Xerxes comes to seize the certain prey,  
 And starves exhausted regions in his way ;  
 Attendant Flatt'ry counts his myriads o'er,  
 Till counted myriads soothe his pride no more ;  
 Fresh praise is try'd till madness fires his mind,  
 The waves he lashes, and enchains the wind ;  
 New pow'rs are claim'd, new pow'rs are still be-  
 stow'd,

Till rude resistance lops the spreading god ;  
 The daring Greeks deride the martial show,  
 And heap their valleys with the gaudy foe ;  
 Th' insulted sea with humbler thought he gains,  
 A single skiff to speed his flight remains ;  
 Th' encumber'd oar scarce leaves the dreadd coast  
 Through purple billows and a floating host.

The bold Bavarian, in a luckless hour,  
 Tries the dread summits of Caesarean pow'r,  
 With unexpected legions bursts away,  
 And sees defenceless realms receive his sway :  
 Short sway ! fair Austria spreads her mournful  
 charms,

The queen, the beauty, sets the world in arms ;  
 From hill to hill the beacon's rousing blaze  
 Spreads wide the hope of plunder and of praise ;  
 The fierce Croatian, and the wild Hussar,  
 With all the sons of ravage crowd the war ;  
 The baffled prince, in honour's flatt'ring bloom  
 Of hasty greatness, finds the fatal doom ;  
 His foes' derision, and his subjects' blame,  
 And steals to death from anguish and from shame.

" Enlarge my life with multitude of days !"  
 In health, in sickness, thus the suppliant prays :  
 Hides from himself its state, and shuns to know,  
 That life protracted is protracted woe.  
 Time hovers o'er, impatient to destroy,  
 And shuts up all the passages of joy :

In vain their gifts the bounteous seasons pour,  
 The fruit autumnal, and the vernal flow'r ;  
 With listless eyes the dotard views the store,  
 He views, and wonders that they please no more ;  
 Now pall the tasteless meats, and joyless wines,  
 And Luxury with sighs her slave resigns.  
 Approach, ye minstrels, try the soothing strain,  
 Diffuse the tuneful lenitives of pain :  
 No sounds, alas ! would touch th' impervious ear.  
 Though dancing mountains witness'd Orpheus  
 near ;

Nor lute nor lyre his feeble pow'rs attend,  
 Nor sweeter music of a virtuous friend ;  
 Nor everlasting dictates crowd his tongue,  
 Perversely grave, or positively wrong.  
 The still returning tale, and ling'ring jest,  
 Perplex the fawning niece, and pamper'd guest.  
 While growing hopes scarce awe the gathering years  
 And scarce a legacy can bribe to hear :  
 The watchful guests still hint the last offence ;  
 The daughter's petulance, the son's expense,  
 Improve his heady rage with treach'rous skill.  
 And mould his passions till they make his will.  
 Unnumber'd maladies his joints invade,  
 Lay siege to life, and press the dire blockade ;  
 But unextinguish'd av'rice still remains,  
 And dreaded losses aggravate his pains ;  
 He turns, with anxious heart and crippled hand,  
 His bonds of debt, and mortgages of lands ;  
 Or views his coffers with suspicious eyes,  
 Unlocks his gold, and counts it till he dies.

But grant, the virtues of a temperate prime  
 Bless with an age exempt from scorn or crime ;  
 An age that melts with unperceiv'd decay,  
 And glides in modest innocence away ;  
 Whose peaceful day benevolence endears,  
 Whose night congratulating conscience cheer ;  
 The gen'ral fav'rite as the gen'ral friend :  
 Such age there is, and who shall wish its end ?

Yet ev'n on this her load Misfortune flings,  
 To press the weary minutes' flagging wings ;  
 New sorrow rises as the day returns,  
 A sister sickens, or a daughter mourns.  
 Now kindred Merit fills the sable bier,  
 Now lacerated Friendship claims a tear ;  
 Year chases year, decay pursues decay,  
 Still drops some joy from with'ring life away :  
 New forms arise, and diff'rent views engage,  
 Superfluous lags the vet'ran on the stage,  
 Till pitying Nature signs the last release,  
 And bids afflicted worth retire to peace.

But few there are whom hours like these avail  
 Who set unclouded in the gulphs of Fate.  
 From Lydia's monarch should the search descend,  
 By Solon caution'd to regard his end,  
 In life's last scene what prodigies surprise,  
 Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise !  
 From Marlb'rough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,  
 And Swift expires a driv'ler and a show.

The teeming mother, anxious for her race,  
 Begs for each birth the fortune of a facer ;  
 Yet Vane could tell what ills from beauty spring ;  
 And Sedley curs'd the form that pleas'd a king.  
 Ye nymphs of rosy lips and radiant eyes,  
 Whom pleasure keeps too busy to be wise ;  
 Whom joys with soft varieties invite,  
 By day the frolic, and the dance by night ;  
 Who frown with vanity, who smile with art,  
 And ask the latest fashion of the heart ;

What care, what rules, your heedless charms shall save,  
 Each nymph your rival, and each youth your slave?  
 Against your fame with fondness hate combines,  
 The rival batters, and the lover mines.  
 With distant voice neglected Virtue calls,  
 Less heard and less, the faint remonstrance falls;  
 Tir'd with contempt, she quits the slipp'ry rein,  
 And Pride and Prudence take her seat in vain.  
 In crowd at once, where none the pass defend,  
 The harmless freedom, and the private friend.  
 The guardians yield, by force superior ply'd:  
 To Int'rest, Prudence; and to Flatt'ry, Pride.  
 Here Beauty falls betray'd, despis'd, distress'd,  
 And hissing Infamy proclaims the rest.  
 Where then shall Hope and Fear their objects find?  
 Must dull Suspense corrupt the stagnant mind?  
 Must helpless man, in ignorance sedate,  
 Roll darkling down the torrent of his fate?  
 Must no dislike alarm, no wishes rise,  
 No cries invoke the mercies of the skies?  
 Inquirer, cease; petitions yet remain  
 Which Heav'n may hear, nor deem religion vain.  
 Still raise for good the supplicating voice,  
 But leave to Heav'n the measure and the choice:  
 Safe in his pow'r, whose eyes discern afar  
 The secret ambush of a specious pray'r;  
 Implore his aid, in his decisions rest,  
 Secure, whate'er he gives, he gives the best.  
 Yet, when the sense of sacred presence fires,  
 And strong devotion to the skies aspires,  
 Your forth thy fervours for a healthful mind,  
 Obedient passions, and a will resign'd;  
 For love, which scarce collective man can fill;  
 For patience, sov'reign o'er transmuted ill;  
 For faith, that, panting for a happier seat,  
 Counts death kind Nature's signal of retreat:  
 These goods for man the laws of Heav'n ordain,  
 These goods he grants, who grants the pow'r to gain;  
 With these celestial Wisdom calms the mind,  
 And makes the happiness she does not find.

## PROLOGUE,

WRITTEN BY MR. GARRICK, AT THE OPENING OF THE  
 THEATRE-ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, 1747.

WHEN Learning's triumph o'er her barb'rous foes  
 First rear'd the stage, immortal Shakspeare rose;  
 Each change of many-colour'd life he drew,  
 Exhausted worlds, and then imagin'd new:  
 Existence saw him spurn her bounded reign,  
 And panting Time toil'd after him in vain.  
 His pow'ful strokes presiding Truth impress'd,  
 And unreisted Passion storm'd the breast.  
 Then Jonson came, instructed from the school,  
 To please in method, and invent by rule;  
 His studious patience and laborious art,  
 By regular approach assail'd the heart:  
 Cold Approbation gave the ling'ring bays,  
 For those who durst not censure, scarce could  
 praise.  
 The mortal born, he met the gen'ral doom,  
 But left, like Egypt's kings, a lasting tomb.  
 The wits of Charles found easier ways to fame,  
 For wish'd for Jonson's art, or Shakspeare's flame.  
 Themselves they studied, as they felt they writ;  
 Intrigue was plot, obscenity was wit.

Vice always found a sympathetic friend;  
 They pleas'd their age, and did not aim to mend.  
 Yet bards like these aspir'd to lasting praise,  
 And proudly hop'd to pimp in future days.  
 Their cause was gen'ral, their supports were strong,  
 Their slaves were willing, and their reign was long:  
 Till Shame regain'd the post that Sense betray'd,  
 And Virtue call'd Oblivion to her aid.

Then, crush'd by rules, and weaken'd as refin'd,  
 For years the pow'r of Tragedy declin'd;  
 From bard to bard the frigid caution crept,  
 Till Declamation roar'd whilst Passion slept;  
 Yet still did Virtue deign the stage to tread,  
 Philosophy remain'd, though Nature fled.

But forc'd, at length, her ancient reign to quit,  
 She saw great Faustus lay the ghost of Wit;  
 Exulting Folly hail'd the joyful day,  
 And Pantomime and Song confirm'd her sway.

But who the coming changes can presage,  
 And mark the future periods of the stage?  
 Perhaps, if skill could distant times explore,  
 New Behns, new Durveys, yet remain in store;  
 Perhaps where Lear has rav'd, and Hamlet dy'd,  
 On flying cars new sorcerers may ride:  
 Perhaps (for who can guess th' effects of chance?)  
 Here Hunt may box, or Mahomet \* may dance.

Hard is his lot that, here by Fortune plac'd,  
 Must watch the wild vicissitudes of taste;  
 With every meteor of caprice must play,  
 And chase the new-blown bubbles of the day.  
 Ah! let not Censure term our fate our choice,  
 The stage but echoes back the public voice;  
 The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give,  
 For we that live to please, must please to live.

Then prompt no more the follies you decry,  
 As tyrants doom their tools of guilt to die;  
 'T is yours, this night, to bid the reign commence  
 Of rescued Nature and reviving Sense;  
 To chase the charms of sound, the pomp of show,  
 For useful mirth and salutary woe;  
 Bid scenic Virtue form the rising age,  
 And Truth diffuse her radiance from the stage.

## ON THE

## DEATH OF MR. ROBERT LEVET,

## A PRACTISER IN PHYSIC.

CONDEMN'D to Hope's delusive mine,  
 As on we toil from day to day,  
 By sudden blasts, or slow decline,  
 Our social comforts drop away.

Well try'd through many a varying year,  
 See Levett to the grave descend,  
 Officious, innocent, sincere,  
 Of ev'ry friendless name the friend.

Yet still he fills affection's eye,  
 Obscurely wise, and coarsely kind;  
 Nor, letter'd Arrogance, deny  
 Thy praise to merit unrefin'd.

\* Hunt, a famous boxer on the stage; Mahomet, a rope-dancer, who had exhibited at Covent-Garden theatre the winter before, said to be a Turk.



When fainting nature call'd for aid,  
 And hov'ring death prepar'd the blow,  
 His vig'rous remedy display'd  
 The pow'r of art without the show.

In Misery's darkest cavern known,  
 His useful care was ever nigh,  
 Where hopeless Anguish pour'd his groan,  
 And lonely Want retir'd to die.

No summons mock'd by chill delay,  
 No petty gain disdain'd by pride,  
 The modest wants of ev'ry day  
 The toil of ev'ry day supply'd.

His virtues walk'd their narrow round,  
 Nor made a pause, nor left a void ;  
 And sure th' Eternal Master found  
 The single talent well employ'd.

The busy day — the peaceful night,  
 Unfelt, uncounted, glided by ;  
 His frame was firm — his powers were bright,  
 Though now his eightieth year was nigh.

Then with no fiery throbbing pain,  
 No cold gradations of decay,  
 Death broke at once the vital chain,  
 And freed his soul the nearest way.

## JOHN ARMSTRONG.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, a physician and poet, was born about 1709 at Castleton in Roxburghshire, where his father was the parish minister. He was brought up to the medical profession, which he studied at the university of Edinburgh, where he took his degree. He settled in London in the double capacity of physician and man of letters, and he rendered himself known by writings in each. In 1744 his capital work, the didactic poem, entitled "The Art of preserving Health," made its appearance, and raised his literary reputation to a height which his subsequent publications scarcely sustained. It has therefore been selected for this work; and it may be affirmed, that of the class to which it belongs, scarcely any English performance can claim su-

perior merit. Its topics are judiciously chosen from all those which can add grace or beauty to a difficult subject; and as he was naturally gifted with a musical ear, his lines are scarcely ever harsh.

In 1760 Dr. Armstrong had interest enough to obtain the appointment of physician to the army in Germany, which he retained till its return. He then resumed his practice in London; but his habits and manners opposed an insurmountable bar against popular success. He possessed undoubted abilities, but a morbid sensibility preyed on his temper, and his intellectual efforts were damped by a languid listlessness. He died in September, 1779, leaving considerable savings from a very moderate income.

## THE ART OF PRESERVING HEALTH.

## BOOK I.

## AIR.

DAUGHTER of Pæon, queen of every joy,  
Hygeia\*; whose indulgent smile sustains  
The various race luxuriant Nature pours,  
And on th' immortal essences bestows  
Immortal youth; auspicious, O descend!  
Thou cheerful guardian of the rolling year,  
Whether thou wanton'st on the western gale,  
Or shak'st the rigid pinions of the North,  
Diffusest life and vigour through the tracts  
Of air, through earth, and ocean's deep domain.  
When through the blue serenity of Heaven  
Thy power approaches, all the wasteful host  
Of Pain and Sickness, squalid and deform'd,  
Confound'd sink into the loathsome gloom,  
Where in deep Erebus involv'd the Fiends  
Grow more profane. Whatever shapes of death,  
Shook from the hideous chambers of the globe,  
Swarm through the shuddering air: whatever plagues  
Or inaeque famine breeds, or with slow wings  
Rise from the putrid wat'ry element,  
The damp waste forest, motionless and rank,  
That smothers earth, and all the breathless winds,  
Or the vile carnage of th' inhuman field;  
Whatever baneful breathes the rotten South;  
Whatever ill th' extremes or sudden change  
Of cold and hot, or moist and dry produce;

\* Hygeia, the goddess of health, was, according to the genealogy of the heathen deities, the daughter of Esculapius; who, as well as Apollo, was distinguished by the name of Pæon.

They fly thy pure effulgence: they and all  
The secret poisons of avenging Heaven,  
And all the pale tribes halting in the train  
Of Vice and heedless Pleasure: or if aught  
The comet's glare amid the burning sky,  
Mournful eclipse, or planets ill combin'd,  
Portend disastrous to the vital world;  
Thy salutary power averts their rage,  
Averts the general bane: and but for thee  
Nature would sicken, nature soon would die.

Without thy cheerful active energy  
No rapture swells the breast, no poet sings,  
No more the maids of Helicon delight.  
Come then with me, O goddess, heav'nly gay!  
Begin the song; and let it sweetly flow,  
And let it wisely teach thy wholesome laws:  
"How best the fickle fabric to support  
Of mortal man; in healthful body how  
A healthful mind the longest to maintain."  
'T is hard, in such a strife of rules, to choose  
The best, and those of most extensive use;  
Harder in clear and animated song  
Dry philosophic precepts to convey.  
Yet with thy aid the secret wilds I trace  
Of Nature, and with daring steps proceed  
Through paths the Muses never trod before.

Nor should I wander doubtful of my way,  
Had I the lights of that sagacious mind  
Which taught to check the pestilential fire,  
And quell the deadly Python of the Nile.  
O thou belov'd by all the graceful arts,  
Thou long the fav'rite of the healing powers,  
Indulge, O Mead! a well-design'd essay,  
Howe'er imperfect: and permit that I  
My little knowledge with my country share,  
Till you the rich Asclepien stores unlock,  
And with new graces dignify the theme.

Ye who amid this feverish world would wear  
 A body free of pain, of cares a mind;  
 Fly the rank city, shun its turbid air;  
 Breathe not the chaos of eternal smoke  
 And volatile corruption, from the dead,  
 The dying, sick'ning, and the living world  
 Exhal'd, to sully Heaven's transparent dome  
 With dim mortality. It is not air  
 That from a thousand lungs reeks back to thine,  
 Sated with exhalations rank and fell,  
 The spoil of dunghills, and the putrid thaw  
 Of nature; when from shape and texture she  
 Relapses into fighting elements:  
 It is not air, but floats a nauseous mass  
 Of all obscene, corrupt, offensive things.  
 Much moisture hurts; but here a sordid bath,  
 With oily rancour fraught, relaxes more  
 The solid frame than simple moisture can.  
 Besides, immur'd in many a sullen bay  
 That never felt the freshness of the breeze,  
 This slumb'ring deep remains, and ranker grows  
 With sickly rest: and (though the lungs abhor  
 To drink the dun fuliginous abyss)  
 Did not the acid vigour of the mine,  
 Roll'd from so many thundering chimnies, tame  
 The putrid steams that overswarm the sky;  
 This caustic venom would perhaps corrode  
 Those tender cells that draw the vital air,  
 In vain with all the unctuous rills bedew'd;  
 Or by the drunken venous tubes, that yawn  
 In countless pores o'er all the pervious skin  
 Imbib'd, would poison the balsamic blood,  
 And rouse the heart to every fever's rage.  
 While yet you breathe, away; the rural wilds  
 Invite; the mountains call you, and the vales;  
 The woods, the streams, and each ambrosial breeze  
 That fans the ever-undulating sky;  
 A kindly sky! whose fost'ring power regales  
 Man, beast, and all the vegetable reign.  
 Find then some woodland scene where Nature smiles  
 Benign, where all her honest children thrive.  
 To us there wants not many a happy seat!  
 Look round the smiling land, such numbers rise  
 We hardly fix, bewilder'd in our choice.  
 See where enthron'd in adamant state,  
 Proud of her bards, imperial Windsor sits;  
 Where choose thy seat in some aspiring grove  
 Fast by the slowly-winding Thames; or where  
 Broader she laves fair Richmond's green retreats,  
 (Richmond that sees an hundred villas rise  
 Rural or gay.) O! from the summer's rage,  
 O! wrap me in the friendly gloom that hides  
 Umbrageous Ham! — But if the busy town  
 Attract thee still to toil for power of gold,  
 Sweetly thou may'st thy vacant hours possess  
 In Hampstead, courted by the western wind;  
 Or Greenwich, waving o'er the winding flood;  
 Or lose the world amid the sylvan wilds  
 Of Dulwich, yet by barbarous arts unspoil'd.  
 Green rise the Kentish hills in cheerful air;  
 But on the marshy plains that Lincoln spreads  
 Build not, nor rest too long thy wandering feet.  
 For on a rustic throne of dewy turf,  
 With baneful fogs her aching temples bound.  
 Quartana there presides; a meagre fiend  
 Begot by Eurys, when his brutal force  
 Compress'd the slothful Naiad of the fens.  
 From such a mixture sprung, this fitful pest  
 With feverish blasts subdues the sick'ning land:  
 Cold tremours come, with mighty love of rest,

Convulsive yawnings, lassitude, and pains  
 That sting the burden'd brows, fatigue the limbs,  
 And rack the joints, and every torpid limb;  
 Then parching heat succeeds, till copious sweat  
 O'erflow: a short relief from former ills  
 Beneath repeated shocks the wretches pine,  
 The vigour sinks, the habit melts away:  
 The cheerful, pure, and animated bloom  
 Dies from the face, with squalid atrophy  
 Devour'd, in sallow melancholy clad.  
 And oft the sorceress, in her sated wrath,  
 Resigns them to the furies of her train:  
 The bloated Hydrops, and the yellow Fiend  
 Ting'd with her own accumulated gall.

In quest of sites, avoid the mournful plain  
 Where osiers thrive, and trees that love the lake;  
 Where many lazy muddy rivers flow:  
 Nor for the wealth that all the Indies roll  
 Fix near the marshy margin of the main.  
 For from the humid soil and wat'ry reign  
 Eternal vapours rise; the spongy air  
 For ever weeps; or, turgid with the weight  
 Of waters, pours a sounding deluge down.  
 Skies such as these let every mortal shun  
 Who dreads the dropsy, palsy, or the gout,  
 Tertian, corrosive scurvy, or moist catarrh;  
 Or any other injury that grows  
 From raw-spun fibres idle and unstrung,  
 Skin ill-perpiring, and the purple flood  
 In languid eddies loitering into phlegm.

Yet not alone from humid skies we pine;  
 For air may be too dry. The subtle Heaven,  
 That winnows into dust the blasted downs,  
 Bare and extended wide without a stream,  
 Too fast imbibes th' attenuated lymph  
 Which, by the surface, from the blood exhales.  
 The lungs grow rigid, and with toil essay  
 Their flexible vibrations! or inflam'd,  
 Their tender ever-moving structure thaws.  
 Spoil'd of its limpid vehicle, the blood  
 A mass of lees remains, a drossy tide  
 That slow as Lethe wanders through the veins;  
 Unactive in the services of life,  
 Unfit to lead its pitchy current through  
 The secret many channels of the brain.  
 The melancholic fiend (that worst despair  
 Of physic) hence the rust-complexion'd man  
 Pursues, whose blood is dry, whose fibres gain  
 Too stretch'd a tone; and hence in climes adjust  
 So sudden tumults seize the trembling nerves,  
 And burning fevers glow with double rage.

Fly, if you can, these violent extremes  
 Of air; the wholesome is nor moist nor dry.  
 But as the power of choosing is deny'd  
 To half mankind, a further task ensues;  
 How best to mitigate these fell extremes,  
 How breathe unhurt the withering element,  
 Or hazy atmosphere; though custom moulds  
 To every clime the soft Promethean clay;  
 And he who first the fogs of Essex breath'd  
 (So kind is native air) may in the fens  
 Of Essex from inveterate ills revive  
 At pure Montpelier or Bermuda caught.  
 But if the raw and oozy Heaven offend;  
 Correct the soil, and dry the sources up  
 Of wat'ry exhalation: wide and deep  
 Conduct your trenches through the quaking bog.  
 Solicitous, with all your winding arts,  
 Betray the unwilling lake into the stream;  
 And weed the forest, and invoke the winds

To break the toils where strangled vapours lie;  
 Or through the thickets send the crackling flames.  
 Meantime at home with cheerful fires dispel  
 The humid air : and let your table smoke  
 With solid roast or bak'd ; or what the herds  
 Of tamer breed supply ; or what the wilds  
 Yield to the toilsome pleasures of the chase.  
 Generous your wine, the boast of ripening years ;  
 But frugal be your cups : the languid frame,  
 Rapid and sunk from yesterday's debauch,  
 Shrinks from the cold embrace of warty Heavens.  
 But neither these nor all Apollo's arts,  
 Disarm the dangers of the dropping sky,  
 Unless with exercise and manly toil [blood.  
 You brace your nerves, and spur the lagging  
 The fatt'ning clime let all the sons of ease  
 Avoid ; if indolence would wish to live,  
 So, yawn and loiter out the long slow year  
 In fairer skies. If droughty regions parch [blood ;  
 The skin and lungs, and bake the thickening  
 Deep in the waving forest choose your seat,  
 Where fuming trees refresh the thirsty air ;  
 And wake the fountains from their secret beds,  
 And into lakes dilate their rapid stream.  
 Here spread your gardens wide ; and let the cool,  
 The moist relaxing vegetable store  
 Prevail in each repast : your food supply'd  
 By bleeding life, be gently wasted down,  
 By soft decoction and a mellowing heat,  
 So liquid balm ; or, if the solid mass  
 You choose, tormented in the boiling wave :  
 That through the thirsty channels of the blood  
 A smooth diluted chyle may ever flow.  
 The fragrant dairy from its cool recess  
 Its nectar acid or benign will pour  
 To drown your thirst ; or let the mantling bowl  
 Of keen sherbet the fickle taste relieve.  
 Or with the viscous blood the simple stream  
 Will hardly mingle ; and fermented cups  
 Yet dissipate more moisture than they give.  
 Yet when pale seasons rise, or Winter rolls  
 His horrors o'er the world, thou may'st indulge  
 In feasts more genial, and impatient broach  
 The mellow cask. Then too the scourging air  
 Provokes to keener toils than sultry droughts  
 Allow. But rarely we such skies blaspheme.  
 Keep'd in continual rains, or with raw fogs  
 Bedew'd, our seasons droop : incumbent still  
 A ponderous Heaven o'erwhelms the sinking soul.  
 Ab'ring with storms in heapy mountains rise  
 Th' imbattled clouds, as if the Stygian shades  
 Had left the dungeon of eternal night,  
 All black with thunder all the South descends.  
 Scarce in a showerless day the Heavens indulge  
 Our melting clime ; except the baleful East  
 Withers the tender spring, and sourly checks  
 The fancy of the year. Our fathers talk  
 Of summers, balmy air, and skies serene.  
 Good Heaven ! for what unexpiated crimes  
 This dismal change ! the brooding elements,  
 Do they, your powerful ministers of wrath,  
 Prepare some fierce exterminating plague ?  
 Or is it fix'd in the decrees above  
 That lofty Albion melt into the main ?  
 Indulgent Nature ! O dissolve this gloom !  
 Bind in eternal adamant the winds  
 That drown or wither ; give the genial West  
 To breathe, and in its turn the sprightly North :  
 And may once more the circling seasons rule  
 The year ; not mix in every monstrous day.

Meantime, the moist malignity to shun [paign  
 Of burthen'd skies ; mark where the dry cham-  
 Swells into cheerful hills : where marjoram  
 And thyme, the love of bees, perfume the air ;  
 And where the cynorrhodon \* with the rose  
 For fragrance vies ; for in the thirsty soil  
 Most fragrant breathe the aromatic tribes.  
 There bid thy roofs high on the basking steep  
 Ascend, there light thy hospitable fires,  
 And let them see the winter morn arise,  
 The summer evening blushing in the West :  
 While with umbrageous oaks the ridge behind  
 O'erhung, defends you from the blust'ring North,  
 And bleak affliction of the peevish East.  
 Oh ! when the growling winds contend, and all  
 The sounding forest fluctuates in the storm ;  
 To sink in warm repose, and hear the din  
 Howl o'er the steady battlements, delights  
 Above the luxury of vulgar sleep.  
 The murmuring rivulet, and the hoarser strain  
 Of waters rushing o'er the slippery rocks,  
 Will nightly lull you to ambrosial rest.  
 To please the fancy is no trifling good,  
 Where health is studied ; for whatever moves  
 The mind with calm delight, promotes the just  
 And natural movements of th' harmonious frame.  
 Besides, the sportive brook for ever shakes  
 The trembling air, that floats from hill to hill,  
 From vale to mountain, with incessant change  
 Of purest element, refreshing still  
 Your airy seat, and uninfected gods.  
 Chiefly for this I praise the man who builds  
 High on the breezy ridge, whose lofty sides  
 Th' ethereal deep with endless billows chafes.  
 His purer mansion nor contagious years  
 Shall reach, nor deadly putrid airs annoy.  
 But may no fogs, from lake or fenny plain,  
 Involve my hill ! and wheresoe'er you build,  
 Whether on sun-burnt Epsom, or the plains  
 Wash'd by the silent Lee ; in Chelsea low,  
 Or high Blackheath with wintry winds assail'd ;  
 Dry be your house : but airy more than warm.  
 Else every breath of ruder wind will strike  
 Your tender body through with rapid pains ;  
 Fierce coughs will tease you, hoarseness bind your  
 voice,  
 Or moist gravedo load your aching brows.  
 These to defy, and all the fates that dwell  
 In cloister'd air tainted with steaming life,  
 Let lofty ceilings grace your ample rooms ;  
 And still at azure noontide may your dome  
 At every window drink the liquid sky.  
 Need we the sunny situation here,  
 And theatres open to the South, commend ?  
 Here, where the morning's misty breath infects  
 More than the torrid noon ? How sickly grow,  
 How pale, the plants in those ill-fated vales,  
 That, circled round with the gigantic heap  
 Of mountains, never felt, nor ever hope  
 To feel, the genial vigour of the Sun !  
 While on the neighbouring hill the rose inflames  
 The verdant spring ; in virgin beauty blows  
 The tender lily, languishingly sweet :  
 O'er every hedge the wanton woodbine roves,  
 And autumn ripens in the summer's ray.  
 Nor less the warmer living tribes demand  
 The fost'ring Sun, whose energy divine

\* The wild rose, or that which grows on the common brier.

Dwells not in mortal fire ; whose gen'rous heat  
 Glows through the mass of grosser elements,  
 And kindles into life the ponderous spheres.  
 Cheer'd by thy kind invigorating warmth,  
 We court thy beams, great majesty of day !  
 If not the soul, the regent of this world,  
 First-born of Heaven, and only less than God !

## Book II.

## DIET.

ENOUGH of air. A desert subject now,  
 Rougher and wilder, rises to my sight.  
 A barren waste, where not a garland grows  
 To bind the Muse's brow ; not ev'n a proud  
 Stupendous solitude frowns o'er the heath,  
 To rouse a noble horror in the soul :  
 But rugged paths fatigue, and error leads  
 Through endless labyrinths the devious feet.  
 Farewell, ethereal fields ! the humbler arts  
 Of life ; the table and the homely gods  
 Demand my song. Elysian gales, adieu !  
 The blood, the fountain whence the spirits flow,  
 The generous stream that waters every part,  
 And motion, vigour, and warm life conveys  
 To every particle that moves or lives ;  
 This vital fluid, through unnumber'd tubes  
 Pour'd by the heart, and to the heart again  
 Refunded ; scourg'd for ever round and round ;  
 Enrag'd with heat and toil, at last forgets  
 Its balmy nature ; virulent and thin  
 It grows ; and now, but that a thousand gates  
 Are open to its flight, it would destroy  
 The parts it cherish'd and repair'd before.  
 Besides, the flexible and tender tubes  
 Melt in the mildest most nectareous tide  
 That ripening Nature rolls ; as in the stream  
 Its crumbling banks ; but what the force  
 Of plastic fluids hourly batters down,  
 That very force, those plastic particles  
 Rebuild : so mutable the state of man.  
 For this the watchful appetite was given,  
 Daily with fresh materials to repair  
 This unavoidable expense of life,  
 This necessary waste of flesh and blood.  
 Hence, the convective powers, with various art,  
 Subdue the cruder aliments to chyle ;  
 The chyle to blood ; the foamy purple tide  
 To liquors, which through finer arteries  
 To different parts their winding course pursue ;  
 To try new changes, and new forms put on,  
 Or for the public, or some private use.  
 Nothing so foreign but th' athletic hind  
 Can labour into blood. The hungry meal  
 Alone he fears, or aliments too thin ;  
 By violent powers too easily subdu'd,  
 Too soon expell'd. His daily labour thaws,  
 To friendly chyle, the most rebellious mass  
 That salt can harden, or the smoke of years ;  
 Nor does his gorge the luscious bacon rue,  
 Nor that which Cestria sends, tenacious paste  
 Of solid milk. But ye of softer clay,  
 Infirm and delicate ! and ye who waste  
 With pale and bloated sloth the tedious day !  
 Avoid the stubborn aliment, avoid  
 The full repast ; and let sagacious age  
 Grow wiser, lesson'd by the dropping teeth.  
 Half subtiliz'd to chyle, the liquid food

Readiest obeys th' assimilating powers ;  
 And soon the tender vegetable mass  
 Relents ; and soon the young of those that tread  
 The steadfast earth, or cleave the green abyss,  
 Or pathless sky. And if the steer must fall,  
 In youth and sanguine vigour let him die ;  
 Nor stay till rigid age, or heavy ails,  
 Absolve him ill-req'ued from the yoke.  
 Some with high forage, and luxuriant ease,  
 Indulge the veteran ox ; but wiser thou,  
 From the bald mountain or the barren downs,  
 Expect the flocks by frugal Nature fed ;  
 A race of purer blood, with exercise  
 Refin'd and scanty fare : for, old or young,  
 The stall'd are never healthy ; nor the cram'd.  
 Not all the culinary arts can tame  
 To wholesome food, the abominable growth  
 Of rest and gluttony ; the prudent taste  
 Rejects like bane such loathsome lusciousness.  
 The languid stomach curses even the pure  
 Delicious fat, and all the race of oil :  
 For more the oily aliments relax  
 Its feeble tone ; and with the eager lymph  
 (Fond to incorporate with all it meets)  
 Coily they mix, and shun with slippery wiles  
 The wood's embrace. Th' irresoluble oil,  
 So gentle late and blandishing, in floods  
 Of rancid bile o'erflows : what tumults hence,  
 What horrors rise, were nauseous to relate.  
 Choose leaner viands, ye whose jovial make  
 Too fast the gummy nutriment imbibes :  
 Choose sober meals ; and rouse to active life  
 Your cumbrous clay ; nor on the enfeebling down,  
 Irresolute, protract the morning hours.  
 But let the man whose bones are thinly clad,  
 With cheerful ease and succulent repast  
 Improve his habit if he can ; for each  
 Extreme departs from perfect sanity.

I could relate what table this demands,  
 Or that complexion : what the various powers  
 Of various foods : but fifty years would roll,  
 And fifty more before the tale were done.  
 Besides, there often lurks some nameless, strange,  
 Peculiar thing ; nor on the skin display'd,  
 Felt in the pulse, nor in the habit seen ;  
 Which finds a poison in the food that most  
 The temp'ature affects. There are, whose blood  
 Impetuous rages through the turgid veins,  
 Who better bear the fiery fruits of India  
 Than the moist melon, or pale cucumber.  
 Of chilly nature others fly the board  
 Supply'd with slaughter, and the vernal powers  
 For cooler, kinder sustenance implore.  
 Some even the generous nutriment detest  
 Which, in the shell, the sleeping embryo rears.  
 Some, more unhappy still, repent the gifts  
 Of Pales ; soft, delicious and benign :  
 The balmy quintessence of every flower,  
 And every grateful herb that decks the spring ;  
 The fost'ring dew of tender sprouting life ;  
 The best refection of declining age ;  
 The kind restorative of those who lie  
 Half dead and panting, from the doubtful strife  
 Of nature struggling in the grasp of death.  
 Try all the bounties of this fertile globe,  
 There is not such a salutary food  
 As suits with every stomach. But (except,  
 Amid the mingled mass of fish and fowl,  
 And boil'd and bak'd, you hesitate by which  
 You sunk oppress'd, or whether not by all)

ught by experience soon you may discern  
 hat pleases, what offends. Avoid the cases  
 hat lull the sicken'd appetite too long ;  
 r heave with feverish flushings all the face,  
 urn in the palms, and parch the rough'ning  
 tongue ;  
 r much diminish or too much increase  
 r' expense, which Nature's wise economy,  
 ithout or waste or avarice, maintains.  
 ich cates abjur'd, let prowling hunger loose,  
 nd bid the curious palate roam at will ;  
 ey scarce can err amid the various stores  
 at burst the teeming entrails of the world.  
 Led by sagacious taste, the ruthless king  
 f beasts on blood and slaughter only lives ;  
 e tiger, form'd alike to cruel meals,  
 ould at the manger starve ; of milder seeds  
 e generous horse to herbage and to grain  
 nfinies his wish ; though fabling Greece resound  
 e Thracian steeds with human carnage wild.  
 rompted by instinct's never-erring power,  
 ach creature knows its proper aliment ;  
 ut man, th' inhabitant of every clime,  
 ith all the commoners of Nature feeds.  
 irected, bounded, by this power within,  
 heir cravings are well aim'd : voluptuous man  
 y superior faculties misled ;  
 isled from pleasure even in quest of joy,  
 ted with Nature's boons, what thousands seek,  
 ith dishes tortur'd from their native taste,  
 nd mad variety, to spur beyond  
 s wiser will the jaded appetite !  
 his for pleasure ? Learn a juster taste !  
 nd know that temperance is true luxury.  
 r is it pride ? Pursue some nobler aim,  
 ismiss your parasites who praise for hire ;  
 nd earn the fair esteem of honest men, [yours,  
 hose praise is fame. Form'd of such clay as  
 he sick, the needy, shiver at your gates.  
 ven modest want may bless your hand unseen,  
 ough hush'd in patient wretchedness at home.  
 here no virgin, grac'd with ev'ry charm  
 ut that which binds the mercenary vow ?  
 o youth of genius, whose neglected bloom  
 noster'd sickens in the barren shade ?  
 o worthy man by fortune's random blows,  
 r by a heart too generous and humane,  
 onstrain'd to leave his happy natal seat,  
 nd sigh for wants more bitter than his own ?  
 here are, while human miseries abound,  
 thousand ways to waste superfluous wealth,  
 ithout one fool or flatterer at your board,  
 ithout one hour of sickness or disgust.  
 But other ills th' ambiguous feast pursue,  
 esides provoking the lascivious taste.  
 ach various foods, though harmless each alone,  
 ach other violate ; and oft we see  
 hat strife is brew'd, and what pernicious hane,  
 rom combinations of obnoxious things.  
 h' unbounded taste I mean not to confine  
 o hermit's diet needlessly severe.  
 ut would you long the sweets of health enjoy,  
 r husband pleasure ; at one impious meal  
 exhaust not half the bounties of the year,  
 f every realm. It matters not meanwhile  
 ow much to-morrow differ from to-day ;  
 o far indulge ; 't is fit, besides, that man,  
 o change obnoxious, be to change inur'd.  
 ut stay the curious appetite, and taste  
 ith caution fruits you never tried before.

For want of use the kindest aliment  
 Sometimes offends ; while custom tames the rage  
 Of poison to mild amity with life.

So Heaven has form'd us to the general taste  
 Of all its gifts : so custom has improv'd  
 This bent of nature ; that few simple foods,  
 Of all that earth, or air, or ocean yield,  
 But by excess offend. Beyond the sense  
 Of light refection, at the genial board  
 Indulge not often ; nor protract the feast  
 To dull satiety ; till soft and slow  
 A drowsy death creeps on, th' expansive soul  
 Oppress'd, and smother'd the celestial fire.  
 The stomach, urg'd beyond its active tone,  
 Hardly to nutrimental chyle subdues  
 The softest food : unfinished and deprav'd,  
 The chyle, in all its future wanderings, owns  
 Its turbid fountain ; not by purer streams  
 So to be clear'd, but foulness will remain.  
 To sparkling wine what ferment can exalt  
 Th' unripen'd grape ? or what mechanic skill  
 From the crude ore can spin the ductile gold ?

Gross riot treasures up a wealthy fund  
 Of plagues : but more immedicable ills  
 Attend the lean extreme. For physic knows  
 How to disburthen the too tumid veins,  
 Even how to ripen the half-labour'd blood :  
 But to unlock the elemental tubes,  
 Collaps'd and shrunk with long inanity,  
 And with balsamic nutriment repair  
 The dried and worm-out habit, were to bid  
 Old age grow green, and wear a second spring ;  
 Or the tall ash, long ravish'd from the soil,  
 Through wither'd veins imbibe the vernal dew.  
 When hunger calls, obey ; not often wait  
 Till hunger sharpen to corrosive pain :  
 For the keen appetite will feast beyond  
 What nature well can bear : and one extreme  
 Ne'er without danger meets its own reverse.  
 Too greedily th' exhausted veins absorb  
 The recent chyle, and load enfeebled powers  
 Oft to th' extinction of the vital flame.  
 To the pale cities, by the firm-set siege  
 And famine humbled, may this verse be borne ;  
 And hear, ye hardest sons that Albion breeds,  
 Long toss'd and famish'd on the wintry main ;  
 The war shook off, or hospitable shore  
 Attain'd, with temperance bear the shock of joy ;  
 Nor crown with festive rites th' auspicious day :  
 Such feasts might prove more fatal than the waves,  
 Than war or famine. While the vital fire  
 Burns feebly, heap not the green fuel on ;  
 But prudently foment the wandering spark  
 With what the soonest feeds its kindest touch :  
 Be frugal ev'n of that : a little give  
 At first ; that kindled, add a little more ;  
 Till, by deliberate nourishing, the flame  
 Reviv'd, with all its wonted vigour glows.

But though the two (the full and the jejune)  
 Extremes have each their vice ; it much avails  
 Ever with gentle tide to ebb and flow  
 From this to that ; so nature learns to bear  
 Whatever chance or headlong appetite  
 May bring. Besides, a meagre day subdues  
 The cruder clods by sloth or luxury  
 Collected, and unloads the wheels of life.  
 Sometimes a coy aversion to the feast  
 Comes on, while yet no blacker omen hours ;  
 Then is the time to shun the tempting board,  
 Were it your natal or your nuptial day.

Perhaps a fast so seasonable starves  
 The latent seeds of woe, which rooted once  
 Might cost you labour. But the day return'd  
 Of festal luxury, the wise indulge  
 Most in the tender vegetable breed :  
 Then chiefly when the summer beams inflame  
 The brazen Heavens ; or angry Sirius sheds  
 A feverish taint through the still gulph of air.  
 The moist cool viands then, and flowing cup  
 From the fresh dairy-virgin's liberal hand, [world  
 Will save your head from harm, though round the  
 The dreaded *causos* \* roll his wasteful fires.  
 Pale humid Winter loves the generous board,  
 The meal more copious, and the warmer fare ;  
 And longs with old wood and old wine to cheer  
 His quaking heart. The seasons which divide  
 Th' empires of heat and cold ; by neither claim'd,  
 Influenc'd by both ; a middle regimen  
 Impose. Through Autumn's languishing domain  
 Descending, Nature by degrees invites  
 To glowing luxury. But from the depth  
 Of Winter, when th' invigorated year  
 Emerges ; when Favonius, flush'd with love,  
 Toyful and young, in every breeze descends  
 More warm and wanton on his kindling bride ;  
 Then, shepherds, then begin to spare your flocks ;  
 And learn with wise humanity, to check  
 The lust of blood. Now pregnant earth commits  
 A various offspring to the indulgent sky :  
 Now bounteous Nature feeds with lavish hand  
 The prone creation ; yields what once suffic'd  
 Their dainty sovereign, when the world was young ;  
 Ere yet the barbarous thirst of blood had seiz'd  
 The human breast. — Each rolling month matures  
 The food that suits it most ; so does each clime.

Far in the horrid realms of Winter, where  
 Th' establish'd ocean heaps a monstrous waste  
 Of shining rocks and mountains to the Pole,  
 There lives a hardy race, whose plainest wants  
 Relentless Earth, their cruel step-mother,  
 Regards not. On the waste of iron fields,  
 Untam'd, intractable, no harvests wave :  
 Pomona hates them, and the clownish god  
 Who tends the garden. In this frozen world  
 Such cooling gifts were vain : a fitter meal  
 Is earn'd with ease ; for here the fruitful spawn  
 Of ocean swarms, and heaps their genial board  
 With generous fare and luxury profuse.  
 These are their bread, the only bread they know :  
 These, and their willing slave the deer that crops  
 The shrubby herbage on their meagre hills.  
 Girt by the burning zone, not thus the South  
 Her swarthy sons in either Ind maintains :  
 Or thirsty Libya ; from whose fervid loins  
 The lion bursts, and every fiend that roams  
 Th' affrighted wilderness. The mountain-herd,  
 Adust and dry, no sweet repast affords ;  
 Nor does the tepid main such kinds produce,  
 So perfect, so delicious, as the shoals  
 Of icy Zembla. Rashly where the blood [tain  
 Brews feverish frays ; where scarce the tubes sus-  
 Its tumid fervour, and tempestuous course ;  
 Kind Nature tempts not to such gifts as these.  
 But here in livid ripeness melts the grape :  
 Here, finish'd by invigorating suns,  
 Through the green shade the golden orange glows :  
 Spontaneous here the turgid melon yields

\* The burning fever.

A generous pulp : the cocoa swells on high  
 With milky riches ; and in horrid mail  
 The crisp ananas wraps its poignant sweets.  
 Earth's vaunted progeny ; in ruder air  
 Too coy to flourish, even too proud to live ;  
 Or hardly rais'd by artificial fire  
 To rapid life. Here with a mother's smile  
 Glad Amalthea pours her copious horn.  
 Here buxom Ceres reigns : the autumnal sea  
 In boundless billows fluctuates o'er their plains.  
 What suits the climate best, what suits the men,  
 Nature profuses most and most the taste  
 Demands. The fountain, edg'd with racy wine  
 Or acid fruit, bedews their thirsty souls.  
 The breeze eternal breathing round their limbs  
 Supports in else intolerable air :  
 While the cool palm, the plantain, and the grove  
 That waves on gloomy Lebanon, assuage  
 The torrid Hell that beams upon their heads.

Now come, ye Naiads, to the fountains lead ;  
 Now let me wander through your gelid reign.  
 I burn to view th' enthusiastic wilds  
 By mortal else untrod. I hear the din  
 Of waters thund'ring o'er the ruin'd cliffs.  
 With holy reverence I approach the rocks  
 Whence glide the streams renown'd in ancient war  
 Here from the desert down the rumbling steep  
 First springs the Nile ; here bursts the sounding \*  
 In angry waves ; Euphrates hence devolves  
 A mighty flood to water half the East :  
 And there, in Gothic solitude recin'd,  
 The cheerless Tanais pours his hoary urn.  
 What solemn twilight ! what stupendous shades  
 Enwrap these infant floods ! through every nerve  
 A sacred horror thrills, a pleasing fear  
 Glides o'er my frame. The forest deepens round  
 And more gigantic still th' impending trees  
 Stretch their extravagant arms athwart the gleam.  
 Are these the confines of some fairy world ?  
 A land of genii ? Say, beyond these wilds  
 What unknown nations ? if, indeed, beyond  
 Aught habitable lies. And whither leads,  
 To what strange regions, or of bliss or pain,  
 That subterraneous way ? Propitious maids,  
 Conduct me, while with fearful steps I tread  
 This trembling ground. The task remains to sing  
 Your gifts (so Pæon, so the powers of health  
 Command) to praise your crystal element :  
 The chief ingredient in Heaven's various works :  
 Whose flexible genius sparkles in the gem,  
 Grows firm in oak, and fugitive in wine ;  
 The vehicle, the source, of nutriment  
 And life, to all that vegetate or live.

O comfortable streams ! with eager lips  
 And trembling hand the languid thirsty quaff  
 New life in you ; fresh vigour fills their veins.  
 No warmer cups the rural ages knew ;  
 None warmer sought the sires of human kind  
 Happy in temperate peace ! their equal days  
 Felt not th' alternate fits of feverish mirth,  
 And sick dejection. Still serene and pleas'd  
 They knew no pains but what the tender soul  
 With pleasure yields to, and would ne'er forget.  
 Blest with divine immunity from ails,  
 Long centuries they liv'd ; their only fate  
 Was ripe old age, and rather sleep than death.  
 Oh ! could those worthies from the world of gods  
 Return to visit their degenerate sons,  
 How would they scorn the joys of modern time,

With all our art and toil improv'd to pain!  
 'Tis happy they! but wealth brought luxury,  
 And luxury on sloth begot disease. [daim  
 Learn temperance, friends; and hear without dis-  
 The choice of water. Thus the Coan sage \*  
 Opin'd, and thus the learn'd of ev'ry school.  
 What least of foreign principles partakes  
 Is best: the lightest then; what bears the touch  
 Of fire the least, and soonest mounts in air;  
 The most insipid; the most void of smell.  
 Such the rude mountain from his horrid sides  
 Pours down; such waters in the sandy vale  
 For ever boil, alike of winter frosts  
 And summer's heat secure. The crystal stream,  
 Through rocks resounding, or for many a mile [pure,  
 'Er'er the chaf'd pebbles hurl'd, yields wholesome,  
 And mellow draughts; except when winter thaws,  
 And half the mountains melt into the tide.  
 Though thirst were e'er so resolute, avoid  
 The sordid lake, and all such drowsy floods  
 As fill from Lethe Belgia's slow canals;  
 With rest corrupt, with vegetation green;  
 Qualid with generation, and the birth  
 Of little monsters;) till the power of fire  
 As from profane embraces disengag'd  
 The violated lymph. The virgin stream  
 Boiling wastes its finer soul in air.  
 Nothing like simple element dilutes  
 The food, or gives the chyle so soon to flow.  
 But where the stomach, indolent and cold,  
 Boys with its duty, animate with wine  
 Th' insipid stream: though golden Ceres yields  
 A more voluptuous, a more sprightly draught;  
 Perhaps more active. Wine unmix'd, and all  
 The gluey floods that from the vex'd abyss  
 Of fermentation spring; with spirit fraught,  
 And furious with intoxicating fire;  
 Retard concoction, and preserve unthaw'd  
 Th' embodied mass. You see what countless years,  
 Embalmin'd in fiery quintessence of wine,  
 The puny wonders of the reptile world,  
 The tender rudiments of life, the slim  
 Travellings of minute anatomy,  
 Maintain their texture, and unchang'd remain.  
 We curse not wine: the vile excess we blame;  
 More fruitful than th' accumulated board,  
 Of pain and misery. For the subtle draught  
 Faster and surer swells the vital tide;  
 And with more active poison than the floods  
 Of grosser crudity convey, pervades  
 The far remote meanders of our frame.  
 Ah! sly deceiver! branded o'er and o'er,  
 Yet still believ'd! exulting o'er the wreck  
 Of sober vows! — But the Parnassian maids  
 Another time, perhaps, shall sing the joys †,  
 The fatal charms, the many woes of wine;  
 Perhaps its various tribes and various powers.  
 Meantime, I would not always dread the bowl,  
 For every trespass shun. The feverish strife,  
 Ignor'd by the rare debauch, subdued, expels  
 The loitering crudities that burden life;  
 And, like a torrent full and rapid, clears  
 Th' obstructed tubes. Besides, this restless world  
 Is full of chances, which, by habit's power,  
 'Tis hard to learn to bear is easier than to shun.  
 Ah! when ambition, meagre love of gold,  
 Or sacred country calls, with mellowing wine  
 'Tis moisten well the thirsty suffrages;

\* Hippocrates.

† See Book IV.

Say how, unseason'd to the midnight frays  
 Of Comus and his rout, wilt thou contend,  
 With Centaurs long to hardy deeds inur'd?  
 Then learn to revel; but by slow degrees:  
 By slow degrees the liberal arts are won;  
 And Hercules grew strong. But when you smooth  
 The brows of care, indulge your festive vein  
 In cups by well-inform'd experience found  
 The least your bane; and only with your friends,  
 There are sweet follies; frailties to be seen  
 By friends alone, and men of generous minds.  
 Oh! seldom may the fated hours return  
 Of drinking deep! I would not daily taste,  
 Except when life declines, even sober cups.  
 Weak withering age no rigid law forbids,  
 With frugal nectar, smooth and slow with balm,  
 The sapless habit daily to bedew,  
 And give the hesitating wheels of life  
 Gliblier to play. But youth has better joys:  
 And is it wise when youth with pleasure flows,  
 To squander the reliefs of age and pain?  
 What dextrous thousands just within the goal  
 Of wild debauch direct their nightly course!  
 Perhaps no sickly qualms bedim their days,  
 No morning admonitions shock the head.  
 But, ah! what woes remain! life rolls apace,  
 And that incurable disease, old age,  
 In youthful bodies more severely felt,  
 More sternly active, shakes their blasted prime;  
 Except kind Nature by some hasty blow  
 Prevent the lingering fates. For know, whate'er  
 Beyond its natural fervour hurries on  
 The sanguine tide; whether the frequent bowl,  
 High-season'd fare, or exercise to toil  
 Protracted; spurs to its last stage tired life,  
 And sows the temples with untimely snow.  
 When life is new the ductile fibres feel  
 The heart's increasing force; and, day by day,  
 The growth advances: 'till the larger tubes  
 Acquiring (from their elemental veins \*  
 Condens'd to solid chords) a firmer tone,  
 Sustain, and just sustain, th' impetuous blood.  
 Here stops the growth. With overbearing pulse  
 And pressure, still the great destroy the small;  
 Still with the ruins of the small grow strong.  
 Life glows meantime, amid the grinding force  
 Of viscous fluids and elastic tubes;  
 Its various functions vigorously are plied  
 By strong machinery; and in solid health  
 The man confirm'd long triumphs o'er disease.  
 But the full ocean ebbs: there is a point,  
 By Nature fix'd, when life must downward tend.  
 For still the beating tide consolidates  
 The stubborn vessels, more reluctant still  
 To the weak throbs of th' ill supported heart.  
 This languishing, these strength'ning by degrees

\* In the human body, as well as in those of other animals, the larger blood-vessels are composed of smaller ones; which, by the violent motion and pressure of the fluids in the large vessels, lose their cavities by degrees, and degenerate into impervious chords or fibres. In proportion as these small vessels become solid, the larger must of course become less extensile, more rigid, and make a stronger resistance to the action of the heart, and force of the blood. From this gradual condensation of the smaller vessels, and consequent rigidity of the larger ones, the progress of the human body from infancy to old age is accounted for.



To hard unyielding unelastic bone,  
Through tedious channels the congealing flood  
Crawls lazily, and hardly wanders on ;  
It loiters still ; and now it stirs no more.  
This is the period few attain ; the death  
Of Nature ; thus (so Heav'n ordain'd it) life  
Destroys itself ; and could these laws have chang'd,  
Nestor might now the fates of Troy relate ;  
And Homer live immortal as his song.

What does not fade ? the tower that long had stood  
The crush of thunder and the warring winds,  
Shook by the slow, but sure destroyer, Time,  
Now hangs in doubtful ruins o'er its base.  
And flinty pyramids, and walls of brass,  
Descend : the Babylonian spires are sunk ;  
Achaia, Rome, and Egypt moulder down.  
Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,  
And tottering empires crush by their own weight.  
This huge rotundity we tread grows old ;  
And all those worlds that roll around the Sun,  
The Sun himself, shall die ; and ancient Night  
Again involve the desolate abyss :  
'Till the great FATHER through the lifeless gloom  
Extend his arm to light another world,  
And bid new planets roll by other laws.  
For through the regions of unbounded space,  
Where unconfin'd Omnipotence has room,  
Being, in various systems, fluctuates still  
Between creation and abhor'd decay :  
It ever did, perhaps, and ever will.  
New worlds are still emerging from the deep ;  
The old descending, in their turns to rise.

### Book III.

#### EXERCISE.

THROUGH various toils th' adventurous Muse has  
past ;

But half the toil, and more than half, remains.  
Rude is her theme, and hardly fit for song ;  
Plain, and of little ornament ; and I  
But little practis'd in th' Aonian arts.  
Yet not in vain such labours have we tried,  
If taught these lays the fickle health confirm.  
To you, ye delicate, I write ; for you  
I tame my youth to philosophic cares,  
And grow still paler by the midnight lamps.  
Not to debilitate with timorous rules  
A hardy frame ; nor needlessly to brave  
Inglorious dangers, proud of mortal strength,  
Is all the lesson that in wholesome years  
Concerns the strong. His care were ill bestow'd  
Who would with warm effeminacy nurse  
The thriving oak which on the mountain's brow  
Bears all the blasts that sweep the wintry Heaven.

Behold the labourer of the glebe, who toils  
In dust, in rain, in cold and sultry skies !  
Save but the grain from mildews and the flood,  
Nought anxious he what sickly stars ascend.  
He knows no laws by Esculapius given ;  
He studies none. Yet him nor midnight fogs  
Infest, nor those venom'd shafts that fly  
When rabid Sirius fires th' autumnal noon.  
His habit pure with plain and temperate meals,  
Robust with labour, and by custom steel'd  
'To every casualty of varied life ;  
Serene he bears the peevish eastern blast,  
And uninfected breathes the mortal south.

Such the reward of rude and sober life ;  
Of labour such. By health the peasant's toil  
Is well repaid ; if exercise were pain  
Indeed, and temperance pain. By arts like these  
Laconia nurs'd of old her hardy sons ;  
And Rome's unconquer'd legions urg'd their way  
Unhurt, through every toil in every clime.

Toil, and be strong. By toil the flaccid nerves  
Grow firm, and gain a more compacted tone ;  
The greener juices are by toil subdu'd ;  
Mellow'd and subtiliz'd ; the rapid old  
Expell'd, and all the rancour of the blood.  
Come, my companions, ye who feel the charms  
Of Nature and the year ; come, let us stray  
Where chance or fancy leads our roving walk :  
Come, while the soft voluptuous breezes fan  
The fleecy Heavens, enwrap the limbs in balm,  
And shed a charming languor o'er the soul.  
Nor when bright Winter sows with prickly frost  
The vigorous ether, in unmanly warmth  
Indulge at home ; nor even when Eurus' blasts  
This way and that convolve the lab'ring woods.  
My liberal walks, save when the skies in rain  
Or fogs relent, no season should confine  
Or to the cloister'd gallery or arcade.  
Go, climb the mountain ; from th' ethereal source  
Imbibe the recent gale. The cheerful morn  
Beams o'er the hills ; go, mount th' exulting steed  
Already, see, the deep-mouth'd beagles catch  
The tainted mazes ; and, on eager sport  
Intent, with emulous impatience try  
Each doubtful trace. Or, if a nobler prey  
Delight you more, go chase the desperate deer ;  
And through its deepest solitudes awake  
The vocal forest with the jovial horn.

But if the breathless chase o'er hill and dale  
Exceed your strength, a sport of less fatigue,  
Not less delightful, the prolific stream  
Affords. The crystal rivulet, that o'er  
A stony channel rolls its rapid mare, [boons  
Swarms with the silver fry. Such, through the  
Of pastoral Stafford, runs the brawling Trent ;  
Such Eden, sprung from Cumbrian mountains ; see  
The Esk, o'erhung with woods ; and such the  
stream

On whose Arcadian banks I first drew air,  
Liddel ; till now, except in Doric lays  
Tun'd to her murmurs by her love-sick swains,  
Unknown in song ; though not a purer stream.  
Through meads more flowery, more romantic groves  
Rolls toward the western main. Hail, sacred flood  
May still thy hospitable swains be blest  
In rural innocence ; thy mountains still  
Teem with the fleecy race ; thy tuneful woods  
For ever flourish ; and thy vales look gay  
With painted meadows, and the golden grain !  
Oft, with thy blooming sons, when life was new,  
Sportive and petulant, and charm'd with toys,  
In thy transparent eddies have I lav'd :  
Oft trac'd with patient steps thy fairy banks,  
With the well-imitated fly to hook  
The eager trout, and with the slender line  
And yielding rod solicit to the shore  
The struggling panting prey : while vernal dews  
And tepid gales obscur'd the ruffled pool,  
And from the deeps call'd forth the wanton swarms.  
Form'd on the Samian school, or those of Ind,  
There are who think these pastimes scarce *humane*  
Yet in my mind (and not relentless I)  
His life is pure that wears no fouler stains.

ut if through genuine tenderness of heart,  
 r secret want of relish for the game,  
 ou shun the glories of the chase, nor care  
 o haunt the peopled stream ; the garden yields  
 soft amusement, an humane delight.  
 o raise th' insipid nature of the ground ;  
 r tame its savage genius to the grace  
 f careless sweet rusticity, that seems  
 he amiable result of happy chance,  
 to create ; and gives a god-like joy,  
 hich every year improves. Nor thou disdain  
 o check the lawless riot of the trees,  
 o plant the grove, or turn the barren mould.  
 happy he ! whom, when his years decline,  
 his fortune and his fame by worthy means  
 tain'd, and equal to his moderate mind ;  
 his life approv'd by all the wise and good,  
 ven envied by the vain,) the peaceful groves  
 f Epicurus, from this stormy world,  
 eceive to rest ; of all ungrateful cares  
 bsolv'd, and sacred from the selfish crowd.  
 lappiest of men ! if the same soil invites  
 chosen few, companions of his youth,  
 nce fellow-rakes perhaps, now rural friends ;  
 ith whom in easy commerce to pursue  
 nature's free charms, and vie for sylvan fame :  
 fair ambition ; void of strife or guile,  
 r jealousy, or pain to be outdone.  
 Who plans th' enchanted garden, who directs  
 the vista best, and best conducts the stream :  
 Whose groves the fastest thicken and ascend ;  
 Whom first the welcome Spring salutes ; who shows  
 the earliest bloom, the sweetest proudest charms  
 f Flora ; who best gives Pomona's juice  
 o match the sprightly genius of champagne.  
 'rice happy days ! in rural business past :  
 blest winter nights ! when, as the genial fire  
 cheers the wide hall, his cordial family  
 With soft domestic arts the hours beguile,  
 And pleasing talk that starts no timorous fame,  
 With witless wantonness to hunt it down :  
 Or through the fairy-land of tale or song  
 Delighted wander, in fictitious fates  
 Engag'd, and all that strikes humanity :  
 'ill lost in fable, they the stealing hour  
 f timely rest forget. Sometimes, at eve  
 his neighbours lift the latch, and bless unbid  
 his festal roof ; while, o'er the light repast,  
 And sprightly cups, they mix in social joy ;  
 And, through the maze of conversation, trace  
 What'er amuses or improves the mind.  
 Sometimes at eve (for I delight to taste  
 The native zest and flavour of the fruit,  
 Where sense grows wild and tastes of no manure)  
 The decent, honest, cheerful husbandman  
 Should drown his labour in my friendly bowl ;  
 And at my table find himself at home.

What'er you study, in what'er you sweat,  
 Indulge your taste. Some love the manly joys ;  
 The tennis some ; and some the graceful dance.  
 Others, more hardy, range the purple heath,  
 Or naked stubble ; where, from field to field,  
 The sounding coveys urge their labouring flight ;  
 Eager amid the rising cloud to pour  
 The gun's unerring thunder : and there are  
 Whom still the meed\* of the green archer charms.  
 He chooses best, whose labour entertains

His vacant fancy most : the toil you hate  
 Fatigues you soon, and scarce improves your limbs.

As beauty still has blemish, and the mind  
 The most accomplish'd its imperfect side,  
 Few bodies are there of that happy mould  
 But some one part is weaker than the rest :  
 The legs, perhaps, or arms refuse their load,  
 Or the chest labours. These assiduously,  
 But gently, in their proper arts employ'd,  
 Acquire a vigour and springy activity,  
 To which they were not born. But weaker parts  
 Abhor fatigue and violent discipline.

Begin with gentle toils ; and as your nerves  
 Grow firm, to hardier by just steps aspire ;  
 The prudent, even in every moderate walk,  
 At first but saunter, and by slow degrees  
 Increase their pace. This doctrine of the wise  
 Well knows the master of the flying steed.  
 First from the goal the manag'd coursers play  
 On bended reins ; as yet the skilful youth  
 Repress their foamy pride ; but every breath  
 The race grows warmer, and the tempest swells,  
 Till all the fiery mettle has its way,  
 And the thick thunder hurries o'er the plain.  
 When all at once from indolence to toil  
 You spring, the fibres by the hasty shock  
 Are tir'd and crack'd, before their unctuous coats,  
 Compress'd, can pour the lubricating balm.  
 Besides, collected in the passive veins,  
 The purple mass a sudden torrent rolls,  
 O'erpowers the heart, and deluges the lungs  
 With dangerous inundation ; oft the source  
 Of fatal woes ; a cough that foams with blood,  
 Asthma, and feller peripneumony †,  
 Or the slow minings of the hectic fire.

Th' athletic fool, to whom what Heaven deny'd  
 Of soul is well compensated in limbs,  
 Oft from his rage, or brainless frolic, feels  
 His vegetation and brute force decay.  
 The men of better clay and finer mould  
 Know nature, feel the human dignity,  
 And scorn to vie with oxen or with apes.  
 Pursu'd proluxly, even the gentlest toil  
 Is waste of health : repose by small fatigue  
 Is earn'd, and (where your habit is not prone  
 To thaw) by the first moisture of the brows.  
 The fine and subtle spirits cost too much  
 To be profus'd, too much the roscid balm.  
 But when the hard varieties of life  
 You toil to learn, or try the dusty chase,  
 Or the warm deeds of some important day :  
 Hot from the field, indulge not yet your limbs  
 In wish'd repose ; nor court the fanning gale,  
 Nor taste the spring. O ! by the sacred tears  
 Of widows, orphans, mothers, sisters, sires,  
 Forbear ! no other pestilence has driven  
 Such myriads o'er th' irremediable deep.  
 Why this so fatal, the sagacious Muse  
 Through nature's cunning labyrinths could trace :  
 But there are secrets which who knows not now,  
 Must ere he reach them, climb the heapy Alps  
 Of science ; and devote seven years to toil.  
 Besides, I would not stun your patient ears  
 With what it little boots you to attain.  
 He knows enough, the mariner, who knows  
 Where lurk the shelves, and where the whirlpools  
 boil,

What signs portend the storm : to subtler minds

\* This word is much used by some of the old English poets, and signifies reward or prize.

† The inflammation of the lungs.

He leaves to scan, from what mysterious cause  
 Charybdis rages in th' Ionian wave;  
 Whence those impetuous currents in the main  
 Which neither oar nor sail can stem; and why  
 The roughening deep expects the storm, as sure  
 As red Orion mounts the shrouded Heaven.

In ancient times, when Rome with Athens vied  
 For polish'd luxury and useful arts;  
 All hot and reeking from th' Olympic strife,  
 And warm Palestra, in the tepid bath  
 Th' athletic youth relax'd their weary limbs.  
 Soft oils bedew'd them, with the grateful pow'rs  
 Of nard and cassia fraught, to soothe and heal  
 The cherish'd nerves. Our less voluptuous clime  
 Not much invites us to such arts as these.

'T is not for those, whom gelid skies embrace,  
 And chilling fogs; whose perspiration feels  
 Such frequent bars from Eurys and the North;  
 'T is not for those to cultivate a skin  
 Too soft: or teach the recremental fume  
 Too fast to crowd through such precarious ways.  
 For through the small arterial mouths, that pierce  
 In endless millions the close-woven skin,  
 The baser fluids in a constant stream  
 Escape, and viewless melt into the winds.  
 While this eternal, this most copious waste  
 Of blood, degenerates into vapid brine,  
 Maintains its wonted measure, all the powers  
 Of health befriending you, all the wheels of life  
 With ease and pleasure move: but this restrain'd  
 Or more or less, so more or less you feel  
 The functions labour: from this fatal source  
 What woes descend is never to be sung.  
 To take their numbers, were to count the sands  
 That ride in whirlwind the parch'd Libyan air;  
 Or waves that, when the blustering North embroils  
 The Baltic, thunder on the German shore.  
 Subject not then, by soft emollient arts,  
 This grand expense, on which your fates depend,  
 To every caprice of the sky; nor thwart  
 The genius of your clime: for from the blood  
 Least fickle rise the recremental steams,  
 And least obnoxious to the styptic air,  
 Which breathe through straiter and more callous  
 pores.

The temper'd Scythian hence, half-naked treads  
 His boundless snows, nor rues th' inclement Heaven;  
 And hence our painted ancestors defied  
 The east; nor curs'd, like us, their fickle sky.

The body, moulded by the clime, endures  
 The equator heats or hyperborean frost:  
 Except by habits foreign to its turn,  
 Unwise you counteract its forming pow'r.  
 Rude at the first, the winter shocks you less  
 By long acquaintance: study then your sky,  
 Form to its manners your obsequious frame,  
 And learn to suffer what you cannot shun.  
 Against the rigors of a damp cold heav'n  
 To fortify their bodies, some frequent  
 The gelid cistern; and, where nought forbids,  
 I praise their dauntless heart: a frame so steel'd  
 Dreads not the cough, nor those ungenial blasts  
 That breathe the tertian or fell rheumatism;  
 The nerves so temper'd never quit their tone,  
 No chronic languors haunt such hardy breasts,  
 But all things have their bounds; and he who  
 makes

By daily use the kindest regimen  
 Essential to his health, should never mix  
 With human kind, nor art nor trade pursue.

He not the safe vicinities of life  
 Without some shock endures; ill-fitted he  
 To want the known, or bear unusual things.  
 Besides, the powerful remedies of pain  
 (Since pain in spite of all our care will come)  
 Should never with your prosperous days of health  
 Grow too familiar: for by frequent use  
 The strongest medicines lose their healing power,  
 And even the surest poisons theirs to kill.

Let those who from the frozen Arcton reach  
 Parch'd Mauritania, or the sultry west,  
 Or the wide flood that laves rich Indostan,  
 Plunge thrice a day, and in the tepid wave  
 Untwist their stubborn pores; that full and free  
 Th' evaporation through the soften'd skin  
 May bear proportion to the swelling blood.  
 So may they 'scape the fever's rapid flames;  
 So feel untainted the hot breath of Hell.  
 With us, the man of no complaint demands  
 The warm ablution just enough to clear  
 The sluices of the skin, enough to keep  
 The body sacred from indecent soil.  
 Still to be pure, ev'n did it not conduce  
 (As much it does) to health, were greatly worth  
 Your daily pains. 'T is this adorns the rich;  
 The want of this is poverty's worst woe;  
 With this external virtue, age maintains  
 A decent grace; without it, youth and charms  
 Are loathsome. This the venal graces know;  
 So doubtless do your wives: for married sires,  
 As well as lovers, still pretend to taste;  
 Nor is it less (all prudent wives can tell)  
 To lose a husband's than a lover's heart.

But now the hours and seasons when to toil  
 From foreign themes recall my wandering song.  
 Some labour fasting, or but slightly fed  
 To lull the grinding stomach's hungry rage.  
 Where nature feeds too corpulent a frame  
 'T is wisely done: for while the thirsty veins,  
 Impatient of lean penury, devour  
 The treasure'd oil, then is the happiest time  
 To shake the lazy balsam from its cells.  
 Now while the stomach from the full repast  
 Subsides, but ere returning hunger gnaws,  
 Ye leaner habits, give an hour to toil;  
 And ye whom no luxury of growth  
 Oppresses yet, or threatens to oppress.  
 But from the recent meal no labours please,  
 Of limbs or mind. For now the cordial powers  
 Claim all the wandering spirits to a work  
 Of strong and subtle toil, and great event:  
 A work of time; and you may rue the day  
 You hurried, with untimely exercise,  
 A half-concocted chyle into the blood.  
 The body overcharged with unctuous phlegm  
 Much toil demands: the lean elastic less.  
 While winter chills the blood and binds the veins,  
 No labours are too hard: by those you 'scape  
 The slow diseases of the torpid year;  
 Endless to name; to one of which alone,  
 To that which tears the nerves, the toil of slaves  
 Is pleasure: Oh! from such inhuman pains  
 May all be free who merit not the wheel!  
 But from the burning Lion when the Sun  
 Pours down his sultry wrath; now while the blood  
 Too much already maddens in the veins,  
 And all the finer fluids through the skin  
 Explore their flight; me, near the cool cascade  
 Reclin'd, or saunt'ring in the lofty grove,  
 No needless slight occasion should engage

pant and sweat beneath the fiery noon,  
 w the fresh morn alone and mellow eve  
 shady walks and active rural sports  
 rite. But, while the chilling dews descend,  
 y nothing tempt you to the cold embrace  
 humid skies; though 't is no vulgar joy  
 trace the horrors of the solemn wood  
 nile the soft evening saddens into night:  
 ough the sweet poet of the vernal groves  
 lts all the night in strains of am'rous woe.  
 The shades descend, and midnight o'er the world  
 pands her sable wings. Great nature droops  
 ough all her works. Now happy he whose toil  
 s o'er his languid powerless limbs diffus'd  
 pleasing lassitude: he not in vain  
 rokes the gentle deity of dreams.  
 s powers the most voluptuously dissolve  
 soft repose: on him the balmy dews  
 sleep with double nutriment descend.  
 it would you sweetly waste the blank of night  
 deep oblivion; or on Fancy's wings  
 sit the paradise of happy dreams,  
 id waken cheerful as the lively morn;  
 press not nature sinking down to rest  
 ith feasts too late, too solid, or too full:  
 it be the first concoction half-matur'd  
 e you to mighty indolence resign  
 ur passive faculties. He from the toils  
 nd troubles of the day to heavier toil  
 retires, whom trembling from the tower that rocks  
 mid the clouds, or Calpe's hideous height,  
 re busy demons hurl; or in the main  
 erwhelm; or bury struggling under ground.  
 ot all a monarch's luxury the woes  
 n counterpoise of that most wretched man,  
 hose nights are shaken with the frantic fits  
 f wild Orestes; whose delirious brain,  
 ung by the furies, works with poison'd thought;  
 hile pale and monstrous painting shocks the soul;  
 nd mangled consciousness bemoans itself  
 r ever torn; and chaos floating round.  
 hat dreams presage, what dangers these or those  
 ortend to sanity, though prudent seers  
 eveal'd of old, and men of deathless fame,  
 e would not to the superstitious mind  
 igest new throbs, new vanities of fear.  
 's ours to teach you from the peaceful night  
 o banish omens and all restless woes.  
 In study some protract the silent hours,  
 hich others consecrate to mirth and wine;  
 nd sleep till noon, and hardly live till night.  
 ut surely this redeems not from the shades  
 ne hour of life. Nor does it nought avail  
 hat season you to drowsy Morpheus give  
 f th' ever-varying circle of the day;  
 r whether, through the tedious winter gloom,  
 ou tempt the midnight or the morning damps.  
 he body, fresh and vigorous from repose,  
 efies the early fogs: but, by the toils  
 f wakeful day exhausted and unstrung,  
 eakily resists the night's unwholesome breath.  
 he grand discharge, th' effusion of the skin,  
 lowly impair'd, the languid maladies  
 reep on, and through the sick'ning functions steal.  
 is, when the chilling east invades the Spring,  
 he delicate narcissus pines away  
 n hectic languor, and a slow disease  
 faints all the family of flowers, condemn'd  
 o cruel heav'ns. But why, already prone  
 o fade, should beauty cherish its own bane?

O shame! O pity! nipt with pale quadrille,  
 And midnight cares, the bloom of Albion dies!

By toil subdu'd, the warrior and the hind  
 Sleep fast and deep: their active functions soon  
 With generous streams the subtle tubes supply;  
 And soon the tonic irritable nerves  
 Feel the fresh impulse and awake the soul.  
 The sons of indolence with long repose  
 Grow torpid; and, with slowest Lethe drunk,  
 Feebly and ling'ringly return to life,  
 Blunt every sense and powerless every limb.  
 Ye, prone to sleep (whom sleeping most annoys)  
 On the hard mattress or elastic couch  
 Extend your limbs, and wean yourselves from sloth;  
 Nor grudge the lean projector, of dry brain  
 And springy nerves, the blandishments of down:  
 Nor envy while the buried Bacchanal  
 Exhales his surfeit in prolixer dreams.

He without riot, in the balmy feast  
 Of life, the wants of nature has supply'd,  
 Who rises, cool, serene, and full of soul.  
 But pliant nature more or less demands,  
 As custom forms her; and all sudden change  
 She hates of habit, even from bad to good.  
 If faults in life, or new emergencies,  
 From habits urge you by long time confirm'd,  
 Slow may the change arrive, and stage by stage;  
 Slow as the shadow o'er the dial moves,  
 Slow as the stealing progress of the year.

Observe the circling year. How unperceiv'd  
 Her seasons change! Behold! by slow degrees,  
 Stern Winter tam'd into a ruder Spring;  
 The ripen'd Spring a milder Summer's glows;  
 The parting Summer sheds Pomona's store,  
 And aged Autumn brews the winter storm.  
 Slow as they come, these changes come not void  
 Of mortal shocks: the cold and torrid reigns,  
 The two great periods of the important year,  
 Are in their first approaches seldom safe;  
 Funeral Autumn all the sickly dread;  
 And the black fates deform the lovely Spring.  
 He well advis'd who taught our wiser sires  
 Early to borrow Muscovy's warm spoils,  
 Ere the first frost has touch'd the tender blade;  
 And late resign them, though the wanton Spring  
 Should deck her charms with all her sister's rays.  
 For while the effluence of the skin maintains  
 Its native measure, the pleuritic Spring  
 Glides harmless by; and Autumn, sick to death  
 With sallow quartans, no contagion breathes.

I in prophetic numbers could unfold  
 The omens of the year: what seasons teem  
 With what diseases; what the humid South  
 Prepares, and what the demon of the East:  
 But you perhaps refuse the tedious song.  
 Besides, whatever plagues in heat, or cold,  
 Or drought, or moisture dwell, they hurt not you,  
 Skill'd to correct the vices of the sky,  
 And taught already how to each extreme  
 To bend your life. But should the public bane  
 Infect you; or some trespass of your own,  
 Or flaw of nature, hint mortality;  
 Soon as a not unpleasing horror glides  
 Along the spine, through all your torpid limbs;  
 When first the head throbs, or the stomach feels  
 A sickly load, a weary pain the loins;  
 Be Celsus call'd: the fates come rushing on;  
 The rapid fates admit of no delay.  
 While wileful you, and fatally secure,  
 Expect to-morrow's more auspicious sun,

The growing pest, whose infancy was weak  
And easy vanquish'd, with triumphant sway  
O'erpow'rs your life. For want of timely care,  
Millions have died of medicable wounds.

Ah ! in what perils is vain life engag'd !  
What slight neglects, what trivial faults destroy  
The hardest frame ! of indolence, of toil,  
We die ; of want, of superfluity :  
The all-surrounding Heaven, the vital air,  
Is big with death. And, though the putrid South  
Be shut ; though no convulsive agony  
Shake, from the deep foundations of the world,  
Th' imprison'd plagues ; a secret venom oft  
Corrupts the air, the water, and the land.  
What livid deaths has sad Byzantium seen !  
How oft has Cairo, with a mother's woe,  
Wept o'er her slaughter'd sons and lonely streets !  
Even Albion, girt with less malignant skies,  
Albion the poison of the gods has drank,  
And felt the sting of monsters all her own.

Ere yet the fell Plantagenets had spent  
Their ancient rage, at Bosworth's purple field ;  
While, for which tyrant England should receive,  
Her legions in incestuous murders mix'd,  
And daily horrors ; till the fates were drunk  
With kindred blood by kindred hands profus'd :  
Another plague of more gigantic arm  
Arose, a monster, never known before,  
Rear'd from Cocytus its portentous head.  
This rapid fury not, like other pests,  
Pursu'd a gradual course, but in a day  
Rush'd as a storm o'er half the astonish'd isle,  
And strew'd with sudden carcasses the land.

First, through the shoulders, or whatever part  
Was seiz'd the first, a fervid vapour sprung.  
With rash combustion thence, the quivering spark  
Shot to the heart, and kindled all within ;  
And soon the surface caught the spreading fires.  
Through all the yielded pores, the melted blood  
Gush'd out in smoky sweats ; but nought assuag'd  
The torrid heat within, nor aught reliev'd  
The stomach's anguish. With incessant toil,  
Desperate of ease, impatient of their pain,  
They toss'd from side to side. In vain the stream  
Ran full and clear, they burnt and thirsted still.  
The restless arteries with rapid blood  
Beat strong and frequent. Thick and pantingly  
The breath was fetch'd, and with huge lab'ring  
heav'd.

At last a heavy pain oppress'd the head,  
A wild delirium came ; their weeping friends  
Were strangers now, and this no home of theirs.  
Harass'd with toil on toil, the sinking powers  
Lay prostrate and o'erthrown ; a ponderous sleep  
Wrapt all the senses up : they slept and died.

In some a gentle horror caught at first  
O'er all the limbs ; the sluices of the skin  
Withheld their moisture, till by art provok'd  
The sweats o'erflow'd ; but in a clammy tide :  
Now free and copious, now restrain'd and slow ;  
Of tinctures various, as the temperature  
Had mix'd the blood ; and rank with fetid steams :  
As if the pent-up humours by delay  
Were grown more fell, more putrid, and malign.  
Here lay their hopes (though little hope remain'd)  
With full effusion of perpetual sweats  
To drive the venom out. And here the fates  
Were kind, that long they linger'd not in pain ;  
For who surviv'd the Sun's diurnal race  
Rose from the dreary gates of Hell redeem'd :  
Some the sixth hour oppress'd, and some the third.

Of many thousands, few untainted 'scap'd ;  
Of those infected, fewer 'scap'd alive :  
Of those who liv'd, some felt a second blow :  
And whom the second spar'd, a third destroy'd.  
Frantic with fear, they sought by flight to dash  
The fierce contagion. O'er the mournful land  
Th' infected city pour'd her hurrying swarms :  
Rous'd by the flames that fir'd her seats around.  
Th' infected country rush'd into the town.  
Some, sad at home, and in the desert some,  
Abjur'd the fatal commerce of mankind :  
In vain : where'er they fled, the fates pursu'd.  
Others, with hopes more specious, cross'd the sea  
To seek protection in far distant skies ;  
But none they found. It seem'd the general fate  
From pole to pole, from Atlas to the east,  
Was then at enmity with English blood.  
For, but the race of England, all were safe  
In foreign climes ; nor did this fury taste  
The foreign blood which England then contain'd.  
Where should they fly ? The circumambient Heav'n  
Involv'd them still ; and every breeze was base.  
Where find relief ? The salutary art  
Was mute ; and, startled at the new disease,  
In fearful whispers hopeless omens gave.  
To Heaven with suppliant rites they sent their  
prayers ;

Heav'n heard them not. Of every hope depriv'd  
Fatigued with vain resources ; and subdued  
With woes resistless and enfeebling fear ;  
Passive they sunk beneath the weighty blow.  
Nothing but lamentable sounds was heard.  
Nor aught was seen but ghastly views of death.  
Infectious horror ran from face to face,  
And pale despair. 'T was all the business then  
To tend the sick, and in their turns to die.  
In heaps they fell : and oft one bed, they say,  
The sick'ning, dying, and the dead contain'd.

Ye guardian gods, on whom the fates depend  
Of tottering Albion ! ye eternal fires  
That lead through Heav'n the wandering year :  
That o'er th' encircling elements preside !  
May nothing worse than what this age has seen  
Arrive ! Enough abroad, enough at home  
Has Albion bled. Here a distemper'd heaven  
Has thinn'd her cities, from those lofty cliffs  
That awe proud Gaul, to Thulé's wintry reign ;  
While in the west, beyond the Atlantic foam,  
Her bravest sons, keen for the fight, have dy'd  
The death of cowards and of common men :  
Sunk void of wounds, and fall'n without removal.

But from these views the weeping Muses turn,  
And other themes invite my wandering song.

#### Book IV.

#### THE PASSIONS.

THE choice of aliment, the choice of air,  
The use of toil, and all external things,  
Already sung ; it now remains to trace  
What good, what evil, from ourselves proceeds :  
And how the subtle principle within  
Inspires with health, or mines with strange decay  
The passive body. Ye poetic shades  
Who know the secrets of the world unseen,  
Assist my song ! for, in a doubtful theme  
Engag'd, I wander through mysterious ways.  
There is, they say, (and I believe there is,)  
A spark within us of th' immortal fire,

That animates and moulds the grosser frame ;  
And when the body sinks, escapes to Heaven,  
Its native seat, and mixes with the gods.  
Meanwhile this heavenly particle pervades  
The mortal elements ; in every nerve  
It thrills with pleasure, or grows mad with pain.  
And, in its secret conclave, as it feels  
The body's woes and joys, this ruling power  
Wields as its will the dull material world,  
And is the body's health or malady.

By its own toil the gross corporeal frame  
Fatigues, extends, or destroys itself.  
Nor less the laborers of the mind corrode  
The solid fabric : for by subtle parts  
And viewless atoms, secret Nature moves  
The mighty wheels of this stupendous world.  
By subtle fluids pour'd through subtle tubes  
The natural vital functions are perform'd.  
By these the stubborn aliments are tam'd ;  
The toiling labour distributes life and strength ;  
These the still-crumbling frame rebuild ; and these  
Are lost in thinking, and dissolve in air.

But 't is not thought, (for still the soul's employ'd,)

'T is painful thinking that corrodes our clay.  
All day the vacant eye without fatigue  
Strays o'er the Heaven and Earth ; but long intent  
On microscopic arts, its vigour fails.  
Just so the mind, with various thought amus'd,  
Nor aches itself, nor gives the body pain.  
But anxious study, discontent, and care,  
Love without hope, and hate without revenge,  
And fear, and jealousy, fatigue the soul,  
Engross the subtle ministers of life,  
And spoil the lab'ring functions of their share.  
Hence the lean gloom that melancholy wears ;  
The lover's paleness ; and the sallow hue  
Of envy, jealousy ; the meagre stare  
Of sore revenge : the canker'd body hence  
Betrays each fretful motion of the mind.

The strong-built pedant, who both night and day  
Feeds on the coarsest fare the schools bestow,  
And crudely fattens at gross Burman's stall ;  
Overwhelm'd with phlegm lies in a drowsy drown'd,  
Or sinks in lethargy before his time.  
With useful studies you, and arts that please  
Employ your mind ; amuse, but not fatigue.  
Peace to each drowsy metaphysic sage !  
And ever may all heavy systems rest !  
(Yet some there are, even of elastic parts,  
Whom strong and obstinate ambition leads  
Through all the rugged roads of barren lore,  
And gives to relish what their generous taste  
Would else refuse. But may not thirst of fame,  
For love of knowledge, urge you to fatigue  
With constant drudgery the liberal soul.  
Joy with your books ; and, as the various fits  
Of humour seize you, from philosophy  
To fable shift : from serious Antonine  
To Rabelais' ravings, and from prose to song.

While reading pleases, but no longer, read ;  
And read aloud resounding Homer's strain,  
And wield the thunder of Demosthenes.  
The chest so exercis'd improves its strength ;  
And quick vibrations through the bowels drive  
The restless blood, which in unactive days  
Would loiter else through unelastic tubes.  
Deem it not trifling while I recommend  
What posture suits : to stand and sit by turns,  
As nature prompts, is best. But o'er your leaves

To lean for ever, cramps the vital parts,  
And robs the fine machinery of its play.  
'T is the great art of life to manage well  
The restless mind. For ever on pursuit  
Of knowledge bent, it starves the grosser powers :  
Quite unemployed, against its own repose  
It turns its fatal edge, and sharper pangs  
Than what the body knows embitter life.  
Chiefly where solitude, sad nurse of care,  
To sickly musing gives the pensive mind,  
There madness enters ; and the dim-ey'd fiend,  
Sour Melancholy, night and day provokes  
Her own eternal wound. The Sun grows pale ;  
A mournful visionary light o'erspreads  
The cheerful face of Nature : Earth becomes  
A dreary desert, and Heaven frowns above.  
Then various shapes of curs'd illusion rise :  
Whate'er the wretched fears, creating fear  
Forms out of nothing, and with monsters teems  
Unknown in Hell. The prostrate soul beneath  
A load of huge imagination heaves ;  
And all the horrors that the murderer feels  
With anxious flutterings wake the guiltless breast.

Such phantoms pride in solitary scenes,  
Or fear, or delicate self-love creates.  
From other cares absolv'd, the busy mind  
Finds in yourself a theme to pore upon ;  
It finds you miserable, or makes you so.  
For while yourself you anxiously explore,  
Timorous self-love, with sick'ning fancy's aid,  
Presents the danger that you dread the most,  
And ever galls you in your tender part.  
Hence some for love, and some for jealousy,  
For grim religion some, and some for pride,  
Have lost their reason : some for fear of want,  
Want all their lives ; and others every day  
For fear of dying suffer worse than death.  
Ah ! from your bosoms banish if you can  
Those fatal guests ; and first the demon Fear,  
That trembles at impossible events ;  
Lest aged Atlas should resign his load,  
And Heaven's eternal battlements rush down.  
Is there an evil worse than fear itself ?  
And what avails it that indulgent Heaven  
From mortal eyes has wrapt the woes to come,  
If we, ingenious to torment ourselves,  
Grow pale at hideous fictions of our own ?  
Enjoy the present : nor with needless cares, [womb,  
Of what may spring from blind misfortune's  
Appal the surest hour that life bestows.  
Serene, and master of yourself, prepare  
For what may come ; and leave the rest to Heaven.

Oft from the body, by long ails mis-tun'd,  
These evils sprung, the most important health,  
That of the mind, destroy : and when the mind  
They first invade, the conscious body soon  
In sympathetic languishment declines.  
These chronic passions, while from real woes  
They rise, and yet without the body's fault  
Infest the soul, admit one only cure ;  
Diversion, hurry, and a restless life.  
Vain are the consolations of the wise ;  
In vain your friends would reason down your pain.  
O ye, whose souls relentless love has tam'd  
To soft distress, or friends untimely fall'n !  
Court not the luxury of tender thought ;  
Nor deem it impious to forget those pains  
That hurt the living, nought avail the dead.  
Go, soft enthusiast ! quit the cypress groves,  
Nor to the rivulet's lonely moanings tune

Your sad complaint. Go, seek the cheerful haunts  
Of men, and mingle with the bustling crowd ;  
Lay schemes for wealth, or power, or fame, the  
wish

Of nobler minds, and push them night and day.  
Or join the caravan in quest of scenes  
New to your eyes, and shifting every hour,  
Beyond the Alps, beyond the Appenines.  
Or more advent'rous, rush into the field  
Where war grows hot ; and, raging through the sky,  
The lofty trumpet swells the madd'ning soul :  
And in the hardy camp and toilsome march  
Forget all softer and less manly cares.

But most, too passive when the blood runs low,  
Too weakly indolent to strive with pain,  
And bravely by resisting conquer fate,  
Try Circe's arts ; and in the tempting bowl  
Of poison'd nectar sweet oblivion swill.  
Struck by the powerful charm, the gloom dissolves  
In empty air, Elysium opens round ;  
A pleasing phrenzy buoys the lighten'd soul,  
And sanguine hopes dispel your fleeting care ;  
And what was difficult, and what was dire,  
Yields to your prowess and superior stars :  
The happiest you of all that e'er were mad,  
Or are, or shall be, could this folly last.  
But soon your Heaven is gone ; a heavier gloom  
Shuts o'er your head : and as the thund'ring  
stream,

Swoln o'er its banks with sudden mountain rain,  
Sinks from its tumult to a silent brook ;  
So, when the frantic raptures in your breast  
Subside, you languish into mortal man ;  
You sleep, and waking find yourself undone.  
For, prodigal of life, in one rash night  
You lavish'd more than might support three days.  
A heavy morning comes ; your cares return  
With tenfold rage. An anxious stomach well  
May be endur'd ; so may the throbbing head ;  
But such a dim delirium, such a dream,  
Involves you ; such a dastardly despair  
Unmans your soul, as madd'ning Pentheus felt,  
When, baited round Cythæron's cruel sides  
He saw two suns, and double Thebes ascend.  
You curse the sluggish port ; you curse the wretch,  
The felon, with unnatural mixture first  
Who dar'd to violate the virgin wine.

Or on the fugitive champaign you pour  
A thousand curses ; for to Heav'n it wrapt  
Your soul, to plunge you deeper in despair.  
Perhaps you rue even that diviner gift,  
The gay, serene, good-natur'd Burgundy,  
Or the fresh fragrant vintage of the Rhine :  
And wish that Heaven from mortals had withheld  
The grape, and all intoxicating bowls.

Besides, it wounds you sore to recollect  
What follies in your loose unguarded hour  
Escap'd. For one irrevocable word,  
Perhaps that meant no harm, you lose a friend.  
Or in the rage of wine your hasty hand  
Performs a deed to haunt you to the grave. [decay ;  
Add that your means, your health, your parts,  
Your friends avoid you ; brutishly transform'd,  
They hardly know you ; or if one remains  
To wish you well, he wishes you in Heaven.  
Despis'd, unwept you fall ; who might have left  
A sacred-cherish'd, sadly-pleasing name ;  
A name still to be utter'd with a sigh.  
Your last ungraceful scene has quite effac'd  
All sense and memory of your former worth,

How to live happiest ; how avoid the pains,  
The disappointments, and disgusts of those  
Who would in pleasure all their hours employ ;  
The precepts here of a divine old man  
I could recite. Though old, he still retain'd  
His manly sense, and energy of mind.  
Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe ;  
He still remember'd that he once was young :  
His easy presence check'd no decent joy.  
Him even the dissolute admir'd ; for he  
A graceful looseness when he pleas'd put on,  
And laughing could instruct. Much had he read,  
Much more had seen : he studied from the life,  
And in th' original perus'd mankind.

Vers'd in the woes and vanities of life,  
He pitied man : and much he pitied those  
Whom falsely-smiling fate has curs'd with mœnia  
To dissipate their days in quest of joy.  
" Our aim is happiness ; 't is yours, 't is mine,"  
He said ; " 't is the pursuit of all that live :  
Yet few attain it, if 't was e'er attain'd.  
But they the widest wander from the mark,  
Who through the flowery paths of sauntering joy  
Seek this coy goddess ; that from stage to stage  
Invites us still, but shifts as we pursue.  
For, not to name the pains that pleasure brings  
To counterpoise itself, relentless fate  
Forbids that we through gay voluptuous wilds  
Should ever roam : and were the fates more kind,  
Our narrow luxuries would soon grow stale :  
Were these exhaustless, nature would grow sick,  
And, cloy'd with pleasure, squeamishly complain  
That all is vanity, and life a dream.  
Let nature rest : be busy for yourself,  
And for your friend ; be busy even in vain,  
Rather than tease her sated appetites.  
Who never fasts, no banquet e'er enjoys ;  
Who never toils or watches, never sleeps.  
Let nature rest : and when the taste of joy  
Grows keen, indulge ; but shun satiety.

" 'T is not for mortals always to be blest.  
But him the least the dull or painful hours  
Of life oppress, whom sober sense conducts,  
And virtue, through this labyrinth we tread.  
Virtue and sense I mean not to disjoin ;  
Virtue and sense are one ; and, trust me, still  
A faithless heart betrays the head unacquaint.  
Virtue (for mere good-nature is a fool)  
Is sense and spirit with humanity :  
'T is sometimes angry, and its frown confounds ;  
'T is even vindictive, but in vengeance just. [dec:  
Knaves fain would laugh at it ; some great ones  
But at his heart the most undaunted see  
Of fortune dreads its name and awful charms.  
To nobles uses this determines wealth ;  
This is the solid pomp of prosperous days ;  
The peace and shelter of adversity.  
And if you pant for glory, build your fame  
On this foundation, which the secret shock  
Defies of envy and all-sapping time.  
The gaudy gloss of fortune only strikes  
The vulgar eye ; the suffrage of the wise,  
The praise that 's worth ambition, is attain'd  
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

" Virtue, the strength and beauty of the soul,  
Is the best gift of Heaven : a happiness  
That even above the smiles and frowns of fate  
Exalts great Nature's favourites ; a wealth  
That ne'er encumbers, nor can be transferr'd.  
Riches are oft by guilt and baseness earn'd ;

Or dealt by chance to shield a lucky knave,  
Or throw a cruel sunshine on a fool.  
But for one end, one much-neglected use,  
Are riches worth your care ; (for Nature's wants  
Are few, and without opulence supply'd ;)  
This noble end is, to produce the soul ;  
To show the virtues in their fairest light ;  
To make humanity the minister  
Of bounteous Providence ; and teach the breast  
That generous luxury the gods enjoy."  
Thus, in his graver vein, the friendly sage  
Sometimes declaim'd. Of right and wrong he  
taught

Truths as refin'd as ever Athens heard ; [preach'd.  
And (strange to tell !) he practis'd what he  
Skill'd in the passions, how to check their sway,  
He knew, as far as reason can control  
The lawless powers. But other cares are mine :  
Form'd in the school of Pæon, I relate  
What passions hurt the body, what improve :  
Avoid them, or invite them as you may.  
Know then, whatever cheerful and serene  
Supports the mind, supports the body too.  
Hence, the most vital movement mortals feel  
Is hope : the balm and life-blood of the soul.  
It pleases, and it lasts. Indulgent Heaven  
Sent down the kind delusion, through the paths  
Of rugged life to lead us patient on ;  
And make our happiest state no tedious thing.  
Our greatest good, and what we least can spare,  
Is hope : the last of all our evils, fear.

But there are passions grateful to the breast,  
And yet no friends to life : perhaps they please  
Or to excess, and dissipate the soul ; [clown,  
Or while they please, torment. The stubborn  
The ill-tam'd ruffian, and pale usurer,  
(If Love's omnipotence such hearts can mould,)  
May safely mellow into love ; and grow  
Refin'd, humane, and generous, if they can.  
Love in such bosoms never to a fault  
Or pains or pleasures. But ye finer souls,  
Form'd to soft luxury, and prompt to thrill  
With all the tumults, all the joys and pains,  
That beauty gives ; with caution and reserve  
(Indulge the sweet destroyer of repose,  
Nor court too much the queen of charming cares.  
For, while the cherish'd poison in your breast  
Ferments and maddens ; sick with jealousy,  
Absence, distrust, or even with anxious joy,  
The wholesome appetites and powers of life  
Dissolve in languor. The coy stomach loathes  
The genial board : your cheerful days are gone ;  
The generous bloom that flush'd your cheeks is fled.  
To sighs devoted and to tender pains,

Pensive you sit, or solitary stray,  
And waste your youth in musing. Musing first  
Foy'd into care your unsuspecting heart :  
t found a liking there, a sportful fire,  
And that fomented into serious love ;  
Which musing daily strengthens and improves  
Through all the heights of fondness and romance :  
And you're undone, the fatal shaft has sped,  
If once you doubt whether you love or no.  
The body wastes away ; th' infected mind,  
Dissolv'd in female tenderness, forgets  
Each manly virtue, and grows dead to fame.  
Sweet Heaven, from such intoxicating charms  
Defend all worthy breasts ! not that I deem  
Love always dangerous, always to be shunn'd.  
Love well repaid, and not too weakly sunk

In wanton and unmanly tenderness,  
Adds bloom to health ; o'er ev'ry virtue abeds  
A gay, humane, a sweet, and generous grace,  
And brightens all the ornaments of man.  
But fruitless, hopeless, disappointed, rack'd  
With jealousy, fatigu'd with hope and fear,  
Too serious, or too languishingly fond,  
Unnerves the body and unmans the soul.  
And some have died for love ; and some run mad ;  
And some with desperate hands themselves have  
slain.

Some to extinguish, others to prevent,  
A mad devotion to one dangerous fair,  
Court all they meet ; in hopes to dissipate  
The cares of love amongst an hundred brides.  
Th' event is doubtful ; for there are who find  
A cure in this ; there are who find it not.  
'T is no relief, alas ! it rather galls  
The wound, to those who are sincerely sick.  
For while from feverish and tumultuous joys  
The nerves grow languid, and the soul subsides,  
The tender fancy smarts with every sting,  
And what was love before is madness now.  
Is health your care, or luxury your aim,  
Be temperate still : when Nature bids, obey ;  
Her wild impatient sallies bear no curb :  
But when the purient habit of delight,  
Or loose imagination, spurs you on  
To deeds above your strength, impute it not  
To Nature : Nature all compulsion hates.  
Ah ! let not luxury nor vain renown  
Urge you to feats you well might sleep without ;  
To make what should be rapture a fatigue,  
A tedious task ; nor in the wanton arms  
Of twining Lais melt your manhood down.  
For from the colliques of soft joys  
How chang'd you rise ! the ghost of what you was !  
Languid, and melancholy, and gaunt, and wan ;  
Your veins exhausted, and your nerves unstrung.  
Spoil'd of its balm and sprightly zest, the blood  
Grows rapid phlegm ; along the tender nerves  
(To each slight impulse tremblingly awake)  
A subtle fiend that mimics all the plagues,  
Rapid and restless springs from part to part.  
The blooming honours of your youth are fallen ;  
Your vigour pines ; your vital powers decay ;  
Diseases haunt you ; and untimely age  
Creeps on ; unsocial, impotent, and lewd.  
Infatuate, impious epicure ! to waste  
The stores of pleasure, cheerfulness, and health !  
Infatuate all who make delight their trade,  
And coy perdition every hour pursue.

Who pines with love, or in lascivious flames  
Consumes, is with his own consent undone ;  
He chooses to be wretched, to be mad ;  
And warn'd, proceeds, and wilful to his fate.  
But there's a passion, whose tempestuous sway  
Tears up each virtue planted in his breast,  
And shakes to ruins proud philosophy.  
For pale and trembling anger rushes in,  
With fault'ring speech, and eyes that wildly stare ;  
Fierce as the tiger, madder than the seas, [strength.  
Desperate, and arm'd with more than human  
How soon the calm, humane, and polish'd man  
Forgets compunction, and starts up a fiend !  
Who pines in love, or wastes with silent cares,  
Envy, or ignominy, or tender grief,  
Slowly descends, and ling'ring, to the shades :  
But he whom anger stings, drops, if he dies,  
At once, and rushes apoplectic down ;



Or a fierce fever hurries him to Hell,  
 For, as the body through unnumber'd strings  
 Reverberates each vibration of the soul ;  
 As is the passion, such is still the pain  
 The body feels : or chronic, or acute.  
 And oft a sudden storm at once o'erpowers  
 The life, or gives your reason to the winds.  
 Such fates attend the rash alarm of fear,  
 And sudden grief, and rage, and sudden joy.

There are, meantime, to whom the boisterous fit  
 Is health, and only fills the sails of life.

For where the mind a torpid winter leads,  
 Wrapt in a body corpulent and cold,  
 And each clogg'd function lazily moves on ;  
 A generous sally spurns th' incumbent load,  
 Unlocks the breast, and gives a cordial glow.  
 But if your wrathful blood is apt to boil,  
 Or are your nerves too irritably strung,  
 Wave all dispute ; be cautious, if you joke ;  
 Keep Lent for ever, and forswear the bowl.  
 For one rash moment sends you to the shades,  
 Or shatters ev'ry hopeful scheme of life,  
 And gives to horror all your days to come.  
 Fate, arm'd with thunder, fire, and ev'ry plague,  
 That ruins, tortures, or distracts mankind,  
 And makes the happy wretched in an hour,  
 O'erwhelms you not with woes so horrible  
 As your own wrath, nor gives more sudden blows.

While choler works, good friend, you may be  
 wrong.

Distrust yourself, and sleep before you fight.  
 'T is not too late to-morrow to be brave ;  
 If honour bids, to-morrow kill or die.  
 But calm advice against a raging fit  
 Avails too little ; and it braves the power  
 Of all that ever taught in prose or song,  
 To tame the fiend, that sleeps a gentle lamb,  
 And wakes a lion. Unprovok'd and calm,  
 You reason well ; see as you ought to see,  
 And wonder at the madness of mankind :  
 Seiz'd with the common rage, you soon forget  
 The speculations of your wiser hours.  
 Beset with furies of all deadly shapes,  
 Fierce and insidious, violent and slow ;  
 With all that urge or lure us on to fate :  
 What refuge shall we seek ? what arms prepare ?

Where reason proves too weak, or void of wiles  
 To cope with subtle or impetuous powers,  
 I would invoke new passions to your aid :  
 With indignation would extinguish fear ;  
 With fear, or generous pity, vanquish rage ;  
 And love with pride ; and force to force oppose.

There is a charm, a power, that sways the breast.  
 Bids every passion revel or be still ;  
 Inspires with rage, or all your cares dissolves ;  
 Can soothe distraction, and almost despair.  
 That power is music : far beyond the stretch  
 Of those unmeaning warblers on our stage ;  
 Those clumsy heroes, those fat-headed gods,  
 Who move no passion justly but contempt :  
 Who, like our dancers (light indeed and strong)  
 Do wond'rous feats, but never heard of grace.  
 The fault is ours ; we bear those monstrous arts ;  
 Good Heaven ! we praise them : we, with loud  
 peals

Applaud the fool that highest lifts his heels ;  
 And with insipid show of rapture, die  
 Of idiot notes impertinently long.  
 But he the Muse's laurel justly shares,  
 A poet he, and touch'd with Heaven's own fire.  
 Who, with bold rage or solemn pomp of sound,  
 Inflames, exalts, and ravishes the soul ;  
 Now tender, plaintive, sweet almost to pain,  
 In love dissolves you ; now in sprightly strains  
 Breathes a gay rapture through your thrilling  
 breasts ;

Or melts the hearts with airs divinely sad ;  
 Or wakes to horror the tremendous strings.  
 Such was the bard, whose heavenly strains of old  
 Appeas'd the fiend of melancholy Saul.  
 Such was, if old and heathen fame say true,  
 The man who bade the Theban domes ascend,  
 And tam'd the savage nations with his song ;  
 And such the Thracian, whose melodious lyre,  
 Tun'd to soft woe, made all the mountains weep.  
 Sooth'd even th' inexorable powers of Hell,  
 And half redeem'd his lost Eurydice.  
 Music exalts each joy, allays each grief,  
 Expels diseases, softens every pain,  
 Subdues the rage of poison and of plague ;  
 And hence the wise of ancient days ador'd  
 One power of physic, melody, and song.

## JOSEPH WARTON.

**J**OSEPH WARTON, D. D., born in 1722, was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Warton, poetry-professor at Oxford, and Vicar of Basingstoke. He received his early education under his father, and at the age of fourteen was admitted on the foundation at Winchester school. He was afterwards entered of Oriel college, Oxford, where he assiduously cultivated his literary taste, and composed some pieces of poetry, which were afterwards printed. Having taken the degree of B. D. he became curate to his father at Basingstoke; and in 1746 removed to a similar employment at Chelsea. In 1748 he was presented by the Duke of Bolton to the rectory of Winslade, soon after which he married. He accompanied his patron in 1751 on a tour to the south of France; and after his return he completed an edition of Virgil, in Latin and English; of which the Eclogues and Georgics were his own composition, the Eneid was the version of Pitt. Warton also contributed notes on the whole, and added three preliminary essays, on pastoral, didactic, and epic poetry. When the *Adventurer* was undertaken by Dr. Hawksworth, Warton, through the medium of Dr. Johnson, was invited to become a contributor, and his compliance with this request produced twenty-four papers, of which the greater part were essays on critical topics.

In 1755 he was elected second master of Winchester school, with the accompanying advantage of a boarding-house. In the following year there appeared, but without his name, the first volume, 8vo., of his "Essay on the Writings and Genius of

Pope." Scarcely any work of the kind has afforded more entertainment, from the vivacity of its remarks, the taste displayed in its criticisms, and the various anecdotes of which it became the vehicle; though some of the last were of a freer cast than perfectly became his character. This reason, perhaps, caused the second volume to be kept back till twenty-six years after. In 1766 he was advanced to the post of head-master of Winchester school, on which occasion he visited Oxford, and took the degrees of bachelor and doctor of divinity.

The remainder of his life was chiefly occupied by schemes of publications, and by new preferments, of the last of which he obtained a good share, though of moderate rank. In 1793 he closed his long labours at Winchester by a resignation of the mastership, upon which he retired to his rectory of Wickham. Still fond of literary employment, he accepted a proposal of the booksellers to superintend an edition of Pope's works, which was completed, in 1797, in nine vols. 8vo. Other engagements still pursued him, till his death, in his 78th year, February, 1800. The Wiccamists attested their regard to his memory, by erecting an elegant monument over his tomb in Winchester cathedral.

The poems of Dr. Warton consist of miscellaneous and occasional pieces, displaying a cultivated taste, and an exercised imagination, but without any claim to originality. His "Ode to Fancy," first published in Dodsley's collection, is perhaps that which has been the most admired.

## ODE TO FANCY.

O PARENT of each lovely Muse,  
 Thy spirit o'er my soul diffuse,  
 O'er all my artless songs preside,  
 My footsteps to thy temple guide,  
 To offer at thy turf-built shrine,  
 In golden cups no costly wine,  
 No murder'd fating of the flock,  
 But flowers and honey from the rock.  
 O nymph with loosely-flowing hair,  
 With buskin'd leg, and bosom bare,  
 Thy waist with myrtle-girdle bound,  
 Thy brows with Indian feathers crown'd,  
 Waving in thy snowy hand  
 An all-commanding magic wand,  
 Of pow'r to bid fresh gardens blow,  
 'Mid cheerless Lapland's barren snow,  
 Whose rapid wings thy flight convey  
 Thro' air, and over earth and sea,  
 While the vast various landscape lies  
 Conspicuous to thy piercing eyes.  
 O lover of the desert, hail!  
 Say, in what deep and pathless vale,  
 Or on what hoary mountain's side,  
 'Mid fall of waters, you reside,  
 'Mid broken rocks, a rugged scene,  
 With green and grassy dales between,  
 'Mid forests dark of aged oak,  
 Ne'er echoing with the woodman's stroke,  
 Where never human art appear'd,  
 Nor ev'n one straw-roof'd cot was rear'd,  
 Where Nature seems to sit alone,  
 Majestic on a craggy throne;  
 Tell me the path, sweet wand'rer, tell,  
 To thy unknown sequester'd cell,  
 Where woodbines cluster round the door,  
 Where shells and moss o'erlay the floor,  
 And on whose top an hawthorn blows,  
 Amid whose thickly-woven boughs  
 Some nightingale still builds her nest,  
 Each evening warbling thee to rest:  
 Then lay me by the haunted stream,  
 Rapt in some wild, poetic dream,  
 In converse while methinks I rove  
 With Spenser through a fairy grove;  
 Till, suddenly awak'd, I hear  
 Strange whisper'd music in my ear,  
 And my glad soul in bliss is drown'd  
 By the sweetly-soothing sound!  
 Me, goddess, by the right hand lead  
 Sometimes through the yellow mead,  
 Where Joy and white-rob'd Peace resort,  
 And Venus keeps her festive court,  
 Where Mirth and Youth each evening meet,  
 And lightly trip with nimble feet,  
 Nodding their lily-crowned heads,  
 Where Laughter rose-lipp'd Hebe leads,  
 Where Echo walks steep hills among,  
 List'ning to the shepherd's song:  
 Yet not these flowery fields of joy  
 Can long my pensive mind employ.  
 Haste, Fancy, from the scenes of folly,  
 To meet the matron Melancholy,  
 Goddess of the tearful eye,  
 That loves to fold her arms, and sigh;  
 Let us with silent footsteps go  
 To charnels and the house of woe,

To Gothic churches, vaults, and tombs,  
 Where each sad night some virgin comes,  
 With throbbing breast, and faded cheek,  
 Her promis'd bridegroom's urn to seek;  
 Or to some abbey's mould'ring tow'rs,  
 Where, to avoid cold wintry show'rs,  
 The naked beggar shivering lies,  
 While whistling tempests round her rise,  
 And trembles lest the tottering wall  
 Should on her sleeping infants fall.  
 Now let us louder strike the lyre,  
 For my heart glows with martial fire,  
 I feel, I feel, with sudden heat,  
 My big tumultuous bosom beat;  
 The trumpet's clangours pierce my ear,  
 A thousand widows' shrieks I hear;  
 Give me another horse, I cry,  
 Lo! the base Gallic squadrons fly;  
 Whence is this rage? — what spirit, say,  
 To battle hurries me away?  
 'T is Fancy, in her fiery car,  
 Transports me to the thickest war,  
 There whirls me o'er the hills of slain,  
 Where Tumult and Destruction reign;  
 Where mad with pain, the wounded steed  
 Tramples the dying and the dead;  
 Where giant Terror stalks around,  
 With spilling joy surveys the ground,  
 And, pointing to th' ensanguin'd field,  
 Shakes his dreadful gorgon shield!  
 O guide me from this horrid scene,  
 To high-arch'd walks and alleys green,  
 Which lovely Laura seeks, to shun  
 The fervours of the mid-day sun;  
 The pangs of absence, O remove!  
 For thou canst place me near my love,  
 Canst fold in visionary bliss,  
 And let me think I steal a kiss,  
 While her ruby lips dispense  
 Luscious nectar's quintessence!  
 When young-eyed Spring profusely throws  
 From her green lap the pink and rose,  
 When the soft turtle of the dale  
 To Summer tells her tender tale,  
 When Autumn cooling caverns seeks,  
 And stains with wine his jolly cheeks;  
 When Winter, like poor pilgrim old,  
 Shakes his silver beard with cold;  
 At every season let my ear  
 Thy solemn whispers, Fancy, hear.  
 O warm, enthusiastic maid,  
 Without thy powerful, vital aid,  
 That breathes an energy divine,  
 That gives a soul to every line,  
 Ne'er may I strive with lips profane  
 To utter an unhallow'd strain,  
 Nor dare to touch the sacred string,  
 Save when with smiles thou bidd'st me sing.  
 O hear our prayer, O hither come  
 From thy lamented Shakspeare's tomb,  
 On which thou lov'st to sit at eve,  
 Musing o'er thy darling's grave;  
 O queen of numbers, once again  
 Animate some chosen swain,  
 Who, filled with unexhausted fire,  
 May boldly smite the sounding lyre,  
 Who with some new unequal'd song,  
 May rise above the rhyming throng,  
 O'er all our list'ning passions reign,  
 O'erwhelm our souls with joy and pain,

With terror shake, and pity move,  
 Rouse with revenge, or melt with love ;  
 O deign t' attend his evening walk,  
 With him in groves and grottoes talk ;  
 Teach him to scorn with frigid art  
 Feebly to touch th' unraptur'd heart ;  
 Like lightning, let his mighty verse  
 The bosom's inmost foldings pierce ;  
 With native beauties win applause  
 Beyond cold critics' studied laws ;  
 O let each Muse's fame increase,  
 O bid Britannia rival Greece !

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VERSES:

WRITTEN AT MONTAUBAN IN FRANCE, 1750.

THE TOWN, how delightful wind thy willow'd waves,  
 But ah ! they fructify a land of slaves !  
 In vain thy bare-foot, sun-burnt peasants hide  
 With luscious grapes yon hill's romantic side ;  
 No cups nectareous shall their toil repay,  
 The priest's, the soldier's, and the fermier's prey :  
 Vain glows this Sun, in cloudless glory drest,  
 That strikes fresh vigour through the pining breast ;

Give me, beneath a colder, changeful sky,  
 My soul's best, only pleasure, Liberty !  
 What millions perish'd near thy mournful flood \*,  
 When the red papal tyrant cry'd out — " Blood !"  
 Less fierce the Saracen, and quiver'd Moor,  
 That dash'd thy infants 'gainst the stones of yore.  
 Be warn'd, ye nations round ; and trembling see  
 Dire superstition quench humanity !  
 By all the chiefs in freedom's battles lost,  
 By wise and virtuous Alfred's awful ghost ;  
 By old Galgacus' scythed, iron car,  
 That, swiftly whirling through the walks of war,  
 Dash'd Roman blood, and crush'd the foreign  
                   throngs ;  
 By holy Druids' courage-breathing songs ;  
 By fierce Bonduca's shield and foaming steeds ;  
 By the bold Peers that met on Thames's meads ;  
 By the fifth Henry's helm and lightning spear ;  
 O Liberty, my warm petition hear ;  
 Be Albion still thy joy ! with her remain,  
 Long as the surge shall lash her oak-crown'd plain !

\* Alluding to the persecutions of the Protestants,  
 and the wars of the Saracens, carried on in the  
 southern provinces of France.

## THOMAS WARTON.

THOMAS WARTON, younger brother of the preceding, a distinguished poet, and a historian of poetry, was born at Basingstoke in 1728. He was educated under his father till 1743, when he was admitted a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford. Here he exercised his poetical talent to so much advantage, that, on the appearance of Mason's *Elegy of Isis*, which severely reflected on the disloyalty of Oxford at that period, he was encouraged by Dr. Huddesford, president of his college, to vindicate the cause of his university. This task he performed with great applause, by writing, in his twenty-first year, "The Triumph of Isis," a piece of much spirit and fancy, in which he retaliated upon the bard of Cam, by satirising the courtly venality then supposed to distinguish the rival university. His "Progress of Discontent," published in 1750, exhibited to great advantage his powers in the familiar style, and his talent for humour, with a knowledge of human life, extraordinary at his early age, especially if composed, as it is said, for a college exercise in 1746. In 1750 he took the degree of M. A., and in the following year became a fellow of his college.

His spirited satire, entitled "Newmarket," and pointed against the ruinous passion for the turf; his "Ode for Music;" and his "Verses on the Death of the Prince of Wales," were written about this time; and, in 1753, he was the editor of a small collection of poems, under the title of "The Union," which was printed at Edinburgh, and contained several of his own performances. In 1754 he made himself known by *Observations on Spenser's Faery Queen*, in one volume, afterwards enlarged to two; a work well received by the public, and which made a considerable addition to his literary reputation. So high was his character in the University, that in 1757 he was elected to the office of its poetry professor, which he held for the usual period of ten years, and rendered respectable by the erudition and taste displayed in his lectures.

It does not appear necessary in this place to particularize all the prose compositions which, whether grave or humorous, fell at this time from his pen; but it may be mentioned that verse continued occasionally to occupy his thoughts, and that having

lamented the death of George II., in some lines addressed to Mr. Pitt, he continued the courtly strain in poems on the marriage of George III., and on the birth of the Prince of Wales, both printed in the university collection. In 1770 he gave an edition, in two volumes 4to., of the Greek poet Theocritus, which gave him celebrity in other countries besides his own. At what time he first employed himself with the history of English poetry, we are not informed, but in 1774 he had so far proceeded in the work as to publish the first volume in 4to. He afterwards printed a second in 1778, and a third in 1781; but his labour now became tiresome to himself, and the great compass which he had allotted to his plan was so irksome, that an unfinished fourth volume was all that he added to it.

The place of Camden professor of history, vacant by the resignation of Sir William Scott, was the close of his professional exertions; but soon after another engagement required his attention. By His Majesty's express desire, the post of poet laureate was offered to him, and accepted, and he determined to use his best endeavours for rendering it respectable. Varying the monotony of anniversary court compliment by topics better adapted to poetical description, he improved the style of the laureate odes, though his lyric strains underwent some ridicule on that account.

His concluding publication was an edition of the juvenile poems of Milton, of which the first volume made its appearance in 1785, and the second in 1790, a short time before his death. His constitution now began to give way. In his sixty-second year an attack of the gout shattered his frame, and was succeeded in May, 1790, by a paralytic seizure, which carried him off, at his lodgings in Oxford. His remains were interred, with every academical honour, in the chapel of Trinity college.

The pieces of Thomas Warton are very various in subject, and none of them long, whence he must only rank among the minor poets; but scarcely one of that tribe has noted with finer observation the minute circumstances in rural nature that afford pleasure in description, or has derived from the regions of fiction more animated and picturesque scenery.

## ODE TO THE FIRST OF APRIL.

With dalliance rude young Zephyr woos  
Coy May. Full oft with kind excuse  
The boisterous boy the fair denies,  
Or with a scornful smile complies.

Mindful of disaster past,  
And shrinking at the northern blast,  
The sleety storm returning still,  
The morning hoar, and evening chill ;  
Reluctant comes the timid Spring.  
Scarce a bee, with airy ring,  
Murmurs the blossom'd boughs around,  
'That clothe the garden's southern bound :  
Scarce a sickly straggling flower,  
Decks the rough castle's rifted tower :  
Scarce the hardy primrose peeps  
From the dark dell's entangled steep ;  
O'er the fields of waving broom  
Slowly shoots the golden bloom :  
And, but by fits, the furze-clad dale  
Tinctures the transitory gale.  
While from the shrubbery's naked maze,  
Where the vegetable blaze  
Of Flora's brightest 'broidery shone,  
Every chequer'd charm is flown ;  
Save that the lilac hangs to view  
Its bursting gems in clusters blue.

Scant along the ridgy land  
The beans their new-born ranks expand :  
The fresh-turn'd soil with tender blades  
Thinly the sprouting barley shades :  
Fringing the forest's devious edge,  
Half rob'd appears the hawthorn hedge ;  
Or to the distant eye displays  
Weakly green its budding sprays.

The swallow, for a moment seen,  
Skims in haste the village green ;  
From the gray moor, on feeble wing,  
The screaming plovers idly spring :  
The butterfly, gay-painted soon,  
Explores awhile the tepid noon :  
And fondly trusts its tender dyes  
To fickle suns, and flattering skies.

Fraught with a transient, frozen shower,  
If a cloud should haply lower,  
Sailing o'er the landscape dark,  
Mute on a sudden is the lark ;  
But when gleams the Sun again  
O'er the pearl-besprinkled plain,  
And from behind his watery veil  
Looks through the thin descending hail ;  
She mounts, and, lessening to the sight,  
Salutes the blithe return of light,  
And high her tuneful track pursues  
Mid the dim rainbow's scatter'd hues.

Where in venerable rows  
Widely waving oaks enclose  
The mote of yonder antique hall,  
Swarm the rooks with clamorous call ;  
And to the toils of nature true,  
Wreath their capacious nests anew.

Musing through the lawnly park,  
The lonely poet loves to mark  
How various greens in faint degrees  
Tinge the tall groupings of various trees ;  
While, careless of the changing year,  
The pine cerulean, never sere,

Towers distinguish'd from the rest,  
And proudly vaunts her winter vest.

Within some whispering osier isle,  
Where Glym's \* low banks neglected smile ;  
And each trim meadow still retains  
The wintry torrent's oozy stains :  
Beneath a willow, long forsook,  
The fisher seeks his custom'd nook ;  
And bursting through the crackling sedge,  
That crowns the current's cavern'd edge,  
He startles from the bordering wood  
The bashful wild-duck's early brood.

O'er the broad downs, a novel race,  
Frisk the lambs with faltering pace,  
And with eager bleatings fill  
The foss that skirts the beacon'd hill.

His free-born vigour yet unbroke  
To lordly man's usurping yoke,  
The bounding colt forgets to play,  
Basking beneath the noon-tide ray,  
And stretch'd among the daisies pied  
Of a green dingle's sloping side :  
While far beneath, where Nature spreads  
Her boundless length of level meads,  
In loose luxuriance taught to stray  
A thousand tumbling rills inlay  
With silver veins the vale, or pass  
Redundant through the sparkling grass.

Yet, in these presages rude,  
Midst her pensive solitude,  
Fancy, with prophetic glance,  
Sees the teeming months advance ;  
The field, the forest, green and gay,  
The dappled slope, the tedded hay ;  
Sees the reddening orchard blow,  
The harvest wave, the vintage flow ;  
Sees June unfold his glossy robe  
Of thousand hues o'er all the globe ;  
Sees Ceres grasp her crown of corn,  
And plenty load her ample horn.

## ODE.

## THE CRUSADE.

BOUND for holy Palestine,  
Nimble we brush'd the level brine,  
All in azure steel array'd ;  
O'er the wave our weapons play'd,  
And made the dancing billows glow ;  
High upon the trophied prow,  
Many a warrior-minstrel swung  
His sounding harp, and boldly sung :  
" Syrian virgins, wail and weep,  
English Richard plows the deep !  
Tremble, watchmen, as ye spy  
From distant towers, with anxious eye,

\* The Glym is a small river in Oxfordshire, flowing through Warton's parish of Kiddington, or Cuddington, and dividing it into upper and lower town. It is described by himself in his account of Cuddington, as a deep but narrow stream, winding through willowed meadows, and abounding in trouts, pikes, and wild-fowl. It gives name to the village of Glymton, which adjoins to Kiddington.

The radiant range of shield and lance  
Down Damascus' hills advance :  
From Sion's turrets as afar  
Ye ken the march of Europe's war !  
Saladin, thou paynim king,  
From Albion's isle revenge we bring !  
On Acon's spiry citadel,  
Though to the gale thy banners swell,  
Pictur'd with the silver Moon ;  
England shall end thy glory soon !  
In vain, to break our firm array,  
Thy brazen drums hoarse discord bray :  
Those sounds our rising fury fan :  
English Richard in the van,  
On to victory we go,  
A vaunting infidel the foe."

Blondel led the tuneful band,  
And swept the wire with glowing hand.  
Cyprus, from her rocky mound,  
And Crete, with piny verdure crown'd,  
Far along the smiling main  
Echoed the prophetic strain.

Soon we kiss'd the sacred earth  
That gave a murder'd Saviour birth ;  
Then with ardour fresh endu'd,  
Thus the solemn song renew'd.

" Lo, the toilsome voyage past,  
Heaven's favour'd hills appear at last !  
Object of our holy vow,  
We tread the Tyrian valleys now.  
From Carmel's almond-shaded steep  
We feel the cheering fragrance creep :  
O'er Engaddi's shrubs of balm  
Waves the date-empurpl'd palm :  
See Lebanon's aspiring head  
Wide his immortal umbrage spread !  
Hail Calvary, thou mountain hoar,  
Wet with our Redeemer's gore !  
Ye trampled tombs, ye fanes forlorn,  
Ye stones, by tears of pilgrims worn ;  
Your ravish'd honours to restore,  
Fearless we climb this hostile shore !  
And thou, the sepulchre of God ;  
By mocking pagans rudely trod,  
Bereft of every awful rite,  
And quench'd thy lamps that beam'd so bright ;  
For thee, from Britain's distant coast,  
Lo, Richard leads his faithful host !  
Aloft in his heroic hand,  
Blazing like the beacon's brand,  
O'er the far-affrighted fields,  
Resistless Kaliburn\* he wields.  
Proud Saracen, pollute no more  
The shrines by martyrs built of yore !  
From each wild mountain's trackless crown  
In vain thy gloomy castles frown :  
Thy battering engines, huge and high,  
In vain our steel-clad steeds defy ;  
And, rolling in terrific state  
On giant-wheels harsh thunders grate.  
When eve has hush'd the buzzing camp,  
Amid the moon-light vapours damp,  
Thy necromantic forms, in vain,  
Haunt us on the tented plain :

We bid the spectre-shapes avunt,  
Ashtaroth, and Termagaunt ! †  
With many a demon, pale of hue,  
Doom'd to drink the bitter dew,  
That drops from Macon's sooty tree,  
Mid the dread grove of ebony.  
Nor magic charms, nor fiends of Hell,  
The Christian's holy courage quell.  
Salem, in ancient majesty  
Arise, and lift thee to the sky !  
Soon on thy battlements divine  
Shall wave the badge of Constantine.  
Ye barons, to the Sun unfold  
Our cross with crimson wove and gold !"

## THE

## PROGRESS OF DISCONTENT.

WHEN now mature in classic knowledge,  
The joyful youth is sent to college,  
His father comes, a vicar plain,  
At Oxford bred — in Anna's reign,  
And thus, in form of humble suitor,  
Bowing accosts a reverend tutor :  
" Sir, I'm a Glo'stershire divine,  
And this my eldest son of nine ;  
My wife's ambition and my own  
Was that this child should wear a gown :  
I'll warrant that his good behaviour  
Will justify your future favour ;  
And, for his parts, to tell the truth,  
My son 's a very forward youth ;  
Has Horace all by heart — you 'd wonder —  
And mouths out Homer's Greek like thunder.  
If you 'd examine — and admit him,  
A scholarship would nicely fit him ;  
That he succeeds 't is ten to one ;  
Your vote and interest, sir !" — 'T is done.

Our pupil's hopes, though twice defeated,  
Are with a scholarship completed :  
A scholarship but half maintains,  
And college-rules are heavy chains :  
In garret dark he smokes and puns,  
A prey to discipline and duns ;  
And now, intent on new designs,  
Sighs for a fellowship — and fines.

When nine full tedious winters past,  
That utmost wish is crown'd at last :  
But the rich prize no sooner got,  
Again he quarrels with his lot :  
" These fellowships are pretty things,  
We live indeed like petty kings :  
But who can bear to waste his whole age  
Amid the dullness of a college,  
Debar'd the common joys of life,  
And that prime bliss — a loving wife !  
O ! what 's a table richly spread,  
Without a woman at its head ?

† Ashtaroth is mentioned by Milton as a general name of the Syrian deities : *Par. Lost*, i. 432. And Termagaunt is the name given in the old romance to the god of the Saracens. See Percy's *Reliques*, vol. i. p. 74.

‡ The scholars of Trinity are superannuated, if they do not succeed to fellowships in nine years after their election to scholarships.

\* Kaliburn is the sword of king Arthur ; which, as the monkish historians say, came into the possession of Richard I., and was given by that monarch, in the Crusades, to Tancred king of Sicily, as a royal present of inestimable value, about the year 1190.

Would some snug benefice but fall,  
 'e feasts, ye dinners! farewell all!  
 'o offices I'd bid adieu,  
 Of dean, vice præs. — of bursar too;  
 Some joys, that rural quiet yields,  
 Some, tythes, and bouse, and fruitful fields!"

Too fond of freedom and of ease  
 A patron's vanity to please,  
 Long time he watches, and by stealth,  
 Each frail incumbent's doubtful health;  
 At length, and in his fortieth year,  
 A living drops — two hundred clear!  
 With breast elate beyond expression,  
 He hurries down to take possession,  
 With rapture views the sweet retreat —  
 "What a convenient house! how neat!  
 'or fuel here 's sufficient wood:  
 'ray God the cellars may be good!  
 The garden — that must be new-plann'd —  
 Shall these old-fashion'd yew-trees stand?  
 'er yonder vacant plot shall rise  
 The flow'ry shrub of thousand dyes: —  
 'on wall, that feels the southern ray,  
 Shall blush with ruddy fruitage gay:  
 While thick beneath its aspect warm  
 'er well-rang'd hives the bees shall swarm,  
 'rom which, ere long, of golden gleam  
 Metheglin's luscious juice shall stream:  
 This awkward hut, o'ergrown with ivy,  
 We 'll alter to a modern privy:  
 'p yon green slope, of hazels trim,  
 An avenue so cool and dim  
 Shall to an arbour at the end,  
 In spite of gout, entice a friend.  
 My predecessor lov'd devotion —  
 But of a garden had no notion."

Continuing this fantastic farce on,  
 He now commences country parson.  
 To make his character entire,  
 He weds — a cousin of the 'squire;  
 Not over-weighty in the purse,  
 But many doctors have done worse:  
 And though she boasts no charms divine,  
 Yet she can carve and make birch wine.

Thus fixt, content he taps his barrel,  
 Exhorts his neighbours not to quarrel;  
 Finds his church-wardens have discerning  
 Both in good liquor and good learning;  
 With tythes his barns replete he sees,  
 And chuckles o'er his surplice fees;  
 Studies to find out latent dues,  
 And regulates the state of pews;  
 Lides a sleek mare with purple housing,  
 To share the monthly club's carousing;  
 Of Oxford pranks facetious tells,  
 And — but on Sundays — hears no bells;  
 Sends presents of his choicest fruit,  
 And prunes himself each sapless shoot;  
 Plants cauliflowers, and boasts to rear  
 The earliest melons of the year;  
 Thinks alteration charming work is,  
 Keeps Bantam cocks, and feeds his turkies;  
 Builds in his copse a fav'rite bench,  
 And stores the pond with carp and tench. —

But ah! too soon his thoughtless breast  
 By cares domestic is oppress;  
 And a third butcher's bill, and brewing,  
 Threaten inevitable ruin:  
 For children fresh expenses yet,  
 And Dicky now for school is fit.

"Why did I sell my college life,"  
 He cries, "for benefice and wife?  
 Return, ye days, when endless pleasure  
 I found in reading, or in leisure!  
 When calm around the common room  
 I puff'd my daily pipe's perfume!  
 Rode for a stomach, and inspected,  
 At annual bottlings, corks selected:  
 And din'd untax'd, untroubled, under  
 The portrait of our pious founder!  
 When impositions were supply'd  
 To light my pipe — or soothe my pride —  
 No cares were then for forward peas,  
 A yearly-longing wife to please;  
 My thoughts no christ'ning dinners crost,  
 No children cry'd for butter'd toast;  
 And ev'ry night I went to bed,  
 Without a modus in my head!"

Oh! trifling head, and fickle heart!  
 Chagrin'd at whatsoe'er thou art;  
 A dupe to follies yet untry'd,  
 And sick of pleasures, scarce enjoy'd!  
 Each prize possess'd, thy transport ceases,  
 And in pursuit alone it pleases.

## INSCRIPTION IN A HERMITAGE.

AT ANSLEY HALL IN WARWICKSHIRE.

BENEATH this stony roof reclin'd,  
 I soothe to peace my pensive mind;  
 And while, to shade my lowly cave,  
 Embowering elms their umbrage wave;  
 And while the maple dish is mine,  
 The beechen cup, unstain'd with wine;  
 I scorn the gay licentious crowd,  
 Nor heed the toys that deck the proud.

Within my limits lone and still  
 The blackbird pipes in artless trill;  
 Fast by my couch, congenial guest,  
 The wren has wove her mossy nest;  
 From busy scenes, and brighter skies,  
 To lurk with innocence, she flies:  
 Here hopes in safe repose to dwell,  
 Nor aught suspects the sylvan cell.

At morn I take my custom'd round,  
 To mark how buds yon shrubby mound,  
 And every opening primrose count,  
 That trimly paints my blooming mount:  
 Or o'er the sculptures, quaint and rude,  
 That grace my gloomy solitude,  
 I teach in winding wreaths to stray  
 Fantastic ivy's gadding spray.

At eve, within yon studious nook,  
 I ope my brass-embossed book,  
 Pourtray'd with many a holy deed  
 Of martyrs, crown'd with heavenly meed:  
 Then as my taper waxes dim,  
 Chant, ere I sleep, my measur'd hymn;  
 And at the close, the gleams behold  
 Of parting wings bedropt with gold.

While such pure joys my bliss create,  
 Who but would smile at guilty state?



Who but would wish his holy lot  
In calm Oblivion's humble grot?  
Who but would cast his pomp away,  
To take my staff, and amice gray\*;  
And to the world's tumultuous stage  
Prefer the blameless hermitage?

## ODE.

## THE HAMLET.

WRITTEN IN WHICHWOOD FOREST.

THE hinds how blest, who ne'er beguill'd  
To quit their hamlet's hawthorn wild;  
Nor haunt the crowd, nor tempt the main,  
For splendid care, and guilty gain!

When morning's twilight-tinctur'd beam  
Strikes their low thatch with slanting gleam,  
They rove abroad in ether blue,  
To dip the scythe in fragrant dew;  
The sheaf to bind, the beech to fell,  
That nodding shades a craggy dell.

Midst gloomy glades, in warbles clear,  
Wild nature's sweetest notes they hear:  
On green untrodden banks they view  
The hyacinth's neglected hue:

On their lone haunts, and woodland rounds,  
They spy the squirrel's airy bounds,  
And startle from her ashen spray,  
Across the glen, the screaming jay:  
Each native charm their steps explore  
Of Solitude's sequestered store.

For them the Moon with cloudless ray  
Mounts, to illumine their homeward way:  
Their weary spirits to relieve,  
The meadows' incense breathe at eve.  
No riot mars the simple fare,  
That o'er a glimmering hearth they share:  
But when the curfew's measur'd roar  
Duly, the darkening valleys o'er,  
Has echoed from the distant town,  
They wish no beds of cygnet-down,  
No trophied canopies, to close  
Their drooping eyes in quick repose.

Their little sons, who spread the bloom  
Of health around the clay-built room,  
Or through the primros'd coppice stray,  
Or gambol in the new-mown hay;  
Or quaintly braid the cowslip twine,  
Or drive afield the tardy kine;  
Or hasten from the sultry lill,  
To loiter at the shady rill;  
Or climb the tall pine's gloomy crest,  
To rob the raven's ancient nest.

Their humble porch with honied flow'rs  
The curling woodbine's shade imbow'rs:  
From the small garden's thymy mound  
Their bees in busy swarms resound:  
Nor fell Disease, before his time,  
Hastes to consume life's golden prime:  
But when their temples long have wore  
The silver crown of tresses hoar;  
As studious still calm peace to keep,  
Beneath a flowery turf they sleep.

\* Gray clothing, from the Latin verb *amicio*, to clothe.

## ODE SENT TO A FRIEND.

ON HIS LEAVING A FAVOURITE VILLAGE IN KENNEL.

AH mourn, thou lov'd retreat! No more  
Shall classic steps thy scenes explore!  
When morn's pale rays but faintly peep  
O'er yonder oak-crown'd airy steep,  
Who now shall climb its brows to view  
The length of landscape, ever new,  
Where Summer flings, in careless pride,  
Her varied vesture far and wide?  
Who mark, beneath, each village-charm,  
Or grange, or elm-encircled farm:  
The flinty dove-cote's crowded roof,  
Watch'd by the kite that sails aloof:  
The tufted pines, whose umbrage tall  
Darkens the long-deserted hall:  
The veteran beech, that on the plain  
Collects at eve the playful train:  
The cot that smokes with early fire,  
The low-roof'd fane's embosom'd spire?

Who now shall indolently stray  
Through the deep forest's tangled way:  
Pleas'd at his custom'd task to find  
The well-known hoary-tressed hind,  
That toils with feeble hands to glean  
Of wither'd boughs his pittance meat?  
Who mid thy nooks of hazel sit,  
Lost in some melancholy fit;  
And listening to the raven's croak,  
The distant flail, the falling oak?  
Who, through the sunshine and the shower,  
Descry the rainbow-painted tower?  
Who, wandering at return of May,  
Catch the first cuckow's vernal lay?  
Who musing waste the summer hour,  
Where high o'er-arching trees embower  
The grassy lane, so rarely pac'd,  
With azure flow'rets idly grac'd?  
Unnotic'd now, at twilight's dawn  
Returning reapers cross the lawn;  
Nor fond attention loves to note  
The wether's bell from folds remote:  
While, own'd by no poetic eye,  
Thy pensive evenings shade the sky!

For lo! the Bard who rapture found  
In every rural sight or sound;  
Whose genius warm, and judgment chaste,  
No charm of genuine nature pass'd;  
Who felt the Muse's purest fires,  
Far from thy favour'd haunt retires;  
Who peopled all thy vocal bowers  
With shadowy shapes, and airy powers  
Behold, a dread repose resumes,  
As erst, thy sad sequester'd glooms!  
From the deep dell, where shaggy roots  
Fringe the rough brink with wreathed stones,  
Th' unwilling genius flies forlorn,  
His primrose chaplet rudely torn.  
With hollow shriek the nymphs forsake  
The pathless copse and hedge-row brake:  
Where the delv'd mountains headlong sink  
Its chalky entrails opens wide,  
On the green summit, ambush'd high,  
No longer Echo loves to lie.  
No pearl-crown'd maids with wily look,  
Rise beckoning from the reedy brook.

round the glow-worm's glimmering bank,  
 To Fairies run in fiery rank ;  
 For brush, half-seen, in airy tread  
 The violet's unprinted head.  
 But Fancy, from the thickets brown,  
 The glades that wear a conscious frown,  
 The forest oaks, that, pale and lone,  
 Nod to the blast with hoarser tone,  
 Tough glens, and sullen waterfalls,  
 Her bright ideal offspring calls.

So by some sage enchanter's spell,  
 As old Arabian fablers tell,  
 Amid the solitary wild,  
 Luxuriant gardens gaily smil'd :  
 From sapphire rocks the fountains stream'd,  
 With golden fruit the branches beam'd ;  
 Fair forms, in every wondrous wood,  
 Or lightly tripp'd, or solemn stood ;  
 And oft, retreating from the view,  
 Betray'd, at distance, beauties new :  
 While gleaming o'er the crisped bowers  
 Rich spires arose, and sparkling towers.  
 If bound on service new to go,  
 The master of the magic show,  
 His transitory charm withdrew,  
 Away th' illusive landscape flew :  
 Dun clouds obscur'd the groves of gold,  
 Blue lightning smote the blooming mould :  
 In visionary glory rear'd,  
 The gorgeous castle disappear'd ;  
 And a bare heath's unfruitful plain  
 Usurp'd the wizard's proud domain.

## THE

## PLEASURES OF MELANCHOLY.

Præcipe lugubres

Cantus, Melpomene ! —

OTHER of musings, Contemplation sage,  
 Whose grotto stands upon the topmost rock  
 Of Teneriff ; 'mid the tempestuous night,  
 In which, in calmest meditation held,  
 Thou hear'st with howling winds the beating rain  
 And drifting hail descend ; or if the skies  
 Unclouded shine, and through the blue serene  
 Pale Cynthia rolls her silver-axled car,  
 Whence gazing stedfast on the spangled vault  
 Captur'd thou sitt'st, while murmurs indistinct  
 Of distant billows soothe thy pensive ear  
 With hoarse and hollow sounds ; secure, self-blest,  
 There oft thou listen'st to the wild uproar  
 Of fleets encount'ring, that in whispers low  
 Ascend the rocky summit, where thou dwell'st  
 Remote from man conversing with the spheres !  
 To lead me, queen sublime, to solemn glooms  
 Congenial with my soul ; to cheerless shades,  
 To ruin'd seats, to twilight cells and bow'rs,  
 Where thoughtful Melancholy loves to muse,  
 Her favourite midnight haunts. The laughing scenes  
 Of purple Spring, where all the wanton train  
 Of Smiles and Graces seem to lead the dance  
 In sportive round, while from their hand they show'r  
 Ambrosial blooms and flow'rs, no longer charm ;  
 Tempé, no more I court thy balmy breeze,  
 Adieu green vales ! ye broider'd meads, adieu !

Beneath yon ruin'd abbey's moss-grown piles  
 Oft let me sit, at twilight hour of eve,  
 Where through some western window the pale Moon  
 Pours her long-levell'd rule of streaming light ;  
 While sullen sacred silence reigns around,  
 Save the lone screech-owl's note, who builds his bow'r  
 Amid the mould'ring caverns dark and damp,  
 Or the calm breeze, that rustles in the leaves  
 Of flaunting ivy, that with mantle green  
 Invests some wasted tow'r. Or let me tread  
 Its neighb'ring walk of pines, where mus'd of old  
 The cloister'd brothers : through the gloomy void  
 That far extends beneath their ample arch  
 As on I pace, religious horror wraps  
 My soul in dread repose. But when the world  
 Is clad in Midnight's raven-colour'd robe,  
 'Mid hollow charnel let me watch the flame  
 Of taper dim, shedding a livid glare  
 O'er the wan heaps ; while airy voices talk  
 Along the glimm'ring walls ; or ghostly shape  
 At distance seen, invites with beck'ning hand  
 My lonesome steps, through the far-winding vaults.  
 Nor undelightful is the solemn noon  
 Of night, when haply wakeful from my couch  
 I start : lo ! all is motionless around !  
 Roars not the rushing wind ; the sons of men  
 And every beast in mute oblivion lie ;  
 All nature 's hush'd in silence and in sleep.  
 O then how fearful is it to reflect,  
 That through the still globe's awful solitude,  
 No being wakes but me ! till stealing sleep  
 My drooping temples bathes in opiate dews.  
 Nor then let dreams, of wanton folly born,  
 My senses lead through flow'ry paths of joy ;  
 But let the sacred genius of the night  
 Such mystic visions send, as Spenser saw,  
 When through bewild'ring F ncy's magic maze,  
 To the fell house of Busyrane, he led  
 Th' unshaken Britomart ; or Milton knew,  
 When in abstracted thought he first conceiv'd  
 All Heav'n in tumult, and the seraphim  
 Come tow'ring, arm'd in adamant and gold.

Let others love soft Summer's evening smiles,  
 As list'ning to the distant water-fall,  
 They mark the blushes of the streaky west ;  
 I choose the pale December's foggy glooms.  
 Then, when the sullen shades of evening close,  
 Where through the room a blindly glimm'ring gleam  
 The dying embers scatter, far remote <sup>[roof</sup>  
 From Mirth's mad shouts, that through th' illumin'd  
 Resound with festive echo, let me sit,  
 Blest with the lowly cricket's drowsy dirge.  
 Then let my thought contemplative explore  
 This fleeting state of things, the vain delights,  
 The fruitless toils, that still our search elude,  
 As through the wilderness of life we rove.  
 This sober hour of silence will unmask  
 False Folly's smile, that like the dazzling spells  
 Of wily Comus cheat the unweeting eye  
 With bleat illusion, and persuade to drink  
 That charmed cup, which Reason's mintage fair  
 Unmoulds, and stamps the monster on the man.  
 Eager we taste, but in the luscious draught  
 Forget the poisonous dregs that lurk beneath.

Few know that elegance of soul refin'd,  
 Whose soft sensation feels a quicker joy  
 From Melancholy's scenes, than the dull pride  
 Of tasteless splendour and magnificence  
 Can e'er afford. Thus Eloise, whose mind  
 Had languish'd to the pangs of melting love,

More genuine transports found, as on some tomb  
 Reclin'd, she watch'd the tapers of the dead ;  
 Or through the pillar'd ile, amid pale shrines  
 Of imag'd saints, and intermingled graves,  
 Mus'd a veil'd votaress ; than Flavia feels,  
 As through the mazes of the festive ball,  
 Proud of her conquering charms, and beauty's blaze,  
 She floats amid the silken sons of dress,  
 And shines the fairest of th' assembled fair.

When azure noontide cheers the dædal globe,  
 And the blest regent of the golden day  
 Rejoices in his bright meridian tower,  
 How oft my wishes ask the night's return,  
 That best befriends the melancholy mind !  
 Hail, sacred Night ! thou too shalt share my song !  
 Sister of ebon-scepter'd Hecate, hail !

Whether in congregated clouds thou wrapp'st  
 Thy viewless chariot, or with silver crown  
 Thy beaming head encirclest, ever hail !  
 What though beneath thy gloom the sorceress-strain,  
 Far in obscured haunt of Lapland moors,  
 With rhymes uncouth the bloody cauldron bless ;  
 Though Murder wanders beneath thy shrouding shade  
 Summons her slow-ey'd vot'ries to devise  
 Of secret slaughter, while by one blue lamp  
 In hideous conf'rence sits the list'ning band,  
 And start at each low wind, or wakeful sound :  
 What though thy stay the pilgrim curseth oft,  
 As all benighted in Arabian wastes  
 He hears the wilderness around him howl  
 With roaming monsters, while on his hoar head  
 The black-descending tempest ceaseless beats ;  
 Yet more delightful to my pensive mind  
 Is thy return, than blooming Morn's approach,  
 Ev'n than, in youthful pride of opening May,  
 When from the portals of the saffron east  
 She sheds fresh roses, and ambrosial dews,  
 Yet not ungrateful is the Morn's approach,  
 When dropping wet she comes, and clad in clouds,  
 While through the damp air scowls the louring  
 South,

Blackening the landscape's face, that grove and hill  
 In formless vapours undistinguish'd swim :  
 Th' afflicted songsters of the sadden'd groves  
 Hail not the sullen gloom : the waving elms  
 That, hoar through time and rang'd in thick array,  
 Enclose with stately row some rural hall,  
 Are mute, nor echo with the clamours hoarse  
 Of rooks rejoicing on their airy boughs ;  
 While to the shed the dripping poultry crowd,  
 A mournful train : secure the village-hind  
 Hangs o'er the crackling blaze, nor tempts the storm ;  
 Fix'd in th' unfinished furrow rests the plough :  
 Rings not the high wood with enliven'd shouts  
 Of early hunter : all is silence drear ;  
 And deepest sadness wraps the face of things.

Through Pope's soft song though all the Graces  
 breathe,

And happiest art adorn his Attic page ;  
 Yet does my mind with sweeter transport glow,  
 As at the root of mossy trunk reclin'd,  
 In magic Spenser's wildly-warbled song  
 I see deserted Una wander wide  
 Through wasteful solitudes, and lurid heaths,  
 Weary, forlorn ; than when the fated fair  
 Upon the bosom bright of silver Thames  
 Lanches in all the lustre of brocade,  
 Amid the splendours of the laughing Sun.  
 The gay description palls upon the sense,  
 And coldly strikes the mind with feeble bliss.

Ye youths of Albion's beauty-blooming isle,  
 Whose brows have worn the wreath of luckless love,  
 Is there a pleasure like the pensive mood,  
 Whose magic went to soothe your soften'd souls :  
 O tell how rapturous the joy, to melt  
 To Melody's assuasive voice ; to bend  
 Th' uncertain step along the midnight mead,  
 And pour your sorrows to the pitying Moon,  
 By many a slow trill from the bird of woe  
 Oft interrupted ; in embow'ring woods  
 By darksome brook to muse, and there forget  
 The solemn dulness of the tedious world,  
 While Fancy grasps the visionary fair :  
 And now no more th' abstracted ear attends  
 The water's murmur'ing lapse, th' entranced eye  
 Pierces no longer through th' extended rows  
 Of thick-rang'd trees ; till haply from the depth  
 The woodman's stroke, or distant tinkling team,  
 Or heifers rustling through the brake, alarms  
 Th' illudged sense, and mars the golden dream.  
 These are delights that absence drear has made  
 Familiar to my soul, e'er since the form  
 Of young Sapphira, beautiful as the Spring,  
 When from her violet-woven couch awak'd  
 By frolic Zephyr's hand, her tender cheek  
 Graceful she lifts, and blushing from her bow'r  
 Issues to clothe in gladsome-glistering greens  
 The genial globe, first met my dazzled sight :  
 These are delights unknown to minds profane,  
 And which alone the pensive soul can taste.

The taper'd choir, at the late hour of pray'r,  
 Oft let me tread, while to th' acceding voice  
 The many-sounding organ peals on high,  
 The clear slow-dittied chant, or varied hymn,  
 Till all my soul is bathed in ecstasies,  
 And lapp'd in paradise. Or let me sit  
 Far in sequester'd ile of the deep dome,  
 There lonesome listen to the sacred sounds,  
 Which, as they lengthen through the Gothic vault,  
 In hollow murmurs reach my ravish'd ear.  
 Nor when the lamps expiring yield to night,  
 And solitude returns, would I forsake  
 The solemn mansion, but attentive mark,  
 The due clock swinging slow with sweepy swiftness,  
 Measuring time's flight with momentary sound.

Nor let me fail to cultivate my mind  
 With the soft thrillings of the tragic Muse,  
 Divine Melpomene, sweet Pity's nurse,  
 Queen of the stately step, and flowing pall.  
 Now let Monimia mourn with streaming eyes  
 Her joys incestuous, and polluted love ;  
 Now let soft Juliet in the gaping tomb  
 Print the last kiss on her true Romeo's lips,  
 His lips yet reeking from the deadly draught :  
 Or Jaffier kneel for one forgiving look.  
 Nor seldom let the Moor on Deademons  
 Pour the misguided threats of jealous rage.  
 By soft degrees the manly torrent steals  
 From my swollen eyes ; and at a brother's weep  
 My big heart melts in sympathizing tears.

What are the splendours of the gaudy court,  
 Its tinsel trappings, and its pageant pomp ?  
 To me far happier seems the banish'd lord,  
 Amid Siberia's unrejoicing wilds,  
 Who pines all lonesome, in the chambers how  
 Of some high castle shut, whose windows dim  
 In distant ken discover trackless plains,  
 Where Winter ever whirls his icy car !  
 While still repeated objects of his view,  
 The gloomy battlements, and ivied spires,

crown the solitary dome, arise;  
 while from the topmost turret the slow clock,  
 heard along th' inhospitable wastes,  
 with sad-returning chime awakes new grief;  
 'n he far happier seems than is the proud,  
 the potent satrap, whom he left behind  
 'mid Moscow's golden palaces, to drown  
 ease and luxury the laughing hours.  
 illustrious objects strike the gazer's mind  
 with feeble bliss, and but allure the sight,  
 or rouse with impulse quick th' unfeeling heart.  
 us seen by shepherds from Hymettus' brow,  
 that dædal landscapes smile! here palmy groves,  
 sounding once with Plato's voice, arise,  
 mid whose umbrage green her silver head  
 ' unfading olive lifts: here vine-clad hills  
 y forth their purple store, and sunny vales  
 prospect vast their level laps expand,  
 mid whose beauties glistening Athens tow'rs.  
 ough through the blissful scenes Ilissus roll  
 s sage-inspiring flood, whose winding marge  
 e thick-wove laurel shades; though roseate Morn  
 ur all her splendours on th' empurpled scene;  
 t feels the hoary hermit truer joys,  
 s from the cliff, that o'er his cavern hangs,  
 e views the piles of fall'n Persepolis  
 deep arrangement hide the darksome plain.  
 mbounded waste! the mould'ring obelisk  
 ere, like a blasted oak, ascends the clouds;  
 ere Parian domes their vaulted halls disclose  
 orrid with thorn, where lurks th' unpitying thief,  
 hence flits the twilight-loving bat at eve,  
 nd the deaf sadder wreathes her spotted train,  
 ne dwellings once of elegance and art.  
 ere temples rise, amid whose hallow'd bounds  
 sires the black pine, while through the naked street,  
 nce haunt of tradeful merchants, springs the grass:  
 ere columns heap'd on prostrate columns, torn  
 rom their firm base, increase the mould'ring mass.  
 ar as the sight can pierce, appear the spoils

Of sunk magnificence! a blended scene  
 Of moles, fanes, arches, domes, and palaces,  
 Where, with his brother Horrour, Ruin sits.  
 O come then, Melancholy, queen of thought!  
 O come with saintly look, and stedfast step,  
 From forth thy cave embower'd with mournful yew,  
 Where ever to the curfew's solemn sound  
 List'ning thou sitt'st, and with thy cypress bind  
 Thy votary's hair, and seal him for thy son.  
 But never let Euphrosyne beguile  
 With toys of wanton mirth my fixed mind,  
 Nor in my path her primrose-garland cast.  
 Though 'mid her train the dimpled Hebe bare  
 Her rosy bosom to th' enamour'd view;  
 Though Venus, mother of the Smiles and Loves,  
 And Bacchus, ivy-crown'd, in citron bow'r  
 With her on nectar-streaming fruitage feast:  
 What though 't is hers to calm the low'ring skies,  
 And at her presence mild th' embattled clouds  
 Disperse in air, and o'er the face of Heav'n  
 New day diffusive gleam at her approach?  
 Yet are these joys that Melancholy gives,  
 Than all her witless revels happier far;  
 These deep-felt joys, by Contemplation taught.  
 Then ever, beauteous Contemplation, hail!  
 From thee began, auspicious maid, my song,  
 With thee shall end; for thou art fairer far  
 Than are the nymphs of Cirrha's mossy grot;  
 To loftier rapture thou canst wake the thought,  
 Than all the fabling poet's boasted pow'rs.  
 Hail, queen divine! whom, as tradition tells,  
 Once in his evening walk a Druid found,  
 Far in a hollow glade of Mona's woods;  
 And piteous bore with hospitable hand  
 To the close shelter of his oaken bow'r.  
 There soon the sage admiring mark'd the dawn  
 Of solemn musing in your pensive thought;  
 For when a smiling babe, you lov'd to lie  
 Oft deeply list'ning to the rapid roar  
 Of wood-hung Meinai, stream of Druids old.

## WILLIAM MASON.

**W**ILLIAM MASON, a poet of some distinction, born in 1725, was the son of a clergyman, who held the living of Hull. He was admitted first of St. John's College, and afterwards of Pembroke College, Cambridge, of the latter of which he was elected Fellow in 1747. He entered into holy orders in 1754, and, by the favour of the Earl of Holderness, was presented to the valuable rectory of Aston, Yorkshire, and became Chaplain to His Majesty. Some poems which he printed gave him reputation, which received a great accession from his dramatic poem of "Elfrida." By this piece, and his "Caractacus," which followed, it was his aim to attempt the restoration of the ancient Greek chorus in tragedy; but this is so evidently an appendage of the infant and imperfect state of the drama, that a pedantic attachment to the ancients could alone suggest its revival. In 1756, he published a small collection of "Odes," which were generally considered as displaying more of the artificial mechanism of poetry, than of its genuine spirit. This was not the case with his "Elegies," published in 1763, which, abating some superfluity of ornament, are in general marked with the simplicity of language proper to this species of composition, and breathe noble sentiments of freedom and virtue. A collection of all his poems which he thought worthy of preserving, was published in 1764, and afterwards went through several editions. He had married an amiable lady, who died of a consumption in 1767, and was buried in the cathedral of Bristol, under a monument, on which are inscribed some very tender and beautiful lines, by her husband.

In 1772, the first book of Mason's "English Garden," a didactic and descriptive poem, in blank

verse, made its appearance, of which the fourth and concluding book was printed in 1781. Its purpose was to recommend the modern system of natural or landscape gardening, to which the author adheres with the rigour of exclusive taste. The versification is formed upon the best models, and the description, in many parts, is rich and vivid; but a general air of stiffness prevented it from obtaining any considerable share of popularity. Some of his following poetic pieces express his liberal sentiments on political subjects; and when the late Mr. Pitt came into power, being then the friend of a free constitution, Mason addressed him in an "Ode," containing many patriotic and manly ideas. But being struck with alarm at the unhappy events of the French revolution, one of his latest pieces was a "Palinody to Liberty." He likewise revived, in an improved form, and published, Du Fresnoy's Latin poem on the Art of Painting, enriching it with additions furnished by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and with a metrical version. Few have been better executed than this, which unites to great beauties of language a correct representation of the original. His tribute to the memory of Gray, being an edition of his poems with some additions, and *Memoirs of his Life and Writings*, was favourably received by the public.

Mason died in April, 1797, at the age of seventy-two, in consequence of a mortification produced by a hurt in his leg. A tablet has been placed to his memory in Poets' Corner, in Westminster Abbey. His character in private life was exemplary for worth and active benevolence, though not without a degree of stateliness and assumed superiority of manner.

### ODE TO MEMORY.

**M**OTHER of Wisdom! thou, whose sway  
The throng'd ideal hosts obey;  
Who bidd'st their ranks, now vanish, now appear,  
Flame in the van, or darken in the rear;  
Accept this votive verse. Thy reign  
Nor place can fix, nor power restrain.  
All, all is thine. For thee the ear, and eye,  
Rove through the realms of grace, and harmony:  
The senses thee spontaneous serve,  
That wake, and thrill through ev'ry nerve.  
Else vainly soft, lov'd Philomel! would flow  
The soothing sadness of thy warbled woe:  
Else vainly sweet yon woodbine shade  
With clouds of fragrance fill the glade;

Vainly, the cygnet spread her downy plume,  
The vine gush nectar, and the virgin bloom.  
But swift to thee, alive and warm,  
Devolves each tributary charm:  
See modest Nature bring her simple stores,  
Luxuriant Art exhaust her plastic powers;  
While every flower in Fancy's clime,  
Each gem of old heroic time,  
Cull'd by the hand of the industrious Muse,  
Around thy shrine their blended beams diffuse.

Hail, Mem'ry! hail. Behold, I lead  
To that high shrine the sacred maid:  
Thy daughter she, the empress of the lyre,  
The first, the fairest, of Aonia's quire.  
She comes, and lo, thy realms expand!  
She takes her delegated stand

Full in the midst, and o'er thy num'rous train  
Displays the awful wonders of her reign.  
There thron'd supreme in native state,  
If Sirius flame with fainting heat,  
She calls; ideal groves their shade extend,  
The cool gale breathes, the silent show'rs descend.  
Or, if bleak Winter, frowning round,  
Disrobe the trees, and chill the ground,  
She, mild magician, waves her potent wand,  
And ready summers wake at her command.  
See, visionary suns arise  
Through silver clouds and azure skies;  
See, sportive sephyr's fan the crisped streams;  
Through shadowy brakes light glance the sparkling  
beams:

While, near the secret moss-grown cave,  
That stands beside the crystal wave,  
Sweet Echo, rising from her rocky bed,  
Mimics the feather'd chorus o'er her head.

Rise, hallow'd Milton! rise, and say,  
How, at thy gloomy close of day,  
How, when "deprest by age, beset with wrongs:"  
When "fall'n on evil days and evil tongues;"  
When darkness, brooding on thy sight,  
Exil'd the sov'reign lamp of light;  
How, what could then one cheering hope diffuse?  
What friends were thine, save Mem'ry and the Muse?  
Hence the rich spoils, thy studious youth  
Caught from the stores of ancient truth:  
Hence all thy classic wand'rings could explore,  
When rapture led thee to the Latian shore;  
Each scene, that Tyber's banks supply'd;  
Each grace, that play'd on Arno's side;  
The tepid gales, through Tuscan glades that fly:  
The blue serene, that spreads Hesperia's sky;  
Were still thine own; thy ample mind  
Each charm receiv'd, retain'd, combin'd.  
And thence "the nightly visitant," that came  
To touch thy bosom with her sacred flame,  
Recall'd the long-lost beams of grace,  
That whilom shot from Nature's face,  
When God, in Eden, o'er her youthful breast  
Prest with his own right hand Perfection's gor-  
geous vest.

### ODE TO INDEPENDENCY.

HEAR, on my native shore reclin'd,  
While silence rules this midnight hour,  
I woo thee, Goddess! On my musing mind  
Descend, propitious power!  
And bid these ruffling gales of grief subside:  
Bid my calm'd soul with all thy influence shine;  
As yon chaste orb along this ample tide  
Draws the long lustre of her silver line,  
While the hush'd breeze its last weak whisper blows,  
And lulls old Humber to his deep repose.

Come to thy vot'ry's ardent prayer,  
In all thy graceful plainness drest:  
No knot confines thy waving hair,  
No zone, thy floating vest;  
Insull'd honour decks thine open brow,  
And candour brightens in thy modest eye:  
By bluish is warm content's ethereal glow;  
Thy smile is peace; thy step is liberty:  
Thou scatter'st blessings round with lavish hand,  
Spring with careless fragrance fills the land.

As now o'er this lone beach I stray,  
Thy fav'rite swain \* oft stole along,  
And artless wove his Dorian lay,  
Far from the busy throng.  
Thou heard'st him, goddess, strike the tender string,  
And bad'st his soul with bolder passions move:  
Soon these responsive shores forgot to ring,  
With beauty's praise, or plaint of slighted love;  
To loftier flights his daring genius rose,  
And led the war 'gainst thine, and Freedom's foes.

Pointed with satire's keenest steel,  
The shafts of wit he darts around;  
Ev'n † mitred dulness learns to feel,  
And shrinks beneath the wound.  
In awful poverty his honest Muse  
Walks forth vindictive through a venal land:  
In vain corruption sheds her golden dews,  
In vain oppression lifts her iron hand;  
He scorns them both, and, arm'd with truth alone,  
Bids lust and folly tremble on the throne.

Behold, like him, immortal maid,  
The Muses' vestal fires I bring:  
Here, at thy feet, the sparks I spread:  
Propitious wave thy wing,  
And fan them to that dazzling blaze of song,  
Which glares tremendous on the sons of pride.  
But, hark, methinks I hear her hallow'd tongue!  
In distant trills it echoes o'er the tide;  
Now meets mine ear with warbles wildly free,  
As swells the lark's meridian ecstasy.

"Fond youth! to Marvell's patriot fame,  
Thy humble breast must ne'er aspire.  
Yet nourish still the lambent flame;  
Still strike thy blameless lyre.  
Led by the moral Muse, securely rove;  
And all the verpal sweets thy vacant youth  
Can cull from busy Fancy's fairy grove,  
Oh hang their foliage round the fane of Truth:  
To arts like these devote thy tuneful toil,  
And meet its fair reward in D'Arcy's smile.

"'Tis he, my son, alone shall cheer  
Thy sick'ning soul; at that sad hour,  
When o'er a much-lov'd parent's bier,  
Thy duteous sorrows shower:  
At that sad hour, when all thy hopes decline;  
When pining Care leads on her pallid train,  
And sees thee, like the weak, and widow'd vine,  
Winding thy blasted tendrils o'er the plain.  
At that sad hour shall D'Arcy lend his aid,  
And raise with friendship's arm thy drooping head.

"This fragrant wreath, the Muses' meed,  
That bloom'd those vocal shades among,  
Where never flatt'ry dar'd to tread,  
Or interest's servile throng;  
Receive, thou favour'd son, at my command,  
And keep with sacred care, for D'Arcy's brow:  
Tell him, 't was wove by my immortal hand,  
I breath'd on every flower a purer glow;  
Say, for thy sake, I send the gift divine  
To him, who calls thee his, yet makes thee mine."

\* Andrew Marvell, born at Kingston-upon-Hull  
in the year 1620.

† See The Rehearsal transposed, and an account  
of the effect of that satire, in the Biographia Britan-  
nica, art. Marvell.

## ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A LADY.

THE midnight clock has toll'd; and hark, the bell  
Of death beats slow! heard ye the note profound?  
It pauses now; and now, with rising knell,  
Flings to the hollow gale its sullen sound.  
Yes \* \* \* is dead. Attend the strain,  
Daughters of Albion! Ye that, light as air,  
So oft have tript in her fantastic train,  
With hearts as gay, and faces half as fair:  
For she was fair beyond your brightest bloom;  
(This envy owns, since now her bloom is fled;)  
Fair as the forms, that, wove in fancy's loom,  
Float in light vision round the poet's head.  
Whene'er with soft serenity she smil'd,  
Or caught the orient blush of quick surprise,  
How sweetly mutable, how brightly wild,  
The liquid lustre darted from her eyes!  
Each look, each motion, wak'd a new-born grace,  
That o'er her form its transient glory cast:  
Some lovelier wonder soon usurp'd the place,  
Chas'd by a charm still lovelier than the last.  
That bell again! it tells us what she is:  
On what she was no more the strain prolong:  
Luxuriant fancy, pause: an hour like this  
Demands the tribute of a serious song,  
Maria claims it from that sable bier,  
Where cold and wan the slumberer rests her head;  
In still small whispers to reflection's ear,  
She breathes the solemn dictates of the dead.  
Oh catch the awful notes, and lift them loud;  
Proclaim the theme, by sage, by fool rever'd:  
Hear it, ye young, ye vain, ye great, ye proud!  
'T is Nature speaks, and Nature will be heard.  
Yes, ye shall hear, and tremble as ye hear,  
While, high with health, your hearts exulting leap;  
Ev'n in the midst of Pleasure's madd' career,  
The mental monitor shall wake and weep.  
For aye, than \* \* \* 's propitious star,  
What brighter planet on your births arose:  
Or gave of Fortune's gifts an ampler share,  
In life to lavish, or by death to lose!  
Early to lose; while, borne on busy wing,  
Ye sip the nectar of each varying bloom:  
Nor fear, while basking in the beams of spring,  
The wintry storm that sweeps you to the tomb.  
Think of her fate! revere the heav'nly hand  
That led her hence, though soon, by steps so slow:  
Long at her couch Death took his patient stand,  
And menac'd oft, and oft withheld the blow:  
To give reflection time, with lenient art,  
Each fond delusion from her soul to steal;  
Teach her from folly peaceably to part,  
And wean her from a world she lov'd so well.  
Say, are ye sure his mercy shall extend  
To you so long a span? Alas, ye sigh:  
Make then, while yet ye may, your God, your friend,  
And learn with equal ease to sleep or die!  
Nor think the Muse, whose sober voice ye hear,  
Contracts with bigot frown her sullen brow;  
Casts round Religion's orb the mists of fear, [glow.  
Or shades with horrors, what with smiles should  
No; she would warm you with seraphic fire,  
Heirs as ye are of Heav'n's eternal day;  
Would bid you boldly to that Heav'n aspire,  
Not sink and slumber in your cells of clay.

Know, ye were form'd to range yon azure field,  
In yon ethereal founts of bliss to lave:  
Force then, secure in Faith's protecting shield,  
The sting from Death, the vict'ry from the Grave.  
Is this the bigot's rant? Away, ye vain,  
Your hopes, your fears, in doubt, in dulness steep:  
Go soothe your souls in sickness, grief, or pain,  
With the sad solace of eternal sleep.  
Yet will I praise you, triflers as ye are,  
More than those preachers of your farrite creed,  
Who proudly swell the brazen throat of war,  
Who form the phalanx, bid the battle bleed;  
Nor wish for more: who conquer, but to die.  
Hear, Folly, hear, and triumph in the tale:  
Like you, they reason; not, like you, enjoy  
The breeze of bliss, that fills your silken sail:  
On Pleasure's glitt'ring stream ye gaily steer  
Your little course to cold oblivion's shore:  
They dare the storm, and, through th' inclement year,  
Stem the rough surge, and brave the torrent's roar.  
Is it for glory? that just Fate denies.  
Long must the warrior moulder in his shroud,  
Ere from her trumpet the heav'n-breath'd accents rise,  
That lift the hero from the fighting crowd.  
Is it his grasp of empire to extend?  
To curb the fury of insulting foes?  
Ambition, cease: the idle contest end:  
'T is but a kingdom thou canst win or lose.  
And why must murder'd myriads lose their all,  
(If life be all,) why desolation lour,  
With famish'd frown, on this affrighted ball,  
That thou may'st flame the meteor of an hour?  
Go wiser ye, that flutter life away,  
Crown with the mantling juice the goblet high:  
Weave the light dance, with festive freedom gay,  
And live your moment, since the next ye die.  
Yet know, vain sceptics, know, th' Almighty mind  
Who breath'd on man a portion of his fire,  
Bade his free soul, by earth nor time confin'd  
To Heav'n, to immortality aspire.  
Nor shall the pile of hope, his mercy rear'd,  
By vain philosophy be e'er destroy'd:  
Eternity, by all or wish'd or fear'd,  
Shall be by all or suffer'd or enjoy'd.

## EPITAPH ON MRS. MASON.

IN THE CATHEDRAL OF BRISTOL.

TAKE, holy earth! all that my soul holds dear:  
Take that best gift which Heav'n so lately gave  
To Bristol's fount I bore with trembling care  
Her faded form; she bow'd to taste the wave.  
And died. Does youth, does beauty, read the line  
Does sympathetic fear their breasts alarm?  
Speak, dead Maria! breathe a strain divine:  
Ev'n from the grave thou shalt have power to  
charm.  
Bid them be chaste, be innocent, like thee;  
Bid them in duty's sphere as meekly move;  
And if so fair, from vanity as free;  
As firm in friendship, and as fond in love.  
Tell them, though 't is an awful thing to die,  
( 'T was ev'n to thee ) yet the dread path once trod,  
Heav'n lifts its everlasting portals high,  
And bids " the pure in heart behold their God."

## WILLIAM COWPER.

WILLIAM COWPER, a poet of distinguished and original genius, was born in 1731, at Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire. His father, the rector of the parish, was John Cowper, D.D., nephew of Lord-Chancellor Cowper. The subject of this memorial was educated at Westminster school, where he acquired the classical knowledge and correctness of taste for which it is celebrated, but without any portion of the confident and undaunted spirit which is supposed to be one of the most valuable acquisitions derived from the great schools, in those who are to push their way in the world. On the contrary, it appears from his poem entitled "Tirocinium," that the impressions made upon his mind from what he witnessed in this place, were such as gave him a permanent dislike to the system of public education. Soon after his leaving Westminster, he was articled to a solicitor in London for three years; but so far from studying the law, he spent the greatest part of his time with a relation, where he and the future Lord Chancellor (Lord Thurlow) spent their time, according to his own expression, "in giggling, and making giggle." At the expiration of his time with the solicitor, he took chambers in the Temple, but his time was still little employed on the law, and was rather engaged in classical pursuits, in which Coleman, Bonnel Thornton, and Lloyd, seem to have been his principal associates.

Cowper's spirits were naturally weak; and when his friends had procured him a nomination to the offices of reading-clerk and clerk of the Private Committees in the House of Lords, he shrunk with much terror from the idea of making his appearance before the most august assembly in the nation, that after a violent struggle with himself, he resigned his intended employment, and with it all his prospects of life. In fact, he became completely deranged; and in this situation was placed, in December, 1763, about the 32d year of his age, with Dr. Cotton, an amiable and worthy physician at St. Alban's. This derangement of his mind is placed by some who have mentioned it to the account of a deep consideration of his state in a religious view, in which the terrors of eternal judgment so much overpowered his culties, that he remained seven months in momentary expectation of being plunged into final misery. Mr. Johnson, however, a near relation, has taken pains to prove to demonstration, that these views of his condition were so far from producing such an effect, that they ought to be regarded as his sole consolation. It appears, however, that his mind had acquired such an indelible tinge of melancholy, that his whole successive life was passed with little more than intervals of comfort between long paroxysms of settled despondency.

After a residence of a year and a half with Dr. Cotton, he spent part of his time at the house of his relation, Earl Cowper, and part at Huntingdon, with his intimate friend, the Rev. Mr. Unwin. The death of the latter caused his widow to remove

to Olney in Buckinghamshire, which was thenceforth the principal place of Cowper's residence. At Olney he contracted a close friendship with the Rev. Mr. Newton, then minister there, and since rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, whose religious opinions were in unison with his own. To a collection of hymns published by him, Cowper contributed a considerable number of his own composition. He first became known to the public as a poet by a volume printed in 1782, the contents of which, if they did not at once place him high in the scale of poetic excellence, sufficiently established his claim to originality. Its topics are "Table Talk," "Error," "Truth," "Expostulation," "Hope," "Charity," "Conversation," and "Retirement," all treated upon religious principles, and not without a considerable tinge of that rigour and austerity which belonged to his system. These pieces are written in rhymed heroics, which he commonly manages with little grace, or attention to melody. The style, though often prosaic, is never flat or insipid; and sometimes the true poet breaks through, in a vein of lively description or bold figure.

If this volume excited but little of the public attention, his next volume, published in 1785, introduced his name to all the lovers of poetry, and gave him at least an equality of reputation with any of his contemporaries. It consists of a poem in six books, entitled "The Task," alluding to the injunction of a lady, to write a piece in blank verse, for the subject of which she gave him *The Sofa*. It sets out, indeed, with some sportive discussion of this topic; but soon falls into a serious strain of rural description, intermixed with moral sentiments and portraits, which is preserved through the six books, freely ranging from thought to thought with no perceptible method. But as the whole poem will here be found, it is unnecessary to enter into particulars. Another piece, entitled "Tirocinium, or a Review of Schools," a work replete with striking observation, is added to the preceding; and several other pieces gleaned from his various writings will be found in the collection.

For the purpose of losing in employment the distressing ideas which were ever apt to recur, he next undertook the real task of translating into blank verse the whole of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. This work has much merit of execution, and is certainly a far more exact representation of the ancient poet than Pope's ornamental version; but where simplicity of matter in the original is not relieved by the force of sonorous diction, the poverty of English blank-verse has scarcely been able to prevent it from sinking into mere prose. Various other translations denoted his necessity of seeking employment; but nothing was capable of durably relieving his mind from the horrible impressions it had undergone. He passed some of his latter years under the affectionate care of a relation at East Dereham in Norfolk, where he died on April 25th, 1800.



## BOADICEA :

AN ODE.

WHEN the British warrior queen,  
Bleeding from the Roman rods,  
Sought, with an indignant mien,  
Counsel of her country's gods,

Sage beneath the spreading oak  
Sat the Druid, hoary chief;  
Ev'ry burning word he spoke  
Full of rage, and full of grief.

" Princess! if our aged eyes  
Weep upon thy matchless wrongs,  
'T is because resentment ties  
All the terrors of our tongues.

" Rome shall perish — write that word  
In the blood that she has spilt;  
Perish, hopeless and abhorr'd,  
Deep in ruin as in guilt.

" Rome, for empire far renown'd,  
Tramples on a thousand states;  
Soon her pride shall kiss the ground —  
Hark! the Gaul is at her gates!

" Other Romans shall arise,  
Heedless of a soldier's name;  
Sounds, not arms, shall win the prize,  
Harmony the path to fame.

" Then the progeny that springs  
From the forests of our land,  
Arm'd with thunder, clad with wings,  
Shall a wider world command.

" Regions Cæsar never knew  
Thy posterity shall sway;  
Where his eagles never flew,  
None invincible as they."

Such the bard's prophetic words,  
Pregnant with celestial fire,  
Bending as he swept the chords  
Of his sweet but awful lyre.

She, with all a monarch's pride,  
Felt them in her bosom glow;  
Rush'd to battle, fought, and died;  
Dying hurl'd them at the foe.

" Ruffians, pitiless as proud,  
Heav'n awards the vengeance due;  
Empire is on us bestow'd,  
Shame and ruin wait for you."

## HEROISM.

THERE was a time when Ætna's silent fire  
Slept unperceiv'd, the mountain yet entire;  
When, conscious of no danger from below,  
She tower'd a cloud-capt pyramid of snow.  
No thunders shook with deep intestine sound  
The blooming groves, that girdled her around.

Her unctuous olives, and her purple vines,  
(Unfelt the fury of those bursting mines,  
The peasant's hopes, and not in vain, assur'd,  
In peace upon her sloping sides matur'd.  
When on a day, like that of the last doom,  
A conflagration lab'ring in her womb,  
She teem'd and heav'd with an infernal birth,  
That shook the circling seas and solid earth.  
Dark and voluminous the vapours rise,  
And hang their horrors in the neighb'ring skies,  
While through the Stygian veil, that blots the day,  
In dazzling streaks the vivid lightnings play.  
But oh! what muse, and in what pow'rs of song,  
Can trace the torrent as it burns along?  
Havoc and devastation in the van,  
It marches o'er the prostrate works of man,  
Vines, olives, herbage, forests disappear,  
And all the charms of a Sicilian year.

Revolving seasons, fruitless as they pass,  
See it an uninform'd and idle mass;  
Without a soil t' invite the tiller's care,  
Or blade, that might redeem it from despair.  
Yet time at length (what will not time achieve?)  
Clothes it with earth, and bids the produce live.  
Once more the spiry myrtle crowns the glade,  
And ruminating flocks enjoy the shade.  
O bliss precarious, and unsafe retreats,  
O charming Paradise of short-liv'd sweets!  
'The self-same gale, that wafts the fragrance round,  
Brings to the distant ear a sullen sound:  
Again the mountain feels th' imprison'd foe,  
Again pours ruin on the vale below.  
'Ten thousand swains the wasted scene deplore,  
'That only future ages can restore.

Ye monarchs, whom the lure of honour draws,  
Who write in blood the merits of your cause,  
Who strike the blow, then plead your own defect,  
Glory your aim, but justice your pretence;  
Behold in Ætna's emblematic fires  
'The mischiefs your ambitious pride inspires!  
Fast by the stream, that bounds your just domain,  
And tells you where ye have a right to reign,  
A nation dwells, not envious of your throne,  
Studios of peace, their neighbours', and their own.  
Ill-fated race! how deeply must they rue  
Their only crime, vicinity to you!  
The trumpet sounds, your legions swarm abroad,  
Through the ripe harvest lies their destin'd road;  
At every step beneath their feet they tread  
The life of multitudes, a nation's bread!  
Earth seems a garden in it's loveliest dress  
Before them, and behind a wilderness.  
Famine, and Pestilence, her first-born son,  
Attend to finish what the sword begun;  
And echoing praises, such as fiends might earn,  
And Folly pays, resound at your return.  
A calm succeeds — but Plenty, with her train  
Of heart-felt joys, succeeds not soon again,  
And years of pining indigence must show  
What scourges are the gods that rule below.

Yet man, laborious man, by slow degrees,  
(Such is his thirst of opulence and ease,)  
Plies all the sinews of industrious toil,  
Gleans up the refuse of the gen'ral spoil,  
Rebuilds the tow'rs, that smok'd upon the plain,  
And the Sun gilds the shining spires again.  
Increasing commerce and reviving art  
Renew the quarrel on the conqu'rors part;  
And the sad lesson must be learn'd once more,  
That wealth within is ruin at the door.

What are ye, monarchs, laurell'd heroes, say,  
But Ætnas of the suff'ring world ye sway?  
Sweet Nature, stripp'd of her embroider'd robe,  
Deplores the wasted regions of her globe;  
And stands a witness at Truth's awful bar,  
To prove you there destroyers as ye are.

O place me in some Heav'n-protected isle,  
Where Peace, and Equity, and Freedom smile;  
Where no volcano pours his fiery flood,  
No crested warrior dips his plume in blood;  
Where Pow'r secures what Industry has won;  
Where to succeed is not to be undone;  
A land, that distant tyrants hate in vain,  
In Britain's isle, beneath a George's reign!

IN THE RECEIPT OF MY MOTHER'S PICTURE OUT OF  
NORFOLK, THE GIFT OF MY COUSIN ANN BODHAM.

O THAT those lips had language! Life has pass'd  
With me but roughly since I heard thee last.  
Those lips are thine — thy own sweet smile I see,  
The same, that oft in childhood solac'd me;  
Voice only fails, else how distinct they say,  
'Grieve not, my child, chase all thy fears away!'  
The meek intelligence of those dear eyes  
Blest be the art that can immortalize,  
The art that baffles Time's tyrannic claim  
(O quench it,) here shines on me still the same.

Faithful remembrancer of one so dear,  
O welcome guest, though unexpected here!  
Who bidd'st me honour with an artless song,  
Affectionate, a mother lost so long.

I will obey, not willingly alone,  
But gladly, as the precept were her own:  
And, while that face renews my filial grief,  
Fancy shall weave a charm for my relief,  
Shall steep me in Elysian reverie,  
A momentary dream that thou art she.

My mother! when I learn'd that thou wast dead,  
I wist thou conscious of the tears I shed?

Ever'd thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son,  
Wretch even then, life's journey just begun?  
Perhaps thou gav'st me, though unfelt, a kiss;  
Perhaps a tear, if souls can weep in bliss —  
Ah that maternal smile! it answers — Yes.

I heard the bell toll'd on thy burial day,  
I saw the hearse, that bore thee slow away,  
And, turning from my nurs'ry window, drew  
A long, long sigh, and wept a last adieu!

But was it such? — It was. — Where thou art gone,  
Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown.  
May I but meet thee on that peaceful shore,  
The parting word shall pass my lips no more!

Thy maidens, griev'd themselves at my concern,  
Oft gave me promise of thy quick return.

What ardently I wish'd, I long believ'd,  
And, disappointed still, was still deceiv'd.  
By expectation ev'ry day beguill'd,  
Dupe of to-morrow even from a child.

Thus many a sad to-morrow came and went,  
Till, all my stock of infant-sorrow spent,  
I learn'd at last submission to my lot,  
But, though I less deplor'd thee, ne'er forgot.

Where once we dwelt our name is heard no more,  
Children not thine have trod my nurs'ry floor;  
And where the gard'ner Robin, day by day,  
Drew me to school along the public way,

Delighted with my bauble coach, and wrapp'd  
In scarlet-mantle warm, and velvet cap,  
'T is now become a hist'ry little known,  
That once we call'd the past'ral house our own.  
Short-liv'd possession! but the record fair,  
That mem'ry keeps of all thy kindness there,  
Still outlives many a storm, that has effac'd  
A thousand other themes less deeply trac'd.  
Thy nightly visits to my chamber made,  
That thou might'st know me safe and warmly laid;  
Thy morning bounties ere I left my home,  
The biscuit, or confectionary plum;  
The fragrant waters on my cheeks bestow'd  
By thy own hand, till fresh they shone and glow'd!  
All this, and more endearing still than all,  
Thy constant flow of love, that knew no fall,  
Ne'er roughen'd by those cataracts and breaks,  
That humour interpos'd too often makes;  
All this still legible in mem'ry's page,  
And still to be so to my latest age,  
Adds joy to duty, makes me glad to pay  
Such honours to thee as my numbers may;  
Perhaps a frail memorial, but sincere,  
Not scorn'd in Heav'n, though little notic'd here.

Could Time, his flight revers'd, restore the hours,  
When, playing with thy vesture's tissu'd flow'rs,  
The violet, the pink, and jessamine,  
I prick'd them into paper with a pin,  
(And thou wast happier than myself the while,  
Wouldst softly speak, and stroke my head, and smile.)  
Could those few pleasant days again appear, [here?  
Might one wish bring them, would I wish them  
I would not trust my heart — the dear delight  
Seems so to be desir'd, perhaps I might. —  
But no — what here we call our life is such,  
So little to be lov'd, and thou so much,  
That I should ill requite thee to constrain  
Thy unbound spirit into bonds again.

Thou, as a gallant bark from Albion's coast  
(The storms all weather'd and the ocean cross'd)  
Shoots into port at some well-haven'd isle,  
Where spices breathe, and brighter seasons smile,  
There sits quiescent on the floods, that show  
Her beauteous form reflected clear below,  
While airs impregnated with incense play  
Around her, fanning light her streamers gay;  
So thou, with sails how swift! hast reach'd the shore,  
"Where tempests never beat nor billows roar;"  
And thy lov'd consort on the dang'rous tide  
Of life long since has anchor'd by thy side.  
But me, scarce hoping to attain that rest,  
Always from port withheld, always distress'd —  
Me howling blasts drive devious, tempest-toss'd,  
Sails ripp'd, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost,  
And day by day some current's thwarting force  
Sets me more distant from a prosp'rous course.  
Yet O the thought, that thou art safe, and he!  
That thought is joy, arrive what may to me.  
My boast is not, that I deduce my birth  
From loins enthron'd, and rulers of the Earth;  
But higher far my proud pretensions rise —  
The son of parents pass'd into the skies.  
And now, farewell — Time unrevok'd has run  
His wonted course, yet what I wish'd is done.  
By contemplation's help, not sought in vain,  
I seem 't have liv'd my childhood o'er again;  
To have renew'd the joys that once were mine,  
Without the sin of violating thine;

And, while the wings of Fancy still are free,  
And I can view this mimic show of thee,  
Time has but half succeeded in his theft —  
Thyself remov'd, thy pow'r to soothe me left.

### FRIENDSHIP.

WHAT virtue, or what mental grace  
But men unqualified and base  
Will boast it their possession?  
Profusion apes the noble part  
Of liberality of heart,  
And dulness of discretion.

If every polish'd gem we find  
Illuminating heart or mind,  
Provoke to imitation;  
No wonder friendship does the same  
That jewel of the purest flame,  
Or rather constellation.

No knave but boldly will pretend  
The requisites that form a friend,  
A real and a sound one;  
Nor any fool, he would deceive,  
But prove as ready to believe,  
And dream that he had found one.

Candid, and generous, and just,  
Boys care but little whom they trust,  
An error soon corrected —  
For who but learns in riper years,  
That man, when smoothest he appears,  
Is most to be suspected?

But here again a danger lies,  
Lest, having misapplied our eyes,  
And taken trash for treasure,  
We should unwarily conclude  
Friendship a false ideal good,  
A mere Utopian pleasure.

An acquisition rather rare  
Is yet no subject of despair;  
Nor is it wise complaining,  
If either on forbidden ground,  
Or where it was not to be found  
We sought without attaining.

No friendship will abide the test,  
That stands on sordid interest,  
Or mean self-love erected;  
Nor such as may awhile subsist,  
Between the sot and sensualist,  
For vicious ends connected.

Who seek a friend should come dispos'd,  
To exhibit in full bloom disclos'd  
The graces and the beauties,  
That form the character he seeks,  
For 't is a union, that bespeaks  
Reciprocated duties.

Mutual attention is implied,  
And equal truth on either side,  
And constantly supported:  
'T is senseless arrogance to accuse  
Another of sinister views,  
Our own as much distorted.

But will sincerity suffice?  
It is indeed above all price,  
And must be made the basis;  
But ev'ry virtue of the soul  
Must constitute the charming whole,  
All shining in their places.

A fretful temper will divide  
The closest knot that may be tied,  
By ceaseless sharp corrosion;  
A temper passionate and fierce  
May suddenly your joys disperse  
At one immense explosion.

In vain the talkative unite  
In hopes of permanent delight —  
The secret just committed,  
Forgetting it's important weight,  
They drop through mere desire to prate,  
And by themselves outwitted.

How bright soe'er the prospect seems,  
All thoughts of friendship are but dreams,  
If envy chance to creep in;  
An envious man, if you succeed,  
May prove a dangerous foe indeed,  
But not a friend worth keeping.

As envy pines at good possess'd,  
So jealousy looks forth distress'd  
On good, that seems approaching;  
And, if success his steps attend,  
Discerns a rival in a friend,  
And hates him for encroaching.

Hence authors of illustrious name,  
Unless belied by common fame,  
Are sadly prone to quarrel,  
To deem the wit a friend displays  
A tax upon their own just praise,  
And pluck each other's laurel.

A man renown'd for repartee  
Will seldom scruple to make free  
With friendship's finest feeling;  
Will thrust a dagger at your breast,  
And say he wounded you in jest,  
By way of balm for healing.

Whoever keeps an open ear  
For tattlers will be sure to hear  
The trumpet of contention;  
Aspersions is the babblers' trade,  
To listen is to lend him aid,  
And rush into dissension.

A friendship, that in frequent fits  
Of controversial rage emits  
The sparks of disputation,  
Like Hand in Hand insurance plates,  
Most unavoidably creates  
The thought of conflagration.

Some fickle creatures boast a soul  
True as a needle to the Pole,  
Their humour yet so various —  
They manifest their whole life through  
The needle's deviations too,  
Their love is so precarious.

The great and small but rarely meet  
On terms of amity complete ;  
Plebeians must surrender,  
And yield so much to noble folk,  
It is combining fire with smoke,  
Obscurity with splendour.

Some are so placid and serene,  
(As Irish bogs are always green,)  
They sleep secure from waking ;  
And are indeed a bog, that bears  
Your unparticipated cares,  
Unmov'd and without quaking.

Courtier and patriot cannot mix  
Their heterogeneous politics  
Without an effervescence,  
Like that of salts with lemon juice,  
Which does not yet like that produce  
A friendly coalescence.

Religion should extinguish strife,  
And make a calm of human life ;  
But friends that chance to differ  
On points, which God has left at large,  
How freely will they meet and charge !  
No combatants are stiffer.

To prove at last my main intent  
Needs no expense of argument,  
No cutting and contriving —  
Seeking a real friend we seem  
To adopt the chymists' golden dream,  
With still less hope of thriving.

Sometimes the fault is all our own,  
Some blemish in due time made known,  
By trespass or omission ;  
Sometimes occasion brings to light  
Our friend's defect long hid from sight,  
And even from suspicion.

Then judge yourself and prove your man  
As circumspectly as you can,  
And, having made election,  
Beware no negligence of yours,  
Such as a friend but ill endures,  
Enfeeble his affection.

That secrets are a sacred trust,  
That friends should be sincere and just,  
That constancy befits them,  
Are observations on the case,  
That savour much of common-place,  
And all the world admits them.

But 't is not timber, lead, and stone,  
An architect requires alone,  
To finish a fine building —  
The palace were but half complete,  
If he could possibly forget  
The carving and the gilding.

The man that hails you Tom or Jack,  
And proves by thumps upon your back  
How he esteems your merit,  
Is such a friend, that one had need  
Be very much his friend indeed,  
To pardon or to bear it.

As similarity of mind,  
Or something not to be defin'd,  
First fixes our attention ;  
So manners decent and polite,  
The same we practis'd at first sight,  
Must save it from declension.

Some act upon this prudent plan,  
" Say little, and hear all you can."  
Safe policy, but hateful —  
So barren sands imbibe the show'r,  
But render neither fruit nor flow'r,  
Unpleasant and ungrateful.

The man I trust, if shy to me,  
Shall find me as reserv'd as he ;  
No subterfuge or pleading  
Shall win my confidence again,  
I will by no means entertain  
A spy on my proceeding.

These samples — for alas ! at last  
These are but samples, and a taste  
Of evils yet unmentioned —  
May prove the task a task indeed,  
In which 't is much if we succeed,  
However well-intention'd.

Pursue the search, and you will find  
Good sense and knowledge of mankind  
To be at least expedient,  
And, after summing all the rest,  
Religion ruling in the breast  
A principal ingredient.

The noblest friendship ever shown  
The Saviour's history makes known,  
Though some have turn'd and turn'd it ;  
And, whether being craz'd or blind,  
Or seeking with a bias'd mind,  
Have not, it seems, discern'd it.

O Friendship ! if my soul forego  
Thy dear delights while here below ;  
To mortify and grieve me,  
May I myself at last appear  
Unworthy, base, and insincere,  
Or may my friend deceive me.

## RETIREMENT.

.....studiis florens ignobilis oti.

VIRG. *Georg.* lib. iv.

HACKNEY'D in business, wearied at that oar,  
Which thousands, once fast chain'd to, quit no more,  
But which, when life at ebb runs weak and low,  
All wish, or seem to wish, they could forego ;  
The statesman, lawyer, merchant, man of trade,  
Pants for the refuge of some rural shade,  
Where, all his long anxieties forgot  
Amid the charms of a sequester'd spot,  
Or recollected only to gild o'er,  
And add a smile to what was sweet before,  
He may possess the joys he thinks he sees,  
Lay his old age upon the lap of Ease,  
Improve the remnant of his wasted span,  
And, having liv'd a trifer, die a man.

Thus Conscience pleads her cause within the breast,  
 Though long rebell'd against, not yet suppress'd,  
 And calls a creature form'd for God alone,  
 For Heav'n's high purposes, and not his own,  
 Calls him away from selfish ends and aims,  
 From what debilitates, and what inflames,  
 From cities humming with a restless crowd,  
 Sordid as active, ignorant as loud,  
 Whose highest praise is that they live in vain,  
 The dupes of pleasure, or the slaves of gain,  
 Where works of man are cluster'd close around,  
 And works of God are hardly to be found,  
 To regions where, in spite of sin and woe,  
 Traces of Eden are still seen below,  
 Where mountain, river, forest, field, and grove,  
 Remind him of his Maker's pow'r and love.  
 'T is well if, look'd for at so late a day,  
 In the last scene of such a senseless play,  
 True wisdom will attend his feeble call,  
 And grace his action ere the curtain fall.  
 Souls, that have long despis'd their heav'nly birth,  
 Their wishes all impregate with Earth,  
 For threescore years employ'd with ceaseless care  
 In catching smoke and feeding upon air,  
 Conversant only with the ways of man,  
 Rarely redeem the short remaining ten.  
 Invet'rate habits choke th' unfruitful heart,  
 Their fibres penetrate it's tend'rest part,  
 And, draining it's nutritious pow'rs to feed  
 Their noxious growth, starve ev'ry better seed.

Happy, if full of days—but happier far,  
 If, ere we yet discern life's ev'ning star,  
 Sick of the service of a world, that feeds  
 It's patient drudges with dry chaff and weeds,  
 We can escape from Custom's idiot sway,  
 To serve the Sov'reign we were born t' obey.  
 Then sweet to muse upon his skill display'd  
 (Infinite skill) in all that he has made!  
 To trace in Nature's most minute design  
 The signature and stamp of power divine,  
 Contrivance intricate, express'd with ease,  
 Where unassisted sight no beauty sees,  
 The shapely limb and lubricated joint,  
 Within the small dimensions of a point,  
 Muscle and nerve miraculously spun,  
 His mighty work, who speaks and it is done,  
 Th' invisible in things scarce seen reveal'd,  
 To whom an atom is an ample field;  
 To wonder at a thousand insect forms,  
 These hatch'd and those resuscitated worms,  
 New life ordain'd and brighter scenes to share,  
 Once prone on earth, now buoyant upon air, [size,  
 Whose shape would make them, had they bulk and  
 More hideous foes than fancy can devise;  
 With helmet-heads, and dragon-scales adorn'd,  
 The mighty myriads, now securely scorn'd,  
 Would mock the majesty of man's high birth,  
 Despise his bulwarks, and unpeople earth:  
 Then with a glance of fancy to survey,  
 Far as the faculty can stretch a way,  
 Ten thousand rivers pour'd at his command  
 From urns, that never fail, through ev'ry land;  
 These like a deluge with impetuous force,  
 Those winding modestly a silent course;  
 The cloud-surmounting Alps, the fruitful vales;  
 Seas, on which ev'ry nation spreads her sails;  
 The Sun, a world whence other worlds drink light,  
 The crescent Moon, the diadem of night;  
 Stars countless, each in his appointed place,  
 Fast anchor'd in the deep abyss of space—

At such a sight to catch the poet's flame,  
 And with a rapture like his own exclaim,  
 "These are thy glorious works, thou source of good,  
 How dimly seen, how faintly understood!  
 Thine, and upheld by thy paternal care,  
 This universal frame, thus wondrous fair;  
 Thy pow'r divine, and bounty beyond thought,  
 Ador'd and prais'd in all that thou hast wrought.  
 Absorb'd in that immensity I see,  
 I shrink abas'd, and yet aspire to thee;  
 Instruct me, guide me to that heav'nly day,  
 Thy words, more clearly than thy works, display,  
 That, while thy truths my grosser thoughts refine,  
 I may resemble thee, and call thee mine."

O blest proficiency! surpassing all,  
 That men erroneously their glory call,  
 The recompense that arts or arms can yield,  
 The bar, the senate, or the tented field.  
 Compar'd with this sublimest life below,  
 Ye kings and rulers, what have courts to show?  
 Thus studied, us'd and consecrated thus,  
 On Earth what is, seems form'd indeed for us:  
 Not as the plaything of a froward child,  
 Fretful unless diverted and beguill'd,  
 Much less to feed and fan the fatal fires  
 Of pride, ambition, or impure desires,  
 But as a scale, by which the soul ascends  
 From mighty means to more important ends,  
 Securely, though by steps but rarely trod,  
 Mounts from inferior beings up to God,  
 And sees by no fallacious light or dim,  
 Earth made for man, and man himself for him.

Not that I mean t' approve, or would enforce  
 A superstitious and monastic course:  
 Truth is not local, God alike pervades  
 And fills the world of traffic and the shades,  
 And may be fear'd amidst the busiest scenes,  
 Or scorn'd where business never intervenes.  
 But 't is not easy with a mind like ours,  
 Conscious of weakness in it's noblest pow'rs,  
 And in a world, where, other ills apart,  
 The roving eye misleads the careless heart,  
 To limit thought, by nature prone to stray  
 Wherever freakish Fancy points the way;  
 To bid the pleadings of Self-love be still,  
 Reign our own, and seek our Maker's will;  
 To spread the page of Scripture, and compare  
 Our conduct with the laws engraven there;  
 To measure all that passes in the breast,  
 Faithfully, fairly, by that sacred test;  
 To dive into the secret deeps within,  
 To spare no passion and no fav'rite sin,  
 And search the themes, important above all,  
 Ourselves, and our recov'ry from our fall.  
 But leisure, silence, and a mind releas'd  
 From anxious thoughts how wealth may be increas'd,  
 How to secure in some propitious hour,  
 The point of int'rest, or the post of pow'r,  
 A soul serene, and equally retir'd  
 From objects too much dreaded or desir'd,  
 Safe from the clamours of perverse dispute,  
 At least are friendly to the great pursuit.

Op'ning the map of God's extensive plan,  
 We find a little isle this life of man;  
 Eternity's unknown expanse appears  
 Circling around and limiting his years.  
 The busy race examine and explore  
 Each creek and cavern of the dang'rous shore,  
 With care collect what in their eyes exceeds,  
 Some shining pebbles, and some weeds and shells;

Lass laden, dream that they are rich and great,  
 And happiest he that groans beneath his weight;  
 He waves o'ertake them in their serious play,  
 And ev'ry hour sweeps multitudes away;  
 They shriek and sink, survivors start and weep,  
 Pursue their sport, and follow to the deep.  
 Few forsake the throng; with lifted eyes  
 Seek wealth of Heav'n, and gain a real prize,  
 Truth, wisdom, grace, and peace, like that above,  
 Seal'd with his signet, whom they serve and love;  
 Born'd by the rest, with patient hope they wait  
 Kind release from their imperfect state,  
 And, unregretted, are soon snatch'd away  
 From scenes of sorrow into glorious day.  
 Nor these alone prefer a life recluse,  
 Who seek retirement for it's proper use;  
 The love of change, that lives in ev'ry breast,  
 Serious and temper, and desire of rest,  
 In discordant motives in one centre meet,  
 And each inclines it's vot'ry to retreat.  
 Some minds by nature are averse to noise,  
 And hate the tumult half the world enjoys,  
 The lure of ar'rice, or the pompous prize,  
 That courts display before ambitious eyes;  
 The fruits that hang on pleasure's flow'ry stem,  
 That'er enchants them, are no snares to them.  
 To them the deep recess of dusky groves,  
 The forest, where the deer securely roves,  
 The fall of waters, and the song of birds,  
 And hills that echo to the distant herds,  
 The luxuries excelling all the glare  
 The world can boast, and her chief fav'rites share.  
 With eager step, and carelessly array'd,  
 For such a cause the poet seeks the shade,  
 From all he sees he catches new delight,  
 Leas'd Fancy claps her pinions at the sight,  
 The rising or the setting orb of day,  
 The clouds that flit, or slowly float away,  
 Nature in all the various shapes she wears,  
 Rousing in storms, or breathing gentle airs,  
 The snowy robe her wintry state assumes,  
 Her summer heats, her fruits, and her perfumes,  
 All, all alike transport the glowing bard,  
 Success in rhyme his glory and reward.  
 Nature! whose Elysian scenes disclose  
 Is bright perfections, at whose word they rose,  
 Next to that pow'r, who form'd thee and sustains,  
 Thou the great inspirer of my strains.  
 Still, as I touch the lyre, do thou expand  
 Thy genuine charms, and guide an artless hand,  
 That I may catch a fire but rarely known,  
 Give useful light, though I should miss renown,  
 And, poring on thy page, whose ev'ry line  
 Bears proof of an intelligence divine,  
 May feel a heart enrich'd by what it pays,  
 That builds it's glory on it's Maker's praise.  
 'Tis to the man, whose wit disclaims it's use,  
 Littering in vain, or only to seduce,  
 Who studies nature with a wanton eye,  
 Admires the work, but slips the lesson by;  
 His hours of leisure and recess employs  
 In drawing pictures of forbidden joys,  
 Retires to blazon his own worthless name,  
 Or shoot the careless with a surer aim.  
 The lover, too, shuns business and alarms,  
 Tender idolater of absent charms.  
 Suits offer nothing in their warmest pray'rs,  
 But he devotes not with a zeal like thine;  
 'Tis consecration of his heart, soul, time,  
 And ev'ry thought that wanders is a crime.

In sighs he worships his supremely fair,  
 And weeps a sad libation in despair;  
 Adores a creature, and, devout in vain,  
 Wins in return an answer of disdain.  
 As woodbine weds the plant within her reach,  
 Rough elm, or smooth-grain'd ash, or glossy beech,  
 In spiral rings ascends the trunk, and lays  
 Her golden tassels on the leafy sprays,  
 But does a mischief while she lends a grace,  
 Strait'ning it's growth by such a strict embrace;  
 So love, that clings around the noblest minds,  
 Forbids th' advancement of the soul he binds;  
 The suitor's air, indeed, he soon improves,  
 And forms it to the taste of her he loves,  
 Teaches his eyes a language, and no less  
 Refines his speech, and fashions his address;  
 But farewell promises of happier fruits,  
 Manly designs, and learning's grave pursuits;  
 Girt with a chain he cannot wish to break.  
 His only bliss is sorrow for her sake;  
 Who will may pant for glory and excel,  
 Her smile his aim, all higher aims farewell!  
 Thyrsis, Alexis, or whatever name  
 May least offend against so pure a flame,  
 Though sage advice of friends the most sincere  
 Sounds harshly in so delicate an ear,  
 And lovers, of all creatures, tame or wild,  
 Can least brook management, however mild,  
 Yet let a poet (poetry disarms  
 The fiercest animals with magic charms)  
 Risk an intrusion on thy pensive mood,  
 And woo and win thee to thy proper good.  
 Pastoral images and still retreats,  
 Umbrageous walks and solitary seats,  
 Sweet birds in concert with harmonious streams,  
 Soft airs, nocturnal vigils, and day dreams,  
 Are all enchantments in a case like thine,  
 Conspire against thy peace with one design,  
 Soothe thee to make thee but a surer prey,  
 And feed the fire, that wastes thy pow'rs away.  
 Up — God has form'd thee with a wiser view,  
 Not to be led in chains, but to subdue;  
 Calls thee to cope with enemies, and first  
 Points out a conflict with thyself, the worst.  
 Woman indeed, a gift he would bestow  
 When he design'd a Paradise below,  
 The richest earthly boon his hands afford,  
 Deserves to be belov'd, but not ador'd.  
 Post away swiftly to more active scenes,  
 Collect the scatter'd truths that study gleans,  
 Mix with the world, but with its wiser part,  
 No longer give an image all thine heart;  
 It's empire is not here, nor is it thine,  
 'Tis God's just claim, prerogative divine.  
 Virtuous and faithful Heberden, whose skill  
 Attempts no task it cannot well fulfil,  
 Gives melancholy up to Nature's care,  
 And sends the patient into purer air.  
 Look where he comes — in this embower'd alcove  
 Stand close conceal'd, and see a statue move:  
 Lips busy, and eyes fix'd, foot falling slow,  
 Arms hanging idly down, hands clasp'd below,  
 Interpret to the marking eye distress,  
 Such as it's symptoms can alone express.  
 That tongue is silent now; that silent tongue  
 Could argue once, could jest or join the song,  
 Could give advice, could censure or commend,  
 Or charm the sorrows of a drooping friend.  
 Renounc'd alike it's office and it's sport,  
 It's brisker and it's graver strains fall short;

Both fail beneath a fever's secret sway,  
 And like a summer-brook are past away.  
 This is a sight for Pity to peruse,  
 Till she resemble faintly what she views,  
 Till Sympathy contract a kindred pain,  
 Pierc'd with the woes that she laments in vain.  
 This, of all maladies that man infest,  
 Claims most compassion and receives the least :  
 Job felt it, when he groan'd beneath the rod  
 And the barb'd arrows of a frowning God ;  
 And such emollients as his friends could spare,  
 Friends such as his for modern Jobs prepare.  
 Blest, rather curst, with hearts that never feel,  
 Kept snug in caskets of close-hammer'd steel,  
 With mouths made only to grin wide and eat,  
 And minds, that deem derided pain a treat,  
 With limbs of British oak, and nerves of wire,  
 And wit that puppet-promoters might inspire,  
 Their sov'reign nostrum is a clumsy joke,  
 Or pangs enforc'd with God's severest stroke.  
 But with a soul, that ever felt the sting  
 Of sorrow, sorrow is a sacred thing :  
 Not to molest, or irritate, or raise  
 A laugh at his expense, is slender praise ;  
 He, that has not usurp'd the name of man,  
 Does all, and deems too little all, he can,  
 To assuage the throbbings of a fester'd part,  
 And stanch the bleedings of a broken heart.  
 'T is not, as heads that never ache suppose,  
 Forg'ry of fancy, and a dream of woes ;  
 Man is a harp, whose chords elude the sight,  
 Each yielding harmony dispos'd aright ;  
 The screws revers'd, (a task which, if he please,  
 God in a moment executes with ease,)  
 Ten thousand thousand strings at once go loose,  
 Lost, till he tune them, all their power and use.  
 Then neither heathy wilds, nor scenes as fair  
 As ever recompens'd the peasant's care,  
 Nor soft declivities with tufted hills,  
 Nor view of waters turning busy mills,  
 Parks in which Art preceptress Nature weds,  
 Nor gardens interspers'd with flow'ry beds,  
 Nor gales, that catch the scent of blooming groves,  
 And waft it to the mourner as he roves,  
 Can call up life into his faded eye,  
 That passes all he sees unheeded by ;  
 No wounds like those a wounded spirit feels,  
 No cure for such, till God who makes them heals.  
 And thou, sad sufferer under nameless ill,  
 That yields not to the touch of human skill,  
 Improve the kind occasion, understand  
 A Father's frown, and kiss his chast'ning hand.  
 To thee the dayspring, and the blaze of noon,  
 The purple ev'ning, and resplendent Moon,  
 The stars, that, sprinkled o'er the vault of night,  
 Seem drops descending in a show'r of light,  
 Shine not, or undesir'd and hated shine,  
 Seen through the medium of a cloud like thine :  
 Yet seek him, in his favour life is found,  
 All bliss beside a shadow or a sound :  
 Then Heav'n, eclips'd so long, and this dull Earth,  
 Shall seem to start into a second birth ;  
 Nature, assuming a more lovely face,  
 Borrowing a beauty from the works of grace,  
 Shall be despis'd and overlook'd no more,  
 Shall fill thee with delights unfelt before,  
 Impart to things inanimate a voice,  
 And bid her mountains and her hills rejoice ;  
 The sound shall run along the winding vales,  
 And thou enjoy an Eden ere it fails.

Ye groves, (the statesman at his desk exclaims,  
 Sick of a thousand disappointed aims,)  
 My patrimonial treasure and my pride,  
 Beneath your shades your gray possessor hide,  
 Receive me languishing for that repose,  
 The servant of the public never knows.  
 Ye saw me once (ah those regretted days,  
 When boyish innocence was all my praise!)  
 Hour after hour delightfully allot  
 To studies then familiar, since forgot,  
 And cultivate a taste for ancient song,  
 Catching it's ardour as I mus'd along ;  
 Nor seldom, as propitious Heav'n might send,  
 What once I valu'd and could boast, a friend,  
 Were witnesses how cordially I press'd  
 His undissembling virtue to my breast ;  
 Receive me now, not uncorrupt as then,  
 Nor guiltless of corrupting other men,  
 But vers'd in arts, that, while they seem to stay  
 A falling empire, hasten it's decay.  
 To the fair haven of my native home,  
 The wreck of what I was, fatigued I come ;  
 For once I can approve the patriot's voice,  
 And make the course he recommends my choice :  
 We meet at last in one sincere desire,  
 His wish and mine both prompt me to retire.  
 'T is done — he steps into the welcome chaise,  
 Lolls at his ease behind four handsome bays,  
 That whirl away from business and debate  
 The disencumber'd Atlas of the state.  
 Ask not the boy, who, when the breeze of morn  
 First shakes the glitt'ring drops from ev'ry thorn,  
 Unfolds his flock, then under bank or bush  
 Sits linking cherry stones, or plating rush,  
 How fair is freedom? — he was always free :  
 To carve his rustic name upon a tree,  
 To snare the mole, or with ill-fashion'd hook  
 To draw th' incautious minnow from the brook,  
 Are life's prime pleasures in his simple view,  
 His flock the chief concern he ever knew ;  
 She shines but little in his heedless eyes,  
 The good we never miss we rarely prize :  
 But ask the noble drudge in state affairs,  
 Escap'd from office and it's constant cares,  
 What charms he sees in Freedom's smile express'd  
 In Freedom lost so long, now repossess'd ;  
 The tongue, whose strains were cogent as com-  
 mands,  
 Rever'd at home, and felt in foreign lands,  
 Shall own itself a stammerer in that cause,  
 Or plead it's silence as it's best applause.  
 He knows indeed that whether dress'd or rude,  
 Wild without art, or artfully subdued,  
 Nature in ev'ry form inspires delight,  
 But never mark'd her with so just a sight.  
 Her hedge-row shrubs, a variegated store,  
 With woodbine and wild roses mantled o'er,  
 Green balks and furrow'd lands, the stream that  
 spreads  
 It's cooling vapour o'er the dewy meads,  
 Downs, that almost escape th' inquiring eye,  
 That melt and fade into the distant sky,  
 Beauties he lately slighted as he pass'd,  
 Seem all created since he travell'd last.  
 Master of all th' enjoyments he design'd,  
 No rough annoyance rankling in his mind,  
 What early philosophic hours he keeps,  
 How regular his meals, how sound he sleeps!  
 Not sounder he, that on the mainmast-head,  
 While morning kindles with a windy sed,

begins a long look-out for distant land,  
 or quits till ev'ning watch his giddy stand,  
 then swift descending with a seaman's haste,  
 tips to his hammock, and forgets the blast.  
 He chooses company, but not the squire's,  
 whose wit is rudeness, whose good-breeding tires;  
 or yet the parson's, who would gladly come,  
 obsequious when abroad, though proud at home;  
 or can he much affect the neighb'ring peer,  
 whose toe of emulation treads too near;  
 but wisely seeks a more convenient friend,  
 with whom, dismissing forms, he may unbend;  
 a man, whom marks of condescending grace  
 reach, while they flatter him, his proper place;  
 who comes when call'd, and at a word withdraws,  
 speaks with reserve, and listens with applause;  
 some plain mechanic, who, without pretence  
 to birth or wit, nor gives nor takes offence;  
 in whom he rests well-pleas'd his weary pow'rs,  
 and talks and laughs away his vacant hours.  
 The tide of life, swift always in its course,  
 may run in cities with a brisker force,  
 but no where with a current so serene,  
 or half so clear, as in the rural scene.  
 Yet how fallacious is all earthly bliss,  
 what obvious truths the wisest heads may miss;  
 some pleasures live a month, and some a year,  
 but short the date of all we gather here;  
 no happiness is felt except the true,  
 that does not charm the more for being new.  
 His observation, as it chanc'd, not made,  
 or, if the thought occur'd, not duly weigh'd,  
 he sighs — for after all by slow degrees  
 the spot he lov'd has lost the pow'r to please;  
 to cross his ambling pony day by day  
 seems at the best but dreaming life away;  
 the prospect, such as might enchant despair,  
 he views it not, or sees no beauty there;  
 with aching heart, and discontented looks,  
 returns at noon to billiards or to books,  
 but feels, while grasping at his faded joys,  
 a secret thirst of his renounc'd employa.  
 He chides the tardiness of ev'ry post,  
 pants to be told of battles won or lost,  
 blames his own indolence, observes, though late,  
 'Tis criminal to leave a sinking state,  
 lies to the levee, and receiv'd with grace,  
 kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place.  
 Suburban villas, highway-side retreats,  
 that dread the encroachment of our growing streets,  
 light boxes, neatly sash'd, and in a blaze  
 with all a July sun's collected rays,  
 delight the citizen, who, gasping there,  
 breathes clouds of dust, and calls it country air.  
 O sweet retirement, who would balk the thought,  
 that could afford retirement, or could not?  
 'T is such an easy walk, so smooth and straight,  
 the second milestone fronts the garden gate;  
 a step if fair, and, if a show'r approach,  
 you find safe shelter in the next stage-coach.  
 There, prison'd in a parlour snug and small,  
 like bottled wasps upon a southern wall,  
 the man of business and his friends compress'd  
 forget their labours, and yet find no rest;  
 but still 't is rural — trees are to be seen  
 from ev'ry window, and the fields are green;  
 ducks paddle in the pond before the door,  
 and what could a remoter scene show more?  
 A sense of elegance we rarely find  
 the portion of a mean or vulgar mind,

And ignorance of better things makes man,  
 Who cannot much, rejoice in what he can;  
 And he, that deems his leisure well bestow'd  
 In contemplation of a turnpike road,  
 Is occupied as well, employs his hours  
 As wisely, and as much improves his pow'rs,  
 As he, that slumbers in pavilions grac'd  
 With all the charms of an accomplish'd taste.  
 Yet hence, alas! insolvencies; and hence  
 Th' unpitied victim of ill-judg'd expense,  
 From all his wearisome engagements freed,  
 Shakes hands with business, and retires indeed.  
 Your prudent grand-mammas, ye modern belles,  
 Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge Wells,  
 When health required it would consent to roam,  
 Else more attach'd to pleasures found at home.  
 But now alike, gay widow, virgin, wife,  
 Ingenious to diversify dull life,  
 In coaches, chaises, caravans, and hoys,  
 Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys,  
 And all, impatient of dry land, agree  
 With one consent to rush into the sea. —  
 Ocean exhibits, fathomless and broad,  
 Much of the pow'r and majesty of God.  
 He swatches about the swelling of the deep,  
 That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep;  
 Vast as it is, it answers as it flows  
 The breathings of the lightest air that blows;  
 Curling and whit'ning over all the waste,  
 The rising waves obey th' increasing blast,  
 Abrupt and horrid as the tempest roars,  
 Thunder and flash upon the stedfast shores,  
 Till he, that rides the whirlwind, checks the rein,  
 Then all the world of waters sleeps again. —  
 Nereids or Dryads, as the fashion leads,  
 Now in the floods, now panting in the meads,  
 Vot'ries of Pleasure still, where'er she dwells,  
 Near barren rocks, in palaces, or cells,  
 O grant a poet leave to recommend  
 (A poet fond of Nature, and your friend)  
 Her slighted works to your admiring view;  
 Her works must needs excel, who fashion'd you.  
 Would ye, when rambling in your morning ride,  
 With some unmeaning coxcomb at your side,  
 Condemn the prattler for his idle pains,  
 To waste unheard the music of his strains,  
 And, deaf to all th' impertinence of tongue,  
 That, while it courts, affronts and does you wrong,  
 Mark well the finish'd plan without a fault,  
 The seas globose and huge, th' o'er-arching vault,  
 Earth's millions daily fed, a world employ'd  
 In gath'ring plenty yet to be enjoy'd,  
 Till gratitude grew vocal in the praise  
 Of God, beneficent in all his ways;  
 Grac'd with such wisdom, how would beauty shine!  
 Ye want but that to seem indeed divine.  
 Anticipated rents, and bills unpaid,  
 Force many a shining youth into the shade,  
 Not to redeem his time, but his estate,  
 And play the fool, but at a cheaper rate.  
 There, hid in loath'd obscurity, remov'd  
 From pleasures left, but never more belov'd,  
 He just endures, and with a sickly spleen  
 Sighs o'er the beauties of the charming scene.  
 Nature indeed looks prettily in rhyme;  
 Streams tinkle sweetly in poetic chime:  
 The warblings of the blackbird, clear and strong,  
 Are musical enough in Thomson's song;  
 And Cobham's groves, and Windsor's green retreats,  
 When Pope describes them, have a thousand sweets;



He likes the country, but in truth must own,  
Most likes it, when he studies it in town.

Poor Jack — no matter who — for when I blame,  
I pity, and must therefore sink the name,  
Liv'd in his saddle, lov'd the chase, the course,  
And always, ere he mounted, kiss'd his horse.  
The estate, his sires had own'd in ancient years,  
Was quickly distanc'd, match'd against a peer's.  
Jack vanish'd, was regretted and forgot;  
'T is wild good-nature's never-failing lot.  
At length, when all had long suppos'd him dead,  
By cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead,  
My lord, alighting at his usual place,  
The Crown, took notice of an ostler's face.  
Jack knew his friend, but hop'd in that disguise  
He might escape the most observing eyes,  
And whistling, as if unconcern'd and gay,  
Curried his nag, and look'd another way.  
Convinc'd at last, upon a nearer view,  
'T was he, the same, the very Jack he knew,  
O'erwhelm'd at once with wonder, grief, and joy,  
He press'd him much to quit his base employ;  
His countenance, his purse, his heart, his hand,  
Influence and pow'r, were all at his command:  
Peers are not always gen'rous as well bred,  
But Granby was, meant truly what he said.  
Jack bow'd, and was oblig'd — confess'd 't was  
strange,

That so retir'd he should not wish a change,  
But knew no medium between guzzling beer,  
And his old stint — three thousand pounds a year.

Thus some retire to nourish hopeless woe;  
Some seeking happiness not found below;  
Some to comply with humour, and a mind  
To social scenes by nature disinclin'd;  
Some sway'd by fashion, some by deep disgust;  
Some self-impov'rish'd, and because they must;  
But few, that court Retirement, are aware  
Of half the toils they must encounter there.

Lucrative offices are seldom lost  
For want of pow'r's proportion'd to the post:  
Give ev'n a dunce th' employment he desires,  
And he soon finds the talents it requires;  
A business with an income at it's heels  
Furnishes always oil for it's own wheels,  
But in his arduous enterprise to close  
His active years with indolent repose,  
He finds the labours of that state exceed  
His utmost faculties, severe indeed.  
'T is easy to resign a toilsome place,  
But not to manage leisure with a grace;  
Absence of occupation is not rest,  
A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.  
The vet'ran steed, excus'd his task at length,  
In kind compassion of his failing strength,  
And turn'd into the park or mead to graze,  
Exempt from future service all his days,  
There feels a pleasure perfect in it's kind,  
Ranges at liberty, and snuffs the wind:  
But when his lord would quit the busy road,  
To taste a joy like that he had bestow'd,  
He proves, less happy than his favour'd brute,  
A life of ease a difficult pursuit.  
Thought, to the man that never thinks, may seem  
As natural as when asleep to dream;  
But reveries (for human minds will act)  
Specious in show, impossible in fact,  
Those flimsy webs, that break as soon as wrought,  
Attain not to the dignity of thought:

Nor yet the swarms, that occupy the brain,  
Where dreams of dress, intrigue, and pleasure  
reign;

Nor such as useless conversation breeds,  
Or lust engenders, and indulgence feeds.  
Whence, and what are we? to what end ordain'd?  
What means the drama by the world sustain'd?  
Business or vain amusement, care or mirth,  
Divide the frail inhabitants of Earth.  
Is duty a mere sport, or an employ?  
Life an intrusted talent, or a toy?  
Is there, as reason, conscience, Scripture, say,  
Cause to provide for a great future day,  
When, Earth's assign'd duration at an end,  
Man shall be summon'd and the dead attend?  
The trumpet — will it sound? the curtain rise?  
And show th' august tribunal of the skies,  
Where no prevarication shall avail,  
Where eloquence and artifice shall fail,  
The pride of arrogant distinctions fall,  
And conscience and our conduct judge us all?  
Pardon me, ye that give the midnight oil  
To learned cares or philosophic toil,  
Though I revere your honourable names,  
Your useful labours and important aims,  
And hold the world indebted to your aid,  
Enrich'd with the discoveries ye have made;  
Yet let me stand excus'd, if I esteem  
A mind employ'd on so sublime a theme,  
Pushing her bold inquiry to the date  
And outline of the present transient state,  
And, after poising her advent'rous wings,  
Settling at last upon eternal things,  
Far more intelligent and better taught  
The strenuous use of profitable thought,  
Than ye, when happiest and enlighten'd most,  
And highest in renown, can justly boast.

A mind unnerv'd, or indispos'd to bear  
The weight of subjects worthiest of her care,  
Whatever hopes a change of scene inspires,  
Must change her nature, or in vain retires.  
An idler is a watch, that wants both hands;  
As useless if it goes, as when it stands.  
Books therefore, not the scandal of the shelves,  
In which lewd sensualists print out themselves;  
Nor those, in which the stage gives vice a blow,  
With what success let modern manners show;  
Nor his, who, for the bane of thousands born,  
Built God a church, and laugh'd his word to scorn.  
Skilful alike to seem devout and just,  
And stab religion with a sly side-thrust;  
Nor those of learn'd philologists, who chase  
A panting syllable through time and space,  
Start it at home, and hunt it in the dark  
To Gaul, to Greece, and into Noah's ark;  
But such as learning without false pretence,  
The friend of truth, th' associate of sound sense,  
And such as in the zeal of good design,  
Strong judgment lab'ring in the Scripture mine,  
All such as manly and great souls produce,  
Worthy to live, and of eternal use:  
Behold in these what leisure hours demand,  
Amusement and true knowledge hand in hand.  
Luxury gives the mind a childish cast,  
And, while she polishes, perverts the taste;  
Habits of close attention, thinking heads,  
Become more rare as dissipation spreads,  
Till authors hear at length one gen'ral cry,  
'Tickle and entertain us, or we die.

The loud demand, from year to year the same,  
 Beggars Invention, and makes Fancy lame;  
 'Till farce itself, most mournfully jejune,  
 Calls for the kind assistance of a tune;  
 And novels (witness every month's review)  
 Belie their name, and offer nothing new.  
 The mind, relaxing into needful sport,  
 Should turn to writers of an abler sort,  
 Whose wit well manag'd, and whose classic style,  
 Give truth a lustre, and make wisdom smile.  
 Friends, (for I cannot stint, as some have done,  
 Too rigid in my view, that name to one;  
 Though one, I grant it, in the gen'rous breast  
 Will stand advanc'd a step above the rest:  
 Low'rs by that name promiscuously we call,  
 But one, the rose, the regent of them all,)—  
 Friends, not adopted with a schoolboy's haste,  
 But chosen with a nice discerning taste,  
 Well-born, well-disciplin'd, who, plac'd apart  
 From vulgar minds, have honour much at heart,  
 And, though the world may think th' ingredients odd,  
 The love of virtue, and the fear of God!  
 Such friends prevent what else would soon succeed,  
 A temper rustic as the life we lead,  
 And keep the polish of the manners clean,  
 As theirs who bustle in the busiest scene;  
 Or solitude, however some may rave,  
 Seeming a sanctuary, proves a grave,  
 A sepulchre, in which the living lie,  
 Where all good qualities grow sick and die.  
 Praise the Frenchman\*, his remark was shrewd—  
 How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude!  
 But grant me still a friend in my retreat,  
 Whom I may whisper—solitude is sweet.  
 Yet neither these delights, nor ought beside,  
 That appetite can ask, or wealth provide,  
 Can save us always from a tedious day,  
 Or shine the dulness of still life away;  
 Divine communion, carefully enjoy'd,  
 Or sought with energy, must fill the void.  
 Sacred art, to which alone life owes  
 Its happiest seasons, and a peaceful close,  
 Corn'd in a world, indebted to that scorn  
 Or evils daily felt and hardly borne,  
 Not knowing thee, we reap with bleeding hands  
 Low'rs of rank odour upon thorny lands,  
 And, while experience cautions us in vain,  
 Crasp seeming happiness, and find it pain.  
 Despondence, self-deserted in her grief,  
 Lost by abandoning her own relief,  
 Murmuring and ungrateful Discontent,  
 That scorns afflictions mercifully meant,  
 Whose humours tart as wines upon the fret,  
 Whose idleness and weariness beget;  
 These, and a thousand plagues, that haunt the breast,  
 Fond of the phantom of an earthly rest,  
 Divine communion chases, as the day  
 Drives to their dens th' obedient beasts of prey.  
 See Judah's promis'd king bereft of all,  
 Driv'n out an exile from the face of Saul,  
 To distant caves the lonely wand'rer flies,  
 To seek that peace a tyrant's frown denies.  
 Hear the sweet accents of his tuneful voice,  
 Hear him, o'erwhelm'd with sorrow, yet rejoice;  
 No womanish or wailing grief has part,  
 No, not a moment, in his royal heart;  
 'T is manly music, such as martyrs make,  
 Suff'ring with gladness for a Saviour's sake;

\* Bruyere.

His soul exults, hope animates his lays,  
 The sense of mercy kindles into praise,  
 And wilds, familiar with a lion's roar,  
 Ring with ecstatic sounds unheard before:  
 'T is love like his, that can alone defeat  
 The foes of man, or make a desert sweet.  
 Religion does not censure or exclude  
 Unnumber'd pleasures harmlessly pursued;  
 To study culture, and with artful toil  
 To meliorate and tame the stubborn soil;  
 To give dissimilar yet fruitful lands  
 The grain, or herb, or plant, that each demands;  
 To cherish virtue in a humble state,  
 And share the joys your bounty may create;  
 To mark the matchless workings of the pow'r,  
 That shuts within it's seed the future flow'r,  
 Bids these in elegance of form excel,  
 In colour these, and those delight the smell,  
 Sends Nature forth the daughter of the skies,  
 To dance on Earth, and charm all human eyes;  
 To teach the canvass innocent deceit,  
 Or lay the landscape on the snowy sheet—  
 These, these are arts pursu'd without a crime,  
 That leave no stain upon the wing of Time.  
 Me poetry (or rather notes that aim  
 Feebly and vainly at poetic fame)  
 Employs, shut out from more important views,  
 Fast by the banks of the slow-winding Ouse;  
 Content if thus sequester'd I may raise  
 A monitor's, though not a poet's praise,  
 And while I teach an art too little known,  
 To close life wisely, may not waste my own.

## THE TASK.

### *Advertisement.*

The history of the following production is briefly this: A lady, fond of blank verse, demanded a poem of that kind from the author, and gave him the *SOFA* for a subject. He obeyed; and, having much leisure, connected another subject with it: and, pursuing the train of thought to which his situation and turn of mind led him, brought forth at length, instead of the trifle which he at first intended, a serious affair—a volume.

In the poem on the subject of Education, he would be very sorry to stand suspected of having aimed his censure at any particular school. His objections are such as naturally apply themselves to schools in general. If there were not, as for the most part there is, wilful neglect in those who manage them, and an omission even of such discipline as they are susceptible of, the objects are yet too numerous for minute attention; and the aching hearts of ten thousand parents, mourning under the bitterest of all disappointments, attest the truth of the allegation. His quarrel, therefore, is with the mischief at large, and not with any particular instance of it.

### BOOK I.

#### THE SOFA.

##### *Argument.*

Historical deduction of seats, from the stool to the Sofa. A school-boy's ramble. A walk in the country. The scene described. Rural sounds

as well as sights delightful. Another walk. Mistake concerning the charms of solitude corrected. Colonnades commended. Alcove, and the view from it. The wilderness. The grove. The thresher. The necessity and the benefits of exercise. The works of nature superior to, and, in some instances, inimitable by, art. The wearisomeness of what is commonly called a life of pleasure. Change of scene sometimes expedient. A common described, and the character of Crazy Kate introduced. Gipsies. The blessings of civilized life. That state most favourable to virtue. The South-Sea islanders compassionate, but chiefly Omai. His present state of mind supposed. Civilized life friendly to virtue, but not great cities. Great cities, and London in particular, allowed their due praises, but censured. Fête-champêtre. The book concludes with a reflection on the fatal effects of dissipation and effeminacy upon our public measures.

I sing the Sofa. I, who lately sang Truth, Hope, and Charity, and touch'd with awe The solemn chords, and with a trembling hand, Escap'd with pain from that advent'rous flight, Now seek repose upon an humbler theme; The theme though humble, yet august and proud Th' occasion — for the Fair commands the song.

Time was, when clothing sumptuous or for use, Save their own painted skins, our sires had none. As yet black breeches were not; satin smooth, Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pile: The hardy chief upon the rugged rock Wash'd by the sea, or on the grav'ly bank Thrown up by wintry torrents roaring loud, Fearless of wrong, repos'd his weary strength. Those barb'rous ages past, succeeded next The birth-day of Invention; weak at first, Dull in design, and clumsy to perform. Joint stools were then created; on three legs Upborne they stood. Three legs upholding firm A massy slab, in fashion square or round. On such a stool immortal Alfred sat, And sway'd the sceptre of his infant realms: And such in ancient halls and mansions drear, May still be seen; but perforated sore, And drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found, By worms voracious eating through and through.

At length a generation more refin'd Improv'd the simple plan; made three legs four, Gave them a twisted form vermicular, And o'er the seat, with plenteous wadding stuff'd, Induc'd a splendid cover, green and blue, Yellow and red, of tap'stry richly wrought And woven close, or needle-work sublime. There might ye see the piony spread wide, The full-blown rose, the shepherd and his lass, Lapdog and lambkin with black staring eyes, And parrots with twin cherries in their beak.

Now came the cane from India smooth and bright With Nature's varnish; sever'd into stripes, That interlac'd each other, these supplied Of texture firm a lattice-work, that brac'd The new machine, and it became a chair. But restless was the chair; the back erect Distress'd the weary loins, that felt no ease; The slipp'ry seat betray'd the sliding part, That press'd it, and the feet hung dangling down, Anxious in vain to find the distant floor.

These for the rich; the rest whom Fate had plac'd In modest mediocrity, content With base materials, sat on well-tan'd hides, Obdurate and unyielding, glassy smooth, With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn, Or scarlet cressel, in the cushion fix'd, If cushion might be call'd, what harder seem'd Than the firm oak, of which the frame was form'd. No want of timber then was felt or fear'd In Albion's happy isle. The lumber stood Pond'rous and fix'd by its own massy weight. But elbows still were wanting; these, some say, An alderman of Cripplegate contriv'd; And some ascribe th' invention to a priest, Burly, and big, and studious of his ease. But rude at first, and not with easy slope Receding wide, they press'd against the ribs, And bruist the side; and, elevated high, Taught the rais'd shoulders to invade the ears. Long time elaps'd or e'er our rugged sires Complain'd, though incommodiously pent in, And ill at ease behind. The ladies first 'Gan murmur, as became the softer sex. Ingenious Fancy, never better pleas'd, Than when employ'd t' accommodate the fair, Heard the sweet moan with pity, and devis'd The soft settee; one elbow at each end, And in the midst an elbow it received, United yet divided, twain at once.

So sit two kings of Brentford on one throne; And so two citizens, who take the air, Close pack'd, and smiling, in a chaise and one. But relaxation of the languid frame, By soft recumbency of outstretch'd limbs, Was bliss reserv'd for happier days. So slow The growth of what is excellent; so hard T' attain perfection in this nether world. Thus first Necessity invented stools, Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs, And Luxury th' accomplish'd Sofa last.

The nurse sleeps sweetly, hir'd to watch the sick Whom snoring she disturbs. As sweetly he, Who quits the coach-box at the midnight hour, To sleep within the carriage more secure; His legs depending at the open door. Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk, The tedious rector drawing o'er his head; And sweet the clerk below. But neither sleep Of lazy nurse, who snores the sick man dead; Nor his, who quits the box at midnight hour, To slumber in the carriage more secure; Nor sleep enjoy'd by curate in his desk; Nor yet the dozings of the clerk, as sweet, Compar'd with the repose the Sofa yields.

O may I live exempted (while I live Guiltless of pamper'd appetite obscene) From pangs arthritic, that infest the toe Of libertine Excess. The Sofa suits The gouty limb; 't is true; but gouty limb, Though on a Sofa, may I never feel: For I have lov'd the rural walk through lanes, Of grassy swarth, close-cropp'd by nibbling sheep, And skirted thick with intertexture firm Of thorny boughs; have lov'd the rural walk O'er hills, through valleys, and by rivers' brink, E'er since a truant boy I pass'd my bounds, T' enjoy a ramble on the banks of Thames; And still remember, nor without regret, Of hours, that sorrow since has much endow'd, How oft, my slice of pocket-store consum'd,

I hung'ring, penniless, and far from home,  
 I'd on scarlet hips and stony haws,  
 blushing crabs, or berries, that emboss  
 the bramble, black as jet, or sloes austere.  
 And fare ! but such as boyish appetite  
 disdain not ; nor the palate, undeprav'd  
 of culinary arts, unsav'ry deems.  
 O Sofa then awaited my return !  
 O Sofa then I needed. Youth repairs  
 is wasted spirits quickly, by long toil  
 suffering short fatigue ; and, though our years,  
 as life declines, speed rapidly away,  
 and not a year but pilfers as he goes  
 some youthful grace, that age would gladly keep ;  
 tooth, or auburn lock, and by degrees  
 their length and colour from the locks they spare ;  
 the elastic spring of an unwearied foot,  
 that mounts the stile with ease, or leaps the fence,  
 that play of lungs, inhaling and again  
 expiring freely the fresh air, that makes  
 swift pace or steep ascent no toil to me,  
 (time have not pilfer'd yet ; nor yet impair'd  
 my relish of fair prospect ; scenes that sooth'd  
 my charm'd me young, no longer young, I find  
 all soothing, and of pow'r to charm me still.  
 And witness, dear companion of my walks,  
 whose arm this twentieth winter I perceive  
 fast lock'd in mine, with pleasure such as love,  
 confirm'd by long experience of thy worth  
 and well-tried virtues, could alone inspire —  
 witness a joy that thou hast doubted long.  
 Thou know'st my praise of nature most sincere,  
 and that my raptures are not conjur'd up  
 to serve occasions of poetic pomp,  
 but genuine, and art partner of them all.  
 How oft upon yon eminence our pace  
 has slacken'd to a pause, and we have borne  
 the ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew,  
 while Admiration, feeding at the eye,  
 and still unsated, dwelt upon the scene.  
 Hence with what pleasure have we just discern'd  
 the distant plough slow moving, and beside  
 his lab'ring team, that swerv'd not from the track,  
 the sturdy swain diminish'd to a boy !  
 Here Ouse, slow winding through a level plain  
 of spacious meads with cattle sprinkled o'er,  
 conducts the eye along his sinuous course  
 delighted. There, fast rooted in their bank,  
 stand, never overlook'd, our fav'rite elms,  
 that screen the herdsman's solitary hut ;  
 While far beyond, and onward the stream,  
 that, as with molten glass, inlays the vale,  
 the sloping land recedes into the clouds ;  
 displaying on it's varied side the grace  
 of hedge-row beauties numberless, square tow'r,  
 tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells  
 still undulates upon the list'ning ear,  
 groves, heaths, and smoking villages, remote.  
 Scenes must be beautiful, which daily view'd  
 please daily, and whose novelty survives  
 long knowledge and the scrutiny of years.  
 Praise justly due to those that I describe.  
 Nor rural sights alone, but rural sounds,  
 Exhilarate the spirit, and restore  
 the tone of languid Nature. Mighty winds,  
 That sweep the skirt of some far-spreading wood  
 Of ancient growth, make music not unlike  
 The dash of Ocean on his winding shore,  
 And lull the spirit while they fill the mind ;  
 Unnumber'd branches waving in the blast,

And all their leaves fast flutt'ring, all at once.  
 Nor less composure waits upon the roar  
 Of distant floods, or on the softer voice  
 Of neighb'ring fountain, or of rills that slip  
 Through the cleft rock, and, chiming as they fall  
 Upon loose pebbles, lose themselves at length  
 In matted grass, that with a livelier green  
 Betrays the secret of their silent course.  
 Nature inanimate employs sweet sounds,  
 But animated nature sweeter still,  
 To soothe and satisfy the human ear.  
 Ten thousand warblers cheer the day, and one  
 The live-long night : nor these alone, whose notes  
 Nice-finger'd Art must emulate in vain,  
 But cawing rooks, and kites that swim sublime  
 In still repeated circles, screaming loud,  
 The jay, the pie, and ev'n the boding owl,  
 That hail the rising moon, have charms for me.  
 Sounds inharmonious in themselves and harsh,  
 Yet heard in scenes where peace for ever reigns,  
 And only there, please highly for their sake.

Peace to the artist, whose ingenious thought  
 Devis'd the weather-house, that useful toy !  
 Fearless of humid air and gath'ring rains,  
 Forth steps the man — an emblem of myself !  
 More delicate his tim'rous mate retires.  
 When Winter soaks the fields, and female feet,  
 Too weak to struggle with tenacious clay,  
 Or ford the rivulets, are best at home,  
 The task of new discoveries falls on me.  
 At such a season, and with such a charge,  
 Once went I forth ; and found, till then unknown,  
 A cottage, whither oft we since repair :  
 'T is perch'd upon the green hill top, but close  
 Environ'd with a ring of branching elms,  
 That overhang the thatch, itself unseen  
 Peeps at the vale below ; so thick beset  
 With foliage of such dark redundant growth,  
 I call'd the low-roof'd lodge the Peasant's Nest.  
 And, hidden as it is, and far remote  
 From such unpleasing sounds, as haunt the ear  
 In village or in town, the bay of curs  
 Incessant, clinking hammers, grinding wheels,  
 And infants clam'rous whether pleas'd or pain'd,  
 Oft have I wish'd the peaceful covert mine.  
 " Here," I have said, " at least I should possess  
 The poet's treasure, silence, and indulge  
 The dreams of fancy, tranquil and secure."  
 Vain thought ! the dweller in that still retreat  
 Dearly obtains the refuge it affords.  
 Its elevated site forbids the wretch  
 To drink sweet waters of the crystal well :  
 He dips his bowl into the weedy ditch,  
 And, heavy laden, brings his bev'rage home,  
 Far fetch'd and little worth ; nor seldom waits,  
 Dependant on the baker's punctual call,  
 To hear his creaking panniers at the door,  
 Angry, and sad, and his last crust consum'd.  
 So farewell envy of the Peasant's Nest !  
 If solitude make scant the means of life,  
 Society for me ! — thou seeming sweet,  
 Be still a pleasing object in my view ;  
 My visit still, but never mine abode.

Not distant far a length of colonnade  
 Invites us. Monument of ancient taste,  
 Now scorn'd, but worthy of a better fate.  
 Our fathers knew the value of a screen  
 From sultry suns ; and in their shaded walks  
 And long protracted bow'rs, enjoy'd at noon  
 The gloom and coolness of declining day.

We bear our shades about us : self-depriv'd  
Of other screen, the thin umbrella spread,  
And range an Indian waste without a tree.  
Thanks to Benevolus \* — he spares me yet  
These chesnuts rang'd in corresponding lines ;  
And, though himself so polish'd, still reprieves  
The obsolete prolixity of shade.

Descending now (but cautious, lest too fast)  
A sudden steep upon a rustic bridge,  
We pass a gulf, in which the willows dip  
Their pendent boughs, stooping as if to drink.  
Hence, ancle-deep in moss and flow'ry thyme  
We mount again, and feel at ev'ry step  
Our foot half sunk in hillocks green and soft,  
Rais'd by the mole, the miner of the soil.  
He, not unlike the great ones of mankind,  
Disfigures Earth ; and, plotting in the dark,  
Toils much to earn a monumental pile,  
That may record the mischiefs he has done.

The summit gain'd, behold the proud alcove  
That crowns it ! yet not all its pride secures  
The grand retreat from injuries impress'd  
By rural carvers, who with knives deface  
The pannels, leaving an obscure, rude name,  
In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss.  
So strong the zeal t' immortalize himself  
Beats in the breast of man, that ev'n a few,  
Few transient years, won from th' abyss abhorr'd  
Of blank oblivion, seem a glorious prize,  
And even to a clown. Now roves the eye ;  
And, posted on this speculative height,  
Exults in it's command. The sheep-fold here  
Pours out it's fleecy tenants o'er the glebe.  
At first progressive as a stream, they seek  
The middle field ; but, scatter'd by degrees,  
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land.  
There from the sun-burnt hay-field homeward creep  
The loaded wain ; while, lighten'd of its charge,  
The wain that meets it passes swiftly by ;  
The boorish driver leaning o'er his team  
Vociferous, and impatient of delay.  
Nor less attractive is the woodland scene,  
Diversified with trees of ev'ry growth,  
Alike, yet various. Here the gray smooth trunks  
Of ash, or lime, or beech, distinctly shine,  
Within the twilight of their distant shades ;  
There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood  
Seems sunk, and shorten'd to its topmost boughs.  
No tree in all the grove but has it's charms,  
Though each it's hue peculiar ; paler some,  
And of a wannish gray ; the willow such,  
And poplar, that with silver lines his leaf,  
And ash, far-stretching his umbrageous arm ;  
Of deeper green the elm ; and deeper still,  
Lord of the woods, the long-surviving oak.  
Some glossy-leav'd, and shining in the sun,  
The maple, and the beech of oily nuts  
Prolific, and the lime at glew eye  
Diffusing odours : nor unnoted pass  
The sycamore, capricious in attire,  
Now green, now tawny, and, ere autumn yet  
Have chang'd the woods, in scarlet honours bright.  
O'er these, but far beyond (a spacious map  
Of hill and valley interpos'd between),  
The Ouse, dividing the well-water'd land,  
Now glitters in the sun, and now retire,  
As bashful, yet impatient to be seen.

\* John Courtney Throckmorton, Esq. of Weston Underwood.

Hence the declivity is sharp and short,  
And such the re-ascend ; between them weep  
A little naiad her improv'ish'd urn  
All summer long, which winter fills again.  
The folded gates would bar my progress now,  
But that the lord † of this enclos'd demesne,  
Communicative of the good he owns,  
Admits me to a share ; the guiltless eye  
Commits no wrong, nor wastes what it enjoys.  
Refreshing change ! where now the blessing Sun  
By short transition we have lost his glare,  
And stepp'd at once into a cooler clime.  
Ye fallen avenues ! once more I mourn  
Your fate unmerited, once more rejoice,  
That yet a remnant of your race survives.  
How airy and how light the graceful arch,  
Yet awful as the consecrated roof  
Re-echoing pious anthems ! while beneath  
The checker'd earth seems restless as a flood  
Brush'd by the wind. So sportive is the light  
Shot through the boughs, it dances as they dance.  
Shadow and sunshine intermingling quick,  
And dark'ning and enlight'ning, as the leaves  
Play wanton, ev'ry moment, ev'ry spot. [cher'd]

And now, with nerves new-brac'd and stout  
We tread the wilderness, whose well-roll'd wads  
With curvature of slow and easy sweep —  
Deception innocent — give ample space  
To narrow bounds. The grove receives us next,  
Between the upright shafts of whose tall elms  
We may discern the thresher at his task.  
Thump after thump resounds the constant hail,  
That seems to swing uncertain, and yet falls  
Full on the destin'd ear. Wide flies the chaff,  
The rustling straw sends up a frequent mist  
Of atoms, sparkling in the noon-day beam.  
Come hither, ye that press your beds of down,  
And sleep not ; see him sweating o'er his bread  
Before he eats it. — 'T is the primal curse,  
But soften'd into mercy ; made the pledge  
Of cheerful days, and nights without a groan.

By ceaseless action all that is subsists.  
Constant rotation of th' unwearied wheel,  
That Nature rides upon, maintains her health  
Her beauty, her fertility. She dreads  
An instant's pause, and lives but while she moves.  
Its own revolvency upholds the World.  
Winds from all quarters agitate the air,  
And fit the limpid element for use,  
Else noxious ; oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams  
All feel the fresh'ning impulse, and are cleans'd  
By restless undulation : ev'n the oak  
Thrives by the rude concussion of the storm :  
He seems indeed indignant, and to feel  
Th' impression of the blast with proud disdain.  
Frowning, as if in his unconscious arm  
He held the thunder : but the monarch owns  
His firm stability to what he scorns,  
More fix'd below, the more disturb'd above.  
The law, by which all creatures else are bound,  
Binds man, the lord of all. Himself derives  
No mean advantage from a kindred cause,  
From strenuous toil his hours of sweetest ease.  
The sedentary stretch their lary length  
When Custom bids, but no refreshment find,  
For none they need : the languid eye, the clotted  
Deserted of its bloom, the flaccid, shrunk,  
And wither'd muscle, and the rapid soul,

approach their owner with that love of rest,  
 which he forfeits ev'n the rest he loves.  
 Not such the alert and active. Measure life  
 its true worth, the comforts it affords,  
 and theirs alone seems worthy of the name.  
 Good health, and, it's associate in the most,  
 good temper; spirits prompt to undertake,  
 and not soon spent, though in an arduous task;  
 the pow'rs of fancy and strong thought are theirs;  
 and age itself seems privileg'd in them  
 with clear exemption from it's own defects.  
 A sparkling eye beneath a wrinkled front  
 can vet'ran shows, and, gracing a gray beard  
 with youthful smiles, descends toward the grave  
 rightly, and old almost without decay.  
 Like a coy maiden, Ease, when courted most,  
 the steepest retires — an idol, at whose shrine  
 the oft'nest sacrifice are favour'd least.  
 The love of Nature, and the scenes she draws,  
 Nature's dictate. Strange! there should be found,  
 who, self-imprison'd in their proud salons,  
 pronounce the odours of the open field  
 or the unscented fictions of the loom;  
 who, satisfied with only pencil'd scenes,  
 refer to the performance of a God  
 the inferior wonders of an artist's hand!  
 How lovely indeed the mimic works of Art;  
 but Nature's works far lovelier. I admire,  
 none more admires, the painter's magic skill,  
 who shows me that which I shall never see,  
 conveys a distant country into mine,  
 and throws Italian light on English walls:  
 but imitative strokes can do no more  
 than please the eye — sweet Nature's, ev'ry sense.  
 The air salubrious of her lofty hills,  
 the cheering fragrance of her dewy vales,  
 and music of her woods — no works of man  
 can rival these, these all bespeak a pow'r  
 peculiar, and exclusively her own.  
 Beneath the open sky she spreads the feast;  
 is free to all — 't is ev'ry day renew'd;  
 who scorns it starves deservedly at home.  
 Who does not scorn it, who, imprison'd long  
 in some unwholesome dungeon, and a prey  
 to sallow sickness, which the vapours, dank  
 and clammy, of his dark abode have bred,  
 escapes at last to liberty and light:  
 his cheek recovers soon it's healthful hue;  
 his eye relumes it's extinguish'd fires;  
 he walks, he leaps, he runs — is wing'd with joy,  
 and riots in the sweets of ev'ry breeze.  
 Who does not scorn it, who has long endur'd  
 fever's agonies, and fed on drugs.  
 Or yet the mariner, his blood inflam'd  
 with acrid salts; his very heart athirst,  
 to gaze at Nature in her green array,  
 upon the ship's tall side he stands, possess'd  
 with visions prompted by intense desire:  
 his fields appear below, such as he left  
 so distant, such as he would die to find —  
 he seeks them headlong, and is seen no more.  
 The spleen is seldom felt where Flora reigns;  
 the low'ring eye, the petulance, the frown,  
 and sullen sadness, that o'ershade, distort,  
 and mar, the face of Beauty, when no cause  
 or such immeasurable woe appears,  
 these Flora banishes, and gives the fair  
 sweet smiles, and bloom less transient than her own.  
 This is the constant revolution, stale  
 and tasteless, of the same repeated joys,

That palls and satiates, and makes languid life  
 A pedlar's pack, that bows the bearer down.  
 Health suffers, and the spirits ebb, the heart  
 Recoils from it's own choice — at the full feast  
 Is famish'd — finds no music in the song,  
 No smartness in the jest; and wonders why.  
 Yet thousands still desire to journey on,  
 Though halt, and weary of the path they tread.  
 The paralytic, who can hold her cards,  
 But cannot play them, borrows a friend's hand,  
 To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort  
 Her mingled suits and sequences; and sits,  
 Spectatress both and spectacle, a sad  
 And silent cipher, while her proxy plays.  
 Others are dragg'd into the crowded room  
 Between supporters; and, once seated, sit,  
 Through downright inability to rise,  
 Till the stout bearers lift the corpse again.  
 These speak a loud memento. Yet ev'n these  
 Themselves love life, and cling to it, as he,  
 That overhangs a torrent, to a twig.  
 They love it, and yet loath it; fear to die,  
 Yet scorn the purposes for which they live.  
 Then wherefore not renounce them? No — the dread,  
 The slavish dread of solitude, that breeds  
 Reflection and remorse, the fear of shame,  
 And their invet'rate habits, all forbid.

Whom call we gay? That honour has been long  
 The boast of mere pretenders to the name.  
 The innocent are gay — the lark is gay,  
 That drys his feathers, saturate with dew,  
 Beneath the rosy cloud, while yet the beams  
 Of day-spring over-shoot his humble nest.  
 The peasant too, a witness of his song,  
 Himself a songster, is as gay as he.  
 But save me from the gaiety of those,  
 Whose headaches nail them to a noonday bed;  
 And save me too from theirs, whose haggard eyes  
 Flash desperation, and betray their pangs  
 For property stripp'd off by cruel chance;  
 From gaiety, that fills the bones with pain,  
 The mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe.

The Earth was made so various, that the mind  
 Of desultory man, studious of change,  
 And pleas'd with novelty, might be indulg'd.  
 Prospects, however lovely, may be seen  
 Till half their beauties fade; the weary sight,  
 Too well acquainted with their smile, slides off  
 Fastidious, seeking less familiar scenes.  
 Then snug enclosures in the shelter'd vale,  
 Where frequent hedges intercept the eye,  
 Delight us; happy to renounce awhile,  
 Not senseless of its charms, what still we love,  
 That such short absence may endear it more.  
 Then forests, or the savage rock may please,  
 That hides the seamew in his hollow clefts  
 Above the reach of man. His hoary head,  
 Conspicuous many a league, the mariner,  
 Bound homeward, and in hope already there,  
 Greets with three cheers exulting. At his waist  
 A girdle of half-wither'd shrubs he shows,  
 And at his feet the baffled billows die.  
 The common, overgrown with fern, and rough  
 With prickly gorse, that, shapeless and deform'd,  
 And dang'rous to the touch, has yet it's bloom,  
 And decks itself with ornaments of gold,  
 Yields no unpleasing ramble; there the turf  
 Smells fresh, and, rich in odoriferous herbs  
 And fungous fruits of earth, regales the sense  
 With luxury of unexpected sweets.

There often wanders one, whom better days  
Saw better clad, in cloak of satin trimm'd  
With lace, and hat with splendid riband bound.  
A serving maid was she, and fell in love  
With one who left her, went to sea, and died.  
Her fancy follow'd him through foaming waves  
To distant shores; and she would sit and weep  
At what a sailor suffers; fancy too,  
Delusive most where warmest wishes are,  
Would oft anticipate his glad return,  
And dream of transports she was not to know.  
She heard the doleful tidings of his death —  
And never smil'd again! and now she roams  
The dreary waste; there spends the livelong day,  
And there, unless when charity forbids,  
The livelong night. A tatter'd apron hides,  
Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides, a gown  
More tatter'd still; and both but ill conceal  
A bosom heav'd with never-ceasing sighs.  
She begs an idle pin of all she meets,  
And hoards them in her sleeve; but needful food,  
Though press'd with hunger oft, or comelier clothes,  
Though pinch'd with cold, asks never. — Kate is  
craz'd.

I see a column of slow-rising smoke  
O'er top the lofty wood, that skirts the wild.  
A vagabond and useless tribe there eat  
Their miserable meal. A kettle, slung  
Between two poles upon a stick transverse,  
Receives the morsel — flesh obscene of dog,  
Or vermin, or at best of cock purloin'd  
From his accustom'd perch. Hard-faring race!  
They pick their fuel out of ev'ry hedge,  
Which, kindled with dry leaves, just saves un-  
quench'd

The spark of life. The sportive wind blows wide  
Their flutt'ring rags, and shows a tawny skin,  
The vellum of the pedigree they claim.  
Great skill have they in palmistry, and more  
To conjure clean away the gold they touch,  
Conveying worthless dross into its place;  
Loud when they beg, dumb only when they steal.  
Strange! that a creature rational, and cast  
In human mould, should brutalize by choice  
His nature; and, though capable of arts,  
By which the world might profit, and himself,  
Self-banish'd from society, prefer  
Such squalid sloth to honourable toil!  
Yet even these, though feigning sickness oft  
They swathe the forehead, drag the limping limb,  
And vex their flesh with artificial sores,  
Can change their whine into a mirthful note,  
When safe occasion offers; and with dance,  
And music of the bladder and the bag,  
Beguile their woes, and make the woods resound.  
Such health and gaiety of heart enjoy  
The houseless rovers of the sylvan world;  
And, breathing wholesome air, and wand'ring much,  
Need other physic none to heal th' effects  
Of loathsome diet, penury, and cold.

Blest he, though undistinguish'd from the crowd  
By wealth or dignity, who dwells secure,  
Where man, by nature fierce, has laid aside  
His fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn,  
The manners and the arts of civil life.  
His wants indeed are many; but supply  
Is obvious, plac'd within the easy reach  
Of temperate wishes and industrious hands.  
Here virtue thrives as in her proper soil;  
Not rude and surly, and beset with thorns,

And terrible to sight, as when she springs  
(If e'er she spring spontaneous) in remote  
And bar'rous climes, where violence prevails,  
And strength is lord of all; but gentle, kind,  
By culture tam'd, by liberty refresh'd,  
And all her fruits by radiant truth matur'd.  
War and the chase engross the savage whole;  
War follow'd for revenge, or to supplant  
The envied tenants of some happier spot:  
The chase for sustenance, precarious trust!  
His hard condition with severe constraint  
Binds all his faculties, forbids all growth  
Of wisdom, proves a school, in which he learns  
Sly circumvention, unrelenting hate,  
Mean self-attachment, and scarce ought beside.  
Thus fare the shiv'ring natives of the north,  
And thus the rangers of the western world,  
Where it advances far into the deep,  
Tow'rd's the antarctic. Ev'n the favour'd isles  
So lately found, although the constant Sun  
Cheer all their seasons with a grateful smile,  
Can boast but little virtue; and, inert  
Through plenty, lose in morals what they gain  
In manners — victims of luxurious ease.  
These therefore I can pity, plac'd remote  
From all that science traces, art invents,  
Or inspiration teaches; and enclos'd  
In boundless oceans never to be pass'd  
By navigators uninform'd as they,  
Or plow'd perhaps by British bark again:  
But far beyond the rest, and with most cause,  
Thee, gentle savage! \* whom no love of thee  
Or thine, but curiosity perhaps,  
Or else vain-glory, prompted us to draw  
Forth from thy native how'rs, to show thee how  
With what superior skill we can abuse  
The gifts of Providence, and squander life.  
The dream is past; and thou hast found again  
Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams,  
And homestall thatch'd with leaves. But hast thou  
found

Their former charms? And, having seen our state  
Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp  
Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports,  
And heard our music; are thy simple friends,  
Thy simple fare, and all thy plain delights,  
As dear to thee as once? And have thy joys  
Lost nothing by comparison with ours?  
Rude as thou art, (for we return'd thee rude  
And ignorant, except of outward show,)  
I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart  
And spiritless, as never to regret  
Sweets tasted here, and left as soon as known.  
Methinks I see thee straying on the beach,  
And asking of the surge, that bathes thy feet,  
If ever it has wash'd our distant shore.  
I see thee weep, and thine are honest tears,  
A patriot's for his country: thou art sad  
At thought of her forlorn and abject state,  
From which no pow'r of thine can raise her up.  
Thus Fancy paints thee, and, though apt to err,  
Perhaps errs little, when she paints thee thus.  
She tells me too, that duly ev'ry morn  
Thou climb'st the mountain-top, with eager eye  
Exploring far and wide the wat'ry waste  
For sight of ship from England. Ev'ry speck  
Seen in the dim horizon turns thee pale  
With conflict of contending hopes and fears.

But comes at last the dull and dusky eve,  
And sends thee to thy cabin, well-prepar'd  
To dream all night of what the day denied.  
Alas! expect it not. We found no bait  
To tempt us in thy country. Doing good,  
Disinterested good, is not our trade.  
We travel far, 't is true, but not for nought;  
And must be brib'd to compass Earth again  
By other hopes and richer fruits than yours.

But though true worth and virtue in the mild  
And genial soil of cultivated life  
Thrive most, and may perhaps thrive only there,  
Yet not in cities: in proud, and gay,  
And gain-devoted cities. Thither flow,  
As to a common and most noisome sewer,  
The dregs and feculence of ev'ry land.  
In cities foul example on most minds  
Begets it's likeness. Rank abundance breeds,  
In gross and pamper'd cities, sloth, and lust,  
And wantonness, and gluttonous excess.  
In cities vice is hidden with most ease,  
Or seen with least reproach; and virtue, taught  
By frequent lapse, can hope no triumph there  
Beyond th' achievement of successful flight.

To confess them nurs'ries of the arts,  
In which they flourish most; where in the beams  
Of warm encouragement, and in the eye  
Of public note, they reach their perfect size.  
Such London is, by taste and wealth proclaim'd  
The fairest capital of all the world,  
By riot and incontinence the worst.

Here, touch'd by Reynolds, a dull blank becomes  
A lucid mirror, in which Nature sees  
All her reflected features. Bacon there  
Gives more than female beauty to a stone,  
And Chatham's eloquence to marble lips.  
For does the chisel occupy alone

The pow'rs of sculpture, but the style as much;  
Each province of her art her equal care.  
With nice incision of her guided steel  
He plows a brazen field, and clothes a soil  
So sterile with what charms so'er she will,  
The richest scen'ry and the loveliest forms.  
Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye,  
With which she gazes at yon burning disk  
Indazled, and detects and counts his spots?  
In London. Where her implements exact,  
With which she calculates, computes, and scans,  
All distance, motion, magnitude, and now  
Features an atom, and now girds a world?  
In London. Where has commerce such a mart,  
So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied,  
As London — opulent, enlarg'd, and still  
Increasing, London? Babylon of old  
Not more the glory of the Earth than she,  
A more accomplish'd world's chief glory now.

She has her praise. Now mark a spot or two,  
That so much beauty would do well to purge;  
And show this queen of cities, that so fair  
May yet be foul; so witty, yet not wise.  
It is not seemly, nor of good report,  
That she is slack in discipline; more prompt  
To avenge than to prevent the breach of law:  
That she is rigid in denouncing death  
On petty robbers, and indulges life  
And liberty, and oft-times honour too,  
To peculators of the public gold;  
That thieves at home must hang; but he, that puts  
Into his overgorg'd and bloated purse  
The wealth of Indian provinces, escapes.

Nor is it well, nor can it come to good,  
That, through profane and infidel contempt  
Of Holy Writ, she has presum'd t' annul  
And abrogate, as roundly as she may,  
The total ordinance and will of God;  
Advancing Fashion to the post of Truth,  
And cent'ring all authority in modes  
And customs of her own, till sabbath-rites  
Have dwindled into unsuspected forms,  
And knees and hassocks are well nigh divorc'd.

God made the country, and man made the town.  
What wonder then that health and virtue, gifts,  
That can alone make sweet the bitter draught,  
That life holds out to all, should most abound  
And least be threaten'd in the fields and groves?  
Possess ye therefore, ye who, borne about  
In chariots and sedans, know no fatigue  
But that of idleness, and taste no scenes  
But such as art contrives, possess ye still  
Your element; there only can ye shine;  
There only minds like yours can do no harm.  
Our groves were planted to console at noon  
The pensive wand'rer in their shades. At eve  
The moon-beam, sliding softly in between  
The sleeping leaves, is all the light they wish,  
Birds warbling all the music. We can spare  
The splendour of your lamps; they but eclipse  
Our softer satellite. Your songs confound  
Our more harmonious notes; the thrush departs  
Scar'd, and th' offended nightingale is mute.  
There is a public mischief in your mirth;  
It plagues your country. Folly such as yours,  
Grac'd with a sword, and worthier of a fan,  
Has made what enemies could ne'er have done,  
Our arch of empire, steadfast but for you,  
A mutilated structure, soon to fall.

## BOOK II.

### THE TIME-PIECE.

#### Argument.

Reflections suggested by the conclusion of the former book. Peace among the nations recommended on the ground of their common fellowship in sorrow. Prodiges enumerated. Sicilian earthquakes. Man rendered obnoxious to these calamities by sin. God the agent in them. The philosophy that stops at secondary causes reprov'd. Our own late miscarriages accounted for. Satirical notice taken of our trips to Fontaine-Bleau. But the pulpit, not satire, the proper engine of reformation. The reverend advertiser of engraved sermons. Petit-maitre parson. The good preacher. Picture of a theatrical clerical coxcomb. Story-tellers and jesters in the pulpit reprov'd. Apostrophe to popular applause. Retailers of ancient philosophy expostulated with. Sum of the whole matter. Effects of sacerdotal mismanagement on the laity. Their folly and extravagance. The mischiefs of profusion. Profusion itself, with all it's consequent evils, ascribed, as to it's principal cause, to the want of discipline in the universities.

O FOR a lodge in some vast wilderness,  
Some boundless contiguity of shade,  
Where rumour of oppression and deceit,



Of unsuccessful or successful war,  
Might never reach me more. My ear is pain'd,  
My soul is sick, with ev'ry day's report  
Of wrong and outrage, with which Earth is fill'd.  
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart,  
It does not feel for man; the nat'ral bond  
Of brotherhood is sever'd as the flax,  
That falls asunder at the touch of fire.  
He finds his fellow guilty of a skin  
Not colour'd like his own; and having pow'r  
T' enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause  
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey.  
Lands intersected by a narrow frith  
Abhor each other. Mountains interpos'd  
Make enemies of nations, who had else  
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.  
Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys;  
And, worse than all, and most to be deplor'd  
As human nature's broadest, foulest blot,  
Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat  
With stripes, that Mercy with a bleeding heart  
Weeps, when she sees inflicted on a beast.  
Then what is man? And what man, seeing this,  
And having human feelings, does not blush,  
And hang his head, to think himself a man?  
I would not have a slave to till my ground,  
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,  
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth,  
That sinews bought and sold have ever earn'd.  
No: dear as freedom is, and in my heart's  
Just estimation priz'd above all price,  
I had much rather be myself the slave,  
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him.  
We have no slaves at home — Then why abroad?  
And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave  
That parts us, are emancipate and loos'd.  
Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs  
Receive our air, that moment they are free;  
They touch our country, and their shackles fall.  
That's noble, and bespeaks a nation proud  
And jealous of the blessing. Spread it then,  
And let it circulate through ev'ry vein  
Of all your empire; that, where Britain's pow'r  
Is felt, mankind may feel her mercy too.

Sure there is need of social intercourse,  
Benevolence, and peace, and mutual aid,  
Between the nations in a world, that seems  
To toll the death-bell of it's own decease,  
And by the voice of all it's elements  
To preach the gen'ral doom.\* When were the winds  
Let slip with such a warrant to destroy?  
When did the waves so haughtily o'erleap  
Their ancient barriers, deluging the dry?  
Fires from beneath, and meteors† from above,  
Portentous, unexampled, unexplain'd,  
Have kindled beacons in the skies; and th' old  
And crazy Earth has had her shaking fits  
More frequent, and foregone her usual rest.  
Is it a time to wrangle, when the props  
And pillars of our planet seem to fail,  
And Nature ‡ with a dim and sickly eye  
To wait the close of all? But grant her end  
More distant, and that prophecy demands  
A longer respite, unaccomplish'd yet;

\* Alluding to the calamities in Jamaica.

† August 18. 1783.

‡ Alluding to the fog, that covered both Europe  
and Asia during the whole summer of 1783.

Still they are frowning signals, and bespeak  
Displeasure in His breast, who smites the Earth  
Or heals it, makes it languish or rejoice.  
And 't is but seemly, that, where all deserve  
And stand expos'd by common peccancy  
To what no few have felt, there should be peace,  
And brethren in calamity should love.

Alas for Sicily! rude fragments now  
Lie scatter'd, where the shapely column stood.  
Her palaces are dust. In all her streets  
The voice of singing and the sprightly chord  
Are silent. Revelry, and dance, and show  
Suffer a syncope and solemn pause;  
While God performs upon the trembling stage  
Of his own works his dreadful part alone.  
How does the Earth receive him? — with what sigh  
Of gratulation and delight her king?  
Pours she not all her choicest fruits abroad,  
Her sweetest flowers, her aromatic gums,  
Disclosing Paradise where'er he treads?  
She quakes at his approach. Her hollow womb  
Conceiving thunders through a thousand deeps  
And fiery caverns, roars beneath his foot.  
The hills move lightly, and the mountains smoke.  
For he has touch'd them. From th' extremes part  
Of elevation down into the abyss  
His wrath is busy, and his frown is felt.  
The rocks fall headlong, and the valleys rise,  
The rivers die into offensive pools,  
And charg'd with putrid verdure, breathe a gross  
And mortal nuisance into all the air.  
What solid was, by transformation strange,  
Grows fluid; and the fix'd and rooted earth,  
Tormented into billows, heaves and swells,  
Or with vortiginous and hideous whirl  
Sucks down it's prey insatiable. Immense  
The tumult and the overthrow, the pangs  
And agonies of human and of brute  
Multitudes, fugitive on ev'ry side,  
And fugitive in vain. The sylvan scene  
Migrates uplifted; and with all its soil  
Alighting in far distant fields, finds out  
A new possessor, and survives the change.  
Ocean has caught the phrenzy, and, upwrought  
To an enormous and o'erbearing height,  
Not by a mighty wind, but by that voice,  
Which winds and waves obey, invades the shore  
Resistless. Never such a sudden flood,  
Upridg'd so high, and sent on such a charge.  
Possess'd an inland scene. Where now the throng  
That press'd the beach, and, hasty to depart,  
Look'd to the sea for safety? They are gone,  
Gone with the reflux wave into the deep  
A prince with half his people! Ancient tow'ns  
And roofs embattled high, the gloomy scenes,  
Where beauty oft and letter'd worth consumed  
Life in the unproductive shades of death,  
Fall prone: the pale inhabitants come forth,  
And, happy in their unforeseen release  
From all the rigours of restraint, enjoy  
The terrors of the day, that sets them free.  
Who then, that has thee, would not hold thee fast,  
Freedom! whom they that lose thee so regret,  
That ev'n a judgment, making way for thee,  
Seems in their eyes a mercy for thy sake?

Such evil Sin hath wrought; and such a flame  
Kindled in Heav'n, that it burns down to Earth,  
And in the furious inquest, that it makes  
On God's behalf, lays waste his fairest works.

The very elements, though each be meant  
The minister of man, to serve his wants,  
Conspire against him. With his breath he draws  
A plague into his blood; and cannot use  
Life's necessary means, but he must die.  
Storms rise t' o'erwhelm him: or if stormy winds  
Rise not, the waters of the deep shall rise,  
And, needing none assistance of the storm,  
Shall roll themselves ashore, and reach him there.  
The earth shall shake him out of all his holds,  
Or make his house his grave: nor so content,  
Shall counterfeit the motions of the flood,  
And drown him in her dry and dusty gulfs.  
What then! were they the wicked above all,  
And we the righteous, whose fast-anchor'd isle  
Mov'd not, while theirs was rock'd, like a light skiff,  
The sport of ev'ry wave? No: none are clear,  
And none than we more guilty. But, where all  
Stand chargeable with guilt, and to the shafts  
Of wrath obnoxious, God may choose his mark:  
May punish, if he please, the less, to warn  
The more malignant. If he spar'd not them,  
Tremble and be amaz'd at thine escape,  
Far guiltier England, lest he spare not thee!  
Happy the man, who sees a God employ'd  
In all the good and ill, that chequer life!  
Resolving all events with their effects  
And manifold results, into the will  
And arbitration wise of the Supreme.  
Did not his eye rule all things, and intend  
The least of our concerns (since from the least  
The greatest oft originate); could chance  
Find place in his dominion, or dispose  
One lawless particle to thwart his plan;  
Then God might be surpris'd, and unforeseen  
Contingence might alarm him, and disturb  
The smooth and equal course of his affairs.  
[His truth Philosophy, though eagle-ey'd  
In nature's tendencies, oft overlooks;  
And, having found his instrument, forgets,  
Or disregards, or, more presumptuous still,  
Denies the pow'r that wields it. God proclaims  
His hot displeasure against foolish men,  
[That live an atheist life: involves the Heav'n's  
In tempests; quits his grasp upon the winds,  
And gives them all their fury; bids a plague  
Kindle a fiery boil upon the skin,  
And putrefy the breath of blooming Health.  
He calls for Famine, and the meagre fiend  
Blows mildew from between his shrivell'd lips,  
And taints the golden ear. He springs his mines,  
And desolates a nation at a blast.  
Forth steps the spruce philosopher, and tells  
Of homogeneal and discordant springs  
And principles: of causes, how they work  
By necessary laws their sure effects;  
Of action and re-action: he has found  
The source of the disease, that nature feels,  
And bids the world take heart and banish fear.  
Thou fool! will thy discovery of the cause  
Suspend th' effect, or heal it? Has not God  
Still wrought by means since first he made the world?  
And did he not of old employ his means,  
To drown it? What is his creation less  
Than a capacious reservoir of means  
Form'd for his use, and ready at his will?  
Go, dress thine eyes with eye-salve; ask of him,  
Or ask of whomsoever he has taught;  
And learn, though late, the genuine cause of all.

England, with all thy faults, I love thee still —  
My country! and, while yet a nook is left,  
Where English minds and manners may be found,  
Shall be constrain'd to love thee. Though thy clime  
Be fickle, and thy year most part deform'd  
With dripping rains, or wither'd by a frost,  
I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies,  
And fields without a flow'r, for warmer France  
With all her vines: nor for Ausonia's groves  
Of golden fruitage, and her myrtle bow'rs.  
To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime  
Of patriot eloquence to flash down fire  
Upon thy foes, was never meant my task:  
But I can feel thy fortunes, and partake  
Thy joys and sorrows, with as true a heart  
As any thund'r'er there. And I can feel  
Thy follies too, and with a just disdain  
Frown at effeminates, whose very looks  
Reflect dishonour on the land I love.  
How, in the name of soldiery and sense, [smooth  
Should England prosper, when such things, as  
And tender as a girl, all essenc'd o'er  
With odours, and as profligate as sweet;  
Who sell their laurel for a myrtle wreath,  
And love when they should fight; when such as these  
Presume to lay their hand upon the ark  
Of her magnificent and awful cause?  
Time was when it was praise and boast enough  
In ev'ry clime, and travel where we might,  
That we were born her children. Praise enough  
To fill th' ambition of a private man,  
That Chatham's language was his mother's tongue,  
And Wolfe's great name compatriot with his own.  
Farewell those honours, and farewell with them  
The hope of such hereafter; they have fall'n  
Each in his field of glory; one in arms,  
And one in council — Wolfe upon the lap  
Of smiling Victory that moment won,  
And Chatham heart-sick of his country's shame!  
They made us many soldiers. Chatham, still  
Consulting England's happiness at home,  
Secur'd it by an unforgiving frown,  
If any wrong'd her. Wolfe, where'er he fought,  
Put so much of his heart into his act,  
That his example had a magnet's force,  
And all were swift to follow whom all lov'd.  
Those suns are set. O rise some other such!  
Or all that we have left is empty talk  
Of old achievements, and despair of new.  
Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float  
Upon the wanton breezes. Strew the deck  
With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets,  
That no rude savour maritime invade  
The nose of nice nobility! Breathe soft,  
Ye clarionets; and softer still, ye flutes;  
That winds and waters, lull'd by magic sounds,  
May bear us smoothly to the Gallic shore!  
True, we have lost an empire — let it pass.  
True; we may thank the perfidy of France,  
That pick'd the jewel out of England's crown,  
With all the cunning of an envious shrew.  
And let that pass — 't was but a trick of state!  
A brave man knows no malice, but at once  
Forgets in peace the injuries of war,  
And gives his direst foe a friend's embrace.  
And, sham'd as we have been, to th' very beard  
Brav'd and defied, and in our own sea prov'd  
Too weak for those decisive blows, that once  
Ensur'd us mast'ry there, we yet retain

Some small pre-eminence ; we justly boast  
At least superior jockeyship, and claim  
The honours of the turf as all our own !  
Go then, well worthy of the praise ye seek,  
And show the shame, ye might conceal at home,  
In foreign eyes ! — be grooms and win the plate,  
Where once your nobler fathers won a crown ! —  
'T is gen'rous to communicate your skill  
To those that need it. Folly is soon learn'd :  
And under such preceptors who can fail !

There is a pleasure in poetic pains,  
Which only poets know. The shifts and turns,  
Th' expedients and inventions multiform,  
To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms  
Though apt, yet coy, and difficult to win —  
T' arrest the fleeting images, that fill  
The mirror of the mind, and hold them fast,  
And force them sit, till he has pencill'd off  
A faithful likeness of the forms he views ;  
Then to dispose his copies with such art,  
That each may find it's most propitious light,  
And shine by situation, hardly less  
Than by the labour and the skill it cost ;  
Are occupations of the poet's mind  
So pleasing, and that steal away the thought  
With such address from themes of sad import,  
That, lost in his own musings, happy man !  
He feels th' anxieties of life, denied  
Their wonted entertainment, all retire.  
Such joys has he that sings. But ah ! not such,  
Or seldom such, the hearers of his song.  
Fastidious, or else listless, or perhaps  
Aware of nothing arduous in a task  
They never undertook, they little note  
His dangers or escapes, and haply find  
Their least amusement where he found the most.  
But is amusement all ? Studious of song,  
And yet ambitious not to sing in vain,  
I would not trifle merely, though the world  
Be loudest in their praise, who do no more.  
Yet what can satire, whether grave or gay ?  
It may correct a foible, may chastise  
The freaks of fashion, regulate the dress,  
Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch ;  
But where are it's sublimer trophies found ?  
What vice has it subdued ? whose heart reclaim'd  
By rigour, or whom laugh'd into reform ?  
Alas ! Leviathan is not so tam'd :  
Laugh'd at, he laughs again ; and stricken hard  
Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales,  
That fear no discipline of human hands.

The pulpit, therefore, (and I name it fill'd  
With solemn awe, that bids me well beware  
With what intent I touch that holy thing,) —  
The pulpit, (when the sat'rist has at last,  
Strutting and vap'ring in an empty school,  
Spent all his force, and made no proselyte,) —  
I say the pulpit (in the sober use  
Of it's legitimate, peculiar pow'rs,) [stand,  
Must stand acknowledg'd, while the world shall  
The most important and effectual guard,  
Support, and ornament, of virtue's cause.  
There stands the messenger of truth : there stands  
The legate of the skies ! — His theme divine,  
His office sacred, his credentials clear.  
By him the violated law speaks out  
It's thunders, and by him, in strains as sweet  
As angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.  
He 'stablishes the strong, restores the weak,  
Reclaims the wand'rer, binds the broken heart,

And, arm'd himself in panoply complete  
Of heav'nly temper, furnishes with arms  
Bright as his own, and trains, by ev'ry rule  
Of holy discipline, to glorious war  
The sacramental host of God's elect !  
Are all such teachers ? — Would to Heaven all were !  
But hark — the doctor's voice ! fast wedg'd between  
Two empirics he stands, and with swollen cheeks  
Inspires the news, his trumpet. Keener far  
Than all invective is his bold harangue,  
While through that public organ of report  
He hails the clergy ; and, defying shame,  
Announces to the world his own and theirs !  
He teaches those to read, whom schools dismiss'd,  
And colleges, untaught ; sells accent, tone,  
And emphasis in score, and gives to pray'r  
Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands.  
He grinds divinity of other days  
Down into modern use ; transforms old priot  
To zig-zag manuscript, and cheats the eyes  
Of gall'ry critics by a thousand arts.  
Are there who purchase of the doctor's ware ?  
O name it not in Gath ! — it cannot be,  
That grave and learned clerks should need such aid.  
He doubtless is in sport, and does but droll,  
Assuming thus a rank unknown before —  
Grand caterer and dry-nurse of the church !

I venerate the man, whose heart is warm,  
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine and whose life  
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof,  
That he is honest in the sacred cause.  
To such I render more than mere respect,  
Whose actions say, that they respect themselves  
But loose in morals, and in manners vain,  
In conversation frivolous, in dress  
Extreme, at once rapacious and profuse ;  
Frequent in park with lady at his side,  
Ambling and prattling scandal as he goes ;  
But rare at home, and never at his books,  
Or with his pen, save when he scrawls a card ;  
Constant at routs, familiar with a round  
Of ladyships, a stranger to the poor ;  
Ambitious of preferment for its gold,  
And well prepar'd, by ignorance and sloth,  
By infidelity and love of world,  
To make God's work a sinecure ; a slave  
To his own pleasures and his patron's pride.  
From such apostles, O ye mitred heads,  
Preserve the church ! and lay not careless hands  
On sculls, that cannot teach, and will not learn.

Would I describe a preacher, such as Paul,  
Were he on Earth, would hear, approve, and own,  
Paul should himself direct me. I would trace  
His master-strokes, and draw from his design.  
I would express him simple, grave, sincere ;  
In doctrine uncorrupt ; in language plain,  
And plain in manner ; decent, solemn, chaste,  
And natural in gesture ; much impress'd  
Himself, as conscious of his awful charge,  
And anxious mainly that the flock he feeds  
May feel it too ; affectionate in look,  
And tender in address, as well becomes  
A messenger of grace to guilty men.  
Behold the picture ! — Is it like ? — Like whom ?  
The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,  
And then skip down again ; pronounce a text ;  
Cry — Hark ; and reading what they never wrote  
Just fifteen minutes, huddle up their work,  
And with a well-brad whisper close the scene !  
In man or woman, but far most in man,

.nd most of all in man that ministers  
 .nd serves the altar, in my soul I loathe  
 .ll affectation. 'Tis my perfect scorn!  
 .bject of my implacable disgust.  
 /hat! — will a man play tricks, will he indulge  
 . silly fond conceit of his fair form,  
 .nd just proportion, fashionable mien,  
 .nd pretty face, in presence of his God?  
 /r will he seek to dazzle me with tropes,  
 .s with the diamond on his lily hand,  
 .nd play his brilliant parts before my eyes,  
 /hen I am hungry for the bread of life?  
 /e mocks his Maker, prostitutes and shames  
 /is noble office, and, instead of truth,  
 /isplaying his own beauty, starves his flock.  
 /erefore avaunt all attitude, and stare,  
 .nd start theatric, practis'd at the glass!  
 /seek divine simplicity in him,  
 /ho handles things divine; and all besides, [mir'd  
 /ough learn'd with labour, and though much ad-  
 /y curious eyes and judgments ill-inform'd,  
 /o me is odious as the nasal twang  
 /eard at conventicle, where worthy men,  
 /isled by custom, strain celestial themes  
 /rough the press'd nostril, spectacle-bestrud.  
 /ome decent in demeanour while they preach,  
 /at task perform'd, relapse into themselves;  
 .nd having spoken wisely, at the close  
 /row wanton, and give proof to ev'ry eye,  
 /hoe'er was edified, themselves were not!  
 /orth comes the pocket mirror. — First we stroke  
 /n eyebrow; next compose a straggling lock;  
 /hen with an air most gracefully perform'd  
 /all back into our seat, extend an arm,  
 .nd lay it at its ease with gentle care,  
 /ith handkerchief in hand depending low:  
 /he better hand more busy gives the nose  
 /s bergamot, or aids th' indebted eye  
 /ith op'ra glass, to watch the moving scene,  
 .nd recognize the slow retiring fair. —  
 /ow this is fulsome; and offends me more  
 /han in a churchman slovenly neglect  
 .nd rustic coarseness would. A heav'nly mind  
 /ay be indiff'rent to her house of clay,  
 .nd alight the hovel as beneath her care;  
 /ut how a body so fantastic, trim,  
 .nd quaint, in it's deportment and attire,  
 .an lodge a heav'nly mind — demands a doubt.  
 /e, that negotiates between God and man,  
 /s God's ambassador, the grand concerns  
 /f judgment and of mercy, should beware  
 /f lightness in his speech. 'Tis pitiful  
 /o court a grin, when you should woo a soul;  
 /o break a jest, when pity would inspire  
 /athetic exhortation; and t' address  
 /he skittish fancy with facetious tales,  
 /hen sent with God's commission to the heart!  
 /o did not Paul. Direct me to a quip  
 /o merry turn in all he ever wrote,  
 .nd I consent you take it for your text,  
 /our only one, till sides and benches fall.  
 /o: he was serious in a serious cause,  
 .nd understood too well the weighty terms,  
 /hat he had tak'n in charge. He would not stoop  
 /o conquer those by jocular exploits,  
 /hom truth and soberness assail'd in vain.  
 / Popular Applause! what heart of man  
 /s proof against thy sweet seducing charms?  
 /he wisest and the best feel urgent need  
 /f all their caution in thy gentlest gales;

But swell'd into a gust — who then, alas!  
 /ith all his canvass set, and inexpert,  
 .nd therefore heedless, can withstand thy pow'r?  
 /raise from the rivell'd lips of toothless bald  
 /ecrepitude, and in the looks of lean  
 .nd craving Poverty, and in the bow  
 /espectful of the smutch'd artificer,  
 /s oft too welcome, and may much disturb  
 /he bias of the purpose. How much more,  
 /our'd forth by beauty splendid and polite,  
 /n language soft as Adoration breathes?  
 /h spare your idol! think him human still.  
 /arms he may have, but he has frailties too!  
 /ote not too much, nor spoil what ye admire.  
 /ll truth is from the sempiternal source  
 /f light divine. But Egypt, Greece, and Rome,  
 /rew from the stream below. More favour'd we  
 /rink, when we choose it, at the fountain head.  
 /o them it flow'd much mingled and defil'd  
 /ith hurtful error, prejudice, and dreams  
 /llusive of philosophy, so call'd,  
 /ut falsely. Sages after sages strove  
 /n vain to filter off a crystal draught  
 /ure from the lees, which often more enhanc'd  
 /he thirst than alak'd it, and not seldom bred  
 /ntoxication and delirium wild.  
 /n vain they push'd inquiry to the birth [man?  
 .nd spring-time of the world; ask'd, Whence is  
 /hy form'd at all? and wherefore as he is?  
 /here must he find his Maker? with what rites  
 /adore him? Will he hear, accept, and bless?  
 /r does he sit regardless of his works?  
 /as man within him an immortal seed?  
 /r does the tomb take all? If he survive  
 /is ashes, where? and in what weal or woe?  
 /knots worthy of solution, which alone  
 / deity could solve. Their answers, vague  
 .nd all at random, fabulous and dark,  
 /eft them as dark themselves. Their rules of life,  
 /efective and unsanction'd, prov'd too weak,  
 /o bind the roving appetite, and lead  
 /lind nature to a God not yet reveal'd.  
 /'Tis Revelation satisfies all doubts,  
 /xplains all mysteries, except her own,  
 .nd so illuminates the path of life,  
 /hat fools discover it, and stray no more.  
 /ow tell me, dignified and sapient sir,  
 /y man of morals, nurtur'd in the shades  
 /f Academus — is this false or true?  
 /s Christ the abler teacher, or the schools?  
 /f Christ, then why resort at ev'ry turn  
 /o Athens or to Rome, for wisdom short  
 /f man's occasions, when in him reside  
 /race, knowledge, comfort — an unfathom'd store?  
 /ow oft, when Paul has serv'd us with a text,  
 /as Epictetus, Plato, Tully, preach'd!  
 /en that, if now alive, would sit content  
 .nd humble learners of a Saviour's worth,  
 /reach it who might. Such was their love of truth.  
 /heir thirst of knowledge, and their candour too!  
 .nd thus it is — The pastor, either vain  
 /y nature, or by flatt'ry made so, taught  
 /o gaze at his own splendour, and t' exalt  
 /bsurdly, not his office, but himself;  
 /r enlighten'd, and too proud to learn;  
 /r vicious, and not therefore apt to teach;  
 /erverting often by the stress of lewd  
 .nd loose example, whom he should instruct;  
 /xposes, and holds up to broad disgrace,  
 /he noblest function, and discredits much

The brightest truths, that man has ever seen.  
 For ghostly counsel ; if it either fall  
 Below the exigence, or be not back'd  
 With show of love, at least with hopeful proof  
 Of some sincerity on the giver's part ;  
 Or be dishonour'd in th' exterior form  
 And mode of it's conveyance by such tricks,  
 As move derision, or by foppish airs  
 And histrionic mumm'ry, that let down  
 The pulpit to the level of the stage ;  
 Drops from the lips a disregarded thing.  
 The weak perhaps are mov'd, but are not taught,  
 While prejudice in men of stronger minds  
 Takes deeper root, confirm'd by what they see.  
 A relaxation of religion's hold  
 Upon the roving and untutor'd heart  
 Soon follows, and, the curb of conscience snapp'd,  
 The laity run wild. — But do they now ?  
 Note their extravagance, and be convinc'd.

As nations, ignorant of God, contrive  
 A wooden one ; so we, no longer taught  
 By monitors, that mother-church supplies,  
 Now make our own. Posterity will ask  
 (If e'er posterity see verse of mine)  
 Some fifty or a hundred lustrums hence,  
 What was a monitor in George's days?  
 My very gentle reader, yet unborn,  
 Of whom I needs must augur better things,  
 Since Heav'n would sure grow weary of a world  
 Productive only of a race like ours,  
 A monitor is wood — plank shaven thin.  
 We wear it at our backs. There, closely brac'd  
 And neatly fitted, it compresses hard  
 The prominent and most unsightly bones,  
 And binds the shoulders flat. We prove it's use  
 Sov'reign and most effectual to secure  
 A form, not now gymnastic as of yore,  
 From rickets and distortion, else our lot.  
 But thus admonish'd, we can walk erect —  
 One proof at least of manhood ! while the friend  
 Sticks close, a Mentor worthy of his charge.  
 Our habits, costlier than Lucullus wore,  
 And by caprice as multiplied as his,  
 Just please us while the fashion is at full,  
 But change with ev'ry moon. The sycophant,  
 Who waits to dress us, arbitrates their date ;  
 Surveys his fair reversion with keen eye ;  
 Finds one ill made, another obsolete ;  
 This fits not nicely, that is ill-conceiv'd ;  
 And, making prize of all that he condemns,  
 With our expenditure defrays his own.  
 Variety 's the very spice of life,  
 That gives it all it's flavour. We have run  
 Through ev'ry change, that Fancy, at the loom  
 Exhausted, has had genius to supply ;  
 And, studious of mutation still, discard  
 A real elegance, a little us'd,  
 For monstrous novelty and strange disguise.  
 We sacrifice to dress, till household joys  
 And comforts cease. Dress drains our cellar dry,  
 And keeps our larder lean ; puts out our fires ;  
 And introduces hunger, frost, and woe,  
 Where peace and hospitality might reign.  
 What man that lives, and that knows how to live,  
 Would fail t' exhibit at the public shows  
 A form as splendid as the proudest there,  
 Though appetite raise outcries at the cost ?  
 A man o' the town dines late, but soon enough,  
 With reasonable forecast and dispatch,  
 T' ensure a side-box station at half-price.

You think, perhaps, so delicate his dress,  
 His daily fare as delicate. Alas !  
 He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems  
 With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet !  
 The rout is Folly's circle, which she draws  
 With magic wand. So potent is the spell,  
 That none, decoy'd into that fatal ring,  
 Unless by Heav'n's peculiar grace, escape.  
 There we grow early gray, but never wise ;  
 There form connections, but acquire no friend ;  
 Solicit pleasure, hopeless of success ;  
 Waste youth in occupations only fit  
 For second childhood, and devote old age  
 To sports, which only childhood could excuse.  
 There they are happiest, who dissemble best  
 Their weariness ; and they the most polite,  
 Who squander time and treasure with a smile,  
 Though at their own destruction. She that adds  
 Her dear five hundred friends, contemns them all  
 And hates their coming. They (what can they less ?  
 Make just reprisals ; and with cringe and shrug,  
 And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her.  
 All catch the phrenzy, downward from her grace,  
 Whose flambeaux flash against the morning skies,  
 And gild our chamber ceilings as they pass,  
 To her, who, frugal only that her thrift  
 May feed excesses she can ill afford,  
 Is hackney'd home unlackey'd ; who, in haste  
 Aligning, turns the key in her own door,  
 And, at the watchman's lantern borrow'ing light,  
 Finds a cold bed her only comfort left.  
 Wives beggar husbands, husbands starve their wives  
 On Fortune's velvet altar off'ring up  
 Their last poor pittance — Fortune, most severe  
 Of goddesses yet known, and costlier far  
 Than all, that held their routs in Juno's Heav'n —  
 So fare we in this prison-house the World ;  
 And 't is a fearful spectacle to see  
 So many maniacs dancing in their chains.  
 They gaze upon the links, that hold them fast,  
 With eyes of anguish, execrate their lot,  
 Then shake them in despair, and dance again !  
 Now basket up the family of plagues,  
 That waste our vitals ; speculation, sale  
 Of honour, perjury, corruption, frauds  
 By forgery, by subterfuge of law,  
 By tricks and lies as num'rous and as keen  
 As the necessities their authors feel ;  
 Then cast them, closely bundled, ev'ry brat  
 At the right door. Profusion is the sire.  
 Profusion, unrestrain'd with all that 's base  
 In character, has litter'd all the land,  
 And bred, within the memory of no few,  
 A priesthood, such as Baal's was of old,  
 A people, such as never was till now.  
 It is a hungry vice : it eats up all,  
 That gives society it's beauty, strength,  
 Convenience, and security, and use ;  
 Makes men mere vermin, worthy to be trapp'd  
 And gibbeted, as fast as catchpole claws  
 Can seize the slipp'ry prey : unties the knot  
 Of union, and converts the sacred band,  
 That holds mankind together, to a scourge.  
 Profusion, deluging a state with lusts  
 Of grossest nature and of worst effects,  
 Prepares it for its ruin : hardens, blinds,  
 And warps, the consciences of public men,  
 Till they can laugh at Virtue ; mock the fools,  
 That trust them ; and in th' end disclose a face,  
 That would have shock'd Credulity herself,

Unmask'd, vouchsafing this their sole excuse —  
 Since all alike are selfish, why not they?  
 This does Profusion, and th' accursed cause  
 Of such deep mischief has itself a cause.

In colleges and halls in ancient days,  
 When learning, virtue, piety, and truth,  
 Were precious, and inculcated with care,  
 There dwelt a sage call'd Discipline. His head,  
 Not yet by time completely silver'd o'er,  
 Bespoke him past the bounds of freakish youth,  
 But strong for service still, and unimpair'd.  
 His eye was meek and gentle, and a smile  
 Play'd on his lips; and in his speech was heard  
 Paternal sweetness, dignity, and love.  
 The occupation dearest to his heart  
 Was to encourage goodness. He would stroke  
 The head of modest and ingenuous worth,  
 That blush'd at it's own praise; and press the youth  
 Close to his side, that pleas'd him. Learning grew  
 Beneath his care a thriving vig'rous plant;  
 The mind was well inform'd, the passions held  
 Subordinate, and diligence was choice.  
 If e'er it chanc'd, as sometimes chance it must,  
 That one among so many overleap'd  
 The limits of controul, his gentle eye  
 Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke:  
 His frown was full of terrour, and his voice  
 Shook the delinquent with such fits of awe,  
 As left him not, till penitence had won  
 Lost favour back again, and clos'd the breach.  
 But Discipline, a faithful servant long,  
 Declin'd at length into the vale of years:  
 A palsy struck his arm; his sparkling eye  
 Was quench'd in rheums of age; his voice, unstrung,  
 Grew tremulous, and mov'd derision more  
 Than rev'rence in perverse rebellious youth.  
 In colleges and halls neglected much  
 Their good old friend; and Discipline at length,  
 O'erlook'd and unemploy'd, fell sick and died.  
 Then Study languish'd, Emulation slept,  
 And Virtue fled. The schools became a scene  
 Of solemn farce, where Ignorance in stils,  
 His cap well lin'd with logic not his own,  
 With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part,  
 Proceeding soon a graduated dunce.  
 Then Compromise had place, and Scrutiny  
 Became stone blind; Precedence went in truck,  
 And he was competent whose purse was so.  
 A dissolution of all bonds ensued;  
 The curbs invented for the mulish mouth  
 Of headstrong youth were broken; bars and bolts  
 Grew rusty by disuse; and massy gates  
 Forgot their office, opening with a touch;  
 Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade;  
 The tassell'd cap and the spruce band a jest,  
 A mock'ry of the world! What need of these  
 For gamesters, jockeys, brothellers impure,  
 Spendthrifts, and booted sportsmen, oft'ner seen  
 With belted waist and pointers at their heels,  
 Than in the bounds of duty? What was learn'd,  
 If aught was learn'd in childhood, is forgot;  
 And such expense, as pinches parents blue,  
 And mortifies the lib'ral hand of love,  
 Is squander'd in pursuit of idle sports  
 And vicious pleasures; buys the boy a name,  
 That sits a stigma on his father's house,  
 And cleaves through life inseparably close  
 To him that wears it. What can after-games  
 Of riper joys, and commerce with the world,  
 The lewd vain world, that must receive him soon,

Add to such erudition, thus acquir'd,  
 Where science and where virtue are profess'd?  
 They may confirm his habits, rivet fast  
 His folly; but to spoil him is a task,  
 That bids defiance to th' united pow'rs  
 Of fashion, dissipation, taverns, stews.  
 Now blame we most the nurslings or the nurse?  
 The children crook'd, and twisted, and deform'd,  
 Through want of care; or her, whose winking eye  
 And slumb'ring oscitancy mars the brood?  
 The nurse, no doubt. Regardless of her charge,  
 She needs herself correction; needs to learn,  
 That it is dang'rous sporting with the world,  
 With things so sacred as a nation's trust,  
 The nurture of her youth, her dearest pledge.  
 All are not such. I had a brother once —  
 Peace to the mem'ry of a man of worth,  
 A man of letters, and of manners too!  
 Of manners sweet as Virtue always wears,  
 When gay Good-nature dresses her in smiles.  
 He grac'd a college \*, in which order yet  
 Was sacred; and was honour'd, lov'd, and wept,  
 By more than one, themselves conspicuous there.  
 Some minds are temper'd happily, and mix'd  
 With such ingredients of good sense, and taste  
 Of what is excellent in man, they thirst  
 With such a zeal to be what they approve,  
 That no restraints can circumscribe them more  
 Than they themselves by choice, for wisdom's sake.  
 Nor can example hurt them: what they see  
 Of vice in others but enhancing more  
 The charms of virtue in their just esteem.  
 If such escape contagion, and emerge  
 Pure from so foul a pool to shine abroad,  
 And give the world their talents and themselves,  
 Small thanks to those, whose negligence or sloth  
 Expos'd their inexperience to the snare,  
 And left them to an undirected choice.

See then the quiver broken and decay'd,  
 In which are kept our arrows! Rusting there  
 In wild disorder, and unfit for use,  
 What wonder, if, discharg'd into the world,  
 They shame their shooters with a random flight,  
 Their points obtuse, and feathers drunk with wine!  
 Well may the church wage unsuccessful war  
 With such artill'ry arm'd. Vice parries wide  
 Th' undreaded volley with a sword of straw,  
 And stands an impudent and fearless mark.

Have we not track'd the felon home, and found  
 His birth-place and his dam? The country mourns,  
 Mourns because ev'ry plague, that can infest  
 Society, and that saps and worms the base  
 Of th' edifice, that policy has rais'd,  
 Swarms in all quarters: meets the eye, the ear,  
 And suffocates the breath at ev'ry turn.  
 Profusion breeds them; and the cause itself  
 Of that calamitous mischief has been found:  
 Found too where most offensive, in the skirts  
 Of the rob'd pedagogue! Else let th' arraign'd  
 Stand up unconscious, and refute the charge.  
 So when the Jewish leader stretch'd his arm,  
 And wav'd his rod divine, a race obscene,  
 Spawn'd in the muddy beds of Nile, came forth,  
 Polluting Egypt: gardens, fields, and plains,  
 Were cover'd with the pest; the streets were fill'd;  
 The croaking nuisance lurk'd in every nook;  
 Nor palaces, nor even chambers, 'scap'd;  
 And the land stank — so num'rous was the fry.

## Book III.

## THE GARDEN.

*Argument.*

Self-recollection and reproof. Address to domestic happiness. Some account of myself. The vanity of many of their pursuits, who are reputed wise. Justification of my censures. Divine illumination necessary to the most expert philosopher. The question, What is truth? answered by other questions. Domestic happiness addressed again. Few lovers of the country. My tame hare. Occupations of a retired gentleman in his garden. Pruning. Framing. Green-house. Sowing of flower-seeds. The country preferable to the town even in the winter. Reasons why it is deserted at that season. Ruinous effects of gaming, and of expensive improvement. Book concludes with an apostrophe to the metropolis.

As one, who long in thickets and in brakes  
Entangled winds now this way and now that  
His devious course uncertain, seeking home;  
Or, having long in miry ways been foil'd  
And sore discomfited, from slough to slough  
Plunging and half-despairing of escape;  
If chance at length he find a green sward smooth  
And faithful to the foot, his spirits rise,  
He cherups brisk his ear-erecting steed,  
And winds his way with pleasure and with ease;  
So I, designing other themes, and call'd  
T' adorn the Sofa with eulogium due,  
To tell it's slumbers, and to paint it's dreams,  
Have rambl'd wide. In country, city, seat  
Of academic fame (howe'er deserv'd),  
Long held, and scarcely disengag'd at last.  
But now with pleasant pace a cleaner road  
I mean to tread. I feel myself at large,  
Courageous, and refresh'd for future toil,  
If toil await me, or if dangers new.

Since pulpits fail, and sounding boards reflect  
Most part an empty ineffectual sound,  
What chance that I, to fame so little known,  
Nor conversant with men or manners much,  
Should speak to purpose, or with better hope  
Crack the satiric thong? 'T were wiser far  
For me, enamour'd of sequester'd scenes,  
And charm'd with rural beauty, to repose,  
Where chance may throw me, beneath elm or vine,  
My languid limbs, when summer sears the plains;  
Or, when rough winter rages, on the soft  
And shelter'd Sofa, while the nitrous air  
Feeds a blue flame, and makes a cheerful hearth;  
There, undisturb'd by folly, and appris'd  
How great the danger of disturbing her,  
To muse in silence, or at least confine  
Remarks, that gall so many, to the few  
My partners in retreat. Disguist conceal'd  
Is oft-times proof of wisdom, when the fault  
Is obstinate, and cure beyond our reach.

Domestic Happiness, thou only bliss  
Of Paradise, that hast surviv'd the fall!  
Though few now taste thee unimpair'd and pure,  
Or tasting long enjoy thee! too infirm,  
Or too incautious, to preserve thy sweets  
Unmix'd with drops of bitter, which neglect

Or temper sheds into thy crystal cup;  
Thou art the nurse of Virtue, in thine arms  
She smiles, appearing, as in truth she is,  
Heav'n-born, and destin'd to the skies again.  
Thou art not known where Pleasure is ador'd,  
That reeling goddess with the zoneless waist  
And wand'ring eyes, still leaning on the arm  
Of Novelty, her fickle, frail support;  
For thou art meek and constant, hating change,  
And finding in the calm of truth-tried love  
Joys, that her stormy raptures never yield.  
Forsaking thee, what shipwreck have we made  
Of honour, dignity, and fair renown!  
Till prostitution elbows us aside  
In all our crowded streets; and senates seem  
Conven'd for purposes of empire less,  
Than to release th' adul'tress from her bond.  
Th' adul'tress! what a theme for angry verse!  
What provocation to th' indignant heart,  
That feels for injur'd love! but I disdain  
The nauseous task, to paint her as she is,  
Cruel, abandon'd, glorying in her shame!  
No: — let her pass, and chariott'd along  
In guilty splendour, shake the public ways;  
The frequency of crimes has wash'd them white,  
And verse of mine shall never brand the wretch,  
Whom matrons now of character unsmirch'd,  
And chaste themselves, are not asham'd to own.  
Virtue and vice had bound'ries in old time,  
Not to be pass'd: and she, that had renounc'd  
Her sex's honour, was renounc'd herself  
By all that priz'd it; not for prud'ry's sake,  
But dignity's, resentful of the wrong.  
'T was hard perhaps on here and there a wail,  
Desirous to return, and not receiv'd:  
But was a wholesome rigour in the main,  
And taught th' unblemish'd to preserve with care  
That purity, whose loss was loss of all.  
Men too were nice in honour in those days,  
And judg'd offenders well. Then he that sharp'd  
And pocketted a prize by fraud obtain'd,  
Was mark'd and shunn'd as odious. He that sold  
His country, or was slack when she requir'd  
His ev'ry nerve in action and at stretch,  
Paid with the blood, that he had basely spar'd,  
The price of his default. But now — yes, now  
We are become so candid and so fair,  
So lib'ral in construction, and so rich  
In Christian charity, (good-natur'd age!)  
That they are safe, sinners of either sex, [beel,  
Transgress what laws they may. Well-dress'd, well-  
Well-equipag'd, is ticket good enough,  
To pass us readily through ev'ry door.  
Hypocrisy, detest her as we may,  
(And no man's hatred ever wrong'd her yet.)  
May claim this merit still — that she admits  
The worth of what she mimics with such care,  
And thus gives virtue indirect applause;  
But she has burnt her mask not needed here,  
Where vice has such allowance, that her shifts  
And specious semblances have lost their use.  
I was a stricken deer, that left the herd  
Long since. With many an arrow deep infix'd  
My panting side was charg'd, when I withdrew,  
To seek a tranquil death in distant shades.  
There was I found by one, who had himself  
Been hurt by th' archers. In his side he bore,  
And in his hands and feet, the cruel scars.  
With gentle force soliciting the darts,  
He drew them forth, and heal'd, and bade me live.

Since then, with few associates, in remote  
 and silent woods I wander, far from those  
 former partners of the peopled scene ;  
 With few associates, and not wishing more.  
 Here much I ruminate, as much I may,  
 With other views of men and manners now  
 than once, and others of a life to come.  
 I see that all are wand'ers, gone astray  
 each in his own delusions ; they are lost  
 in chase of fancied happiness, still woo'd  
 and never won. Dream after dream ensues ;  
 and still they dream, that they shall still succeed,  
 and still are disappointed. Rings the world  
 with the vain stir. I sum up half mankind,  
 and add two-thirds of the remaining half,  
 and find the total of their hopes and fears  
 dreams, empty dreams. The million flit as gay,  
 as if created only like the fly,  
 that spreads his motley wings in th' eye of noon,  
 to sport their season, and be seen no more.  
 The rest are sober dreamers, grave and wise,  
 and pregnant with discoveries new and rare.  
 Some write a narrative of wars, and feats  
 of heroes little known ; and call the rant  
 history : describe the man, of whom  
 his own coëvals took but little note,  
 and paint his person, character, and views,  
 as they had known him from his mother's womb.  
 They disentangle from the puzzled skein,  
 in which obscurity has wrapp'd them up,  
 the threads of politic and shrewd design,  
 that ran through all his purposes, and charge  
 his mind with meanings that he never had,  
 nor, having, kept conceal'd. Some drill and bore  
 the solid earth, and from the strata there  
 extract a register, by which we learn,  
 that he who made it, and reveal'd it's date  
 to Moses, was mistaken in it's age.  
 Some, more acute, and more industrious still,  
 contrive creation ; travel nature up  
 to the sharp peak of her sublimest height,  
 and tell us whence the stars ; why some are fix'd,  
 and planetary some ; what gave them first  
 motion, from what fountain flow'd their light.  
 Great contest follows, and much learned dust  
 involves the combatants ; each claiming truth,  
 and truth disclaiming both. And thus they spend  
 the little wick of life's poor shallow lamp  
 in playing tricks with nature, giving laws  
 to distant worlds, and trifling in their own.  
 'Tis not a pity now, that tickling rheums  
 would ever tease the lungs, and blear the sight  
 of oracles like these ? Great pity too,  
 that having wielded th' elements, and built  
 thousand systems, each in his own way,  
 they should go out in fume, and be forgot !  
 Ah ! what is life thus spent ? and what are they  
 but frantic, who thus spend it ? all for smoke —  
 eternity for bubbles proves at last  
 a senseless bargain. When I see such games  
 lay'd by the creatures of a pow'r, who swears  
 that he will judge the Earth, and call the fool  
 to a sharp reck'ning, that has liv'd in vain ;  
 and when I weigh this seeming wisdom well,  
 and prove it in the infallible result  
 so hollow and so false — I feel my heart  
 dissolve in pity, and account the learn'd,  
 if this be learning, most of all deceiv'd.  
 Great crimes alarm the conscience, but it sleeps,  
 While thoughtful man is plausibly amus'd.

Defend me therefore, common sense, say I,  
 From reveries so airy, from the toil  
 Of dropping buckets into empty wells,  
 And growing old in drawing nothing up !  
 " 'T were well," says one sage erudite, profound,  
 Terribly arch'd, and aquiline his nose,  
 And overbuilt with most impending brows,  
 " 'T were well, could you permit the World to live  
 As the World pleases : what's the World to you !"  
 Much. I was born of woman, and drew milk  
 As sweet as charity from human breasts.  
 I think, articulate, I laugh and weep,  
 And exercise all functions of a man.  
 How then should I and any man that live  
 Be strangers to each other ? Pierce my vein,  
 Take of the crimson stream meand'ring there,  
 And catechise it well : apply thy glass,  
 Search it, and prove now if it be not blood  
 Congenial with thine own ; and, if it be,  
 What edge of subtlety canst thou suppose  
 Keen enough, wise and skilful as thou art,  
 To cut the link of brotherhood, by which  
 One common Maker bound me to the kind ?  
 True, I am no proficient, I confess,  
 In arts like yours. I cannot call the swift  
 And perilous lightnings from the angry clouds,  
 And bid them hide themselves in earth beneath ;  
 I cannot analyse the air, nor catch  
 The parallax of yonder lum'nous point,  
 That seems half quench'd in the immense abyss :  
 Such pow'rs I boast not — neither can I rest  
 A silent witness of the headlong rage,  
 Or heedless folly, by which thousands die,  
 Bone of my bone, and kindred souls to mine.  
 God never meant, that man should scale the  
 Heav'ns  
 By strides of human wisdom, in his works,  
 Though wondrous : he commands us in his word  
 To seek him rather, where his mercy shines.  
 The mind, indeed, enlighten'd from above,  
 Views him in all ; ascribes to the grand cause  
 The grand effect ; acknowledges with joy  
 His manner, and with rapture tastes his style.  
 But never yet did philosophic tube,  
 That brings the planets home into the eye  
 Of Observation, and discovers, else  
 Not visible, his family of worlds,  
 Discover him, that rules them ; such a veil  
 Hangs over mortal eyes, blind from the birth,  
 And dark in things divine. Full often too  
 Our wayward intellect, the more we learn  
 Of nature, overlooks her author more ;  
 From instrumental causes proud to draw  
 Conclusions retrograde, and mad mistake.  
 But if his word once teach us, shoot a ray  
 Through all the heart's dark chambers, and reveal  
 Truths undiscern'd but by that holy light,  
 Then all is plain. Philosophy, baptiz'd  
 In the pure fountain of eternal love,  
 Has eyes indeed ; and viewing all she sees  
 As meant to indicate a God to man,  
 Gives him his praise, and forfeits not her own.  
 Learning has borne such fruit in other days  
 On all her branches : piety has found  
 Friends in the friends of science, and true pray'r  
 Has flow'd from lips wet with Castalian dew.  
 Such was thy wisdom, Newton, childlike sage !  
 Sagacious reader of the works of God,  
 And in his word sagacious. Such too thine,  
 Milton, whose genius had angelic wings,



And fed on manna ! And such thine, in whom  
Our British Themis gloried with just cause,  
Immortal Hale ! for deep discernment prais'd,  
And sound integrity, not more than fam'd  
For sanctity of manners undefil'd.

All flesh is grass, and all it's glory fades  
Like the fair flow'r dishevell'd in the wind ;  
Riches have wings, and grandeur is a dream.  
The man we celebrate must find a tomb,  
And we that worship him ignoble graves.  
Nothing is proof against the gen'ral curse  
Of vanity, that seizes all below.  
The only amaranthine flow'r on Earth  
Is virtue ; th' only lasting treasure, truth.  
But what is truth ? 'T was Pilate's question put  
To Truth itself, that deign'd him no reply.  
And wherefore ? will not God impart his light  
To them that ask it ? — Freely — 't is his joy,  
His glory, and his nature to impart.  
But to the proud, uncandid, insincere,  
Or negligent inquirer, not a spark.  
What 's that, which brings contempt upon a book,  
And him who writes it, though the style be neat,  
The method clear, and argument exact ?  
That makes a minister in holy things  
The joy of many, and the dread of more ;  
His name a theme for praise and for reproach ? —  
That, while it gives us worth in God's account,  
Depreciates and undoes us in our own ?  
What pearl is it, that rich men cannot buy,  
That learning is too proud to gather up ;  
But which the poor, and the despis'd of all,  
Seek and obtain, and often find unsought ?  
Tell me — and I will tell thee what is truth.

O friendly to the best pursuits of man,  
Friendly to thought, to virtue, and to peace,  
Domestic life in rural pleasure past !  
Few know thy value, and few taste thy sweets ;  
Though many boast thy favours, and affect  
To understand and choose thee for their own.  
But foolish man foregoes his proper bliss,  
Ev'n as his first progenitor, and quits,  
Though plac'd in Paradise, (for Earth has still  
Some traces of her youthful beauty left,)   
Substantial happiness for transient joy.  
Scenes form'd for contemplation, and to nurse  
The growing seeds of wisdom ; that suggest,  
By ev'ry pleasing image they present,  
Reflections such as meliorate the heart,  
Compose the passions, and exalt the mind ;  
Scenes such as these, 't is his supreme delight  
To fill with riot, and defile with blood.  
Should some contagion, kind to the poor brutes  
We persecute, annihilate the tribes,  
That draw the sportsman over hill and dale  
Fearless and rapt away from all his cares ;  
Should never game-fowl hatch her eggs again,  
Nor baited hook deceive the fish's eye ;  
Could pageantry and dance, and feast and song,  
Be quell'd in all our summer-months' retreats ;  
How many self-deluded nymphs and swains,  
Who dream they have a taste for fields and groves,  
Would find then hideous nurs'ries of the spleen,  
And crowd the roads, impatient for the town !  
They love the country, and none else, who seek  
For their own sake it's silence, and it's shade,  
Delights which who would leave, that has a heart  
Susceptible of pity, or a mind  
Cultur'd and capable of sober thought,  
For all the savage din of the swift pack,

And clamours of the field ? — Detested spot,  
That owes it's pleasures to another's pain ;  
That feeds upon the sobs and dying shrieks  
Of harmless nature, dumb but yet endued  
With eloquence, that agonies inspire,  
Of silent tears and heart-distending sighs ?  
Vain tears, alas ! and sighs that never find  
A corresponding tone in jovial souls !  
Well — one at least is safe. One shelter'd here  
Has never heard the sanguinary yell  
Of cruel man, exulting in her woes.  
Innocent partner of my peaceful home,  
Whom ten long years' experience of my care  
Has made at last familiar ; she has lost  
Much of her vigilant instinctive dread,  
Not needful here, beneath a roof like mine.  
Yes — thou may'st eat thy bread, and lick the hand  
That feeds thee ; thou may'st frolic on the floor  
At ev'ning, and at night retire secure  
To thy straw couch, and slumber unalarm'd ;  
For I have gain'd thy confidence, have plac'd  
All that is human in me, to protect  
Thine unsuspecting gratitude and love.  
If I survive thee, I will dig thy grave ;  
And, when I place thee in it, sighing say,  
I knew at least one here that had a friend.

How various his employments, whom the world  
Calls idle ; and who justly in return  
Esteems that busy world an idler too !  
Friends, books, a garden, and perhaps his pen,  
Delightful industry enjoy'd at home,  
And Nature in her cultivated trim  
Dress'd to his taste, inviting him abroad —  
Can he want occupation, who has these ?  
Will he be idle, who has much t' enjoy ?  
Me therefore studious of laborious ease,  
Not slothful, happy to deceive the time,  
Not waste it, and aware that human life  
Is but a loan to be repaid with use,  
When He shall call his debtors to account,  
From whom are all our blessings, business find's  
Ev'n here ! while sedulous I seek t' improve,  
At least neglect not, or leave unemploy'd,  
The mind he gave me ; driving it, though slack  
Too oft, and much impeded in its work  
By causes not to be divulg'd in vain,  
To it's just point — the service of mankind.  
He, that attends to his interior self,  
That has a heart, and keeps it ; has a mind  
That hungers, and supplies it ; and who seeks  
A social, not a dissipated life,  
Has business ; feels himself engag'd t' achieve  
No unimportant, though a silent, task.  
A life all turbulence and noise may seem,  
To him that leads it, wise, and to be prais'd ;  
But wisdom is a pearl with most success  
Sought in still water, and beneath clear skies :  
He that is ever occupied in storms,  
Or dives not for it, or brings up instead,  
Vainly industrious, a disgraceful prize.

The morning finds the self-sequester'd man  
Fresh for his task, intend what task he may.  
Whether inclement seasons recommend  
His warm but simple home, where he enjoys  
With her, who shares his pleasures and his heart,  
Sweet converse, sipping calm the fragrant lymph,  
Which neatly she prepares ; then to his book  
Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd  
In selfish silence, but imparted oft,  
As aught occurs, that she may smile to hear,

turn to nourishment, digested well.  
 if the garden with it's many caret,  
 well repaid, demand him, he attends  
 welcome call, conscious how much the hand  
 lubbard Labour needs his watchful eye,  
 loit'ring lazily, if not o'erseen,  
 misapplying his unskilful strength.  
 r does he govern only or direct,  
 t much performs himself. No works, indeed,  
 at ask robust, tough sinews, bred to toil,  
 vile employ; but such as may amuse,  
 t tire, demanding rather skill than force.  
 ud of his well-spread walls, he views his trees,  
 at meet, no barren interval between,  
 th pleasure more than ev'n their fruits afford;  
 igh, save himself who trains them, none can feel.  
 ese therefore are his own peculiar charge;  
 meaner hand may discipline the shoots,  
 ne but his steel approach them. What is weak,  
 stemper'd, or has lost prolific pow'rs,  
 pair'd by age, his unrelenting hand  
 oms to the knife: nor does he spare the soft  
 and succulent, that feeds it's giant growth,  
 it barren, at th' expense of neighb'ring twigs  
 ss ostentatious, and yet studded thick  
 ith hopeful gems. The rest, no portion left  
 at may disgrace his art, or disappoint  
 rge expectation, he disposes neat  
 measur'd distances, that air and sun,  
 dmitted freely, may afford their aid,  
 nd ventilate and warm the swelling buds.  
 ence Summer has her riches, Autumn hence,  
 nd hence ev'n Winter fills his wither'd hand  
 ith blushing fruits, and plenty not his own.  
 air recompense of labour well bestow'd,  
 nd wise precaution; which a clime so rude  
 akes needful still, whose Spring is but the child  
 f churlish Winter, in her froward moods  
 iscov'ring much the temper of her sire.  
 or oft, as if in her the stream of mild  
 aternal nature had revers'd it's course,  
 ne brings her infants forth with many smiles;  
 ut once deliver'd kills them with a frown.  
 e therefore, timely warn'd himself, supplies  
 er want of care, screening and keeping warm  
 the plenteous bloom, that no rough blast may sweep  
 is garlands from the boughs. Again, as oft  
 s the Sun peeps and vernal airs breathe mild,  
 he fence withdrawn, he gives them ev'ry beam,  
 nd spreads his hopes before the blaze of day.  
 To raise the prickly and green-coated gourd,  
 o grateful to the palate, and when rare  
 oveted, else base and disesteem'd —  
 ood for the vulgar merely — is an art  
 hat toiling ages have but just matur'd,  
 nd at this moment unassay'd in song.  
 et gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since,  
 her eulogy; those sang the Mantuan bard,  
 nd these the Grecian, in ennobling strains;  
 nd in thy numbers, Phillips, shines for aye  
 the solitary shilling. Pardon then,  
 e sage dispensers of poetic fame,  
 th' ambition of one meaner far, whose pow'rs  
 resuming an attempt not less sublime,  
 ant for the praise of dressing to the taste  
 f critic appetite, no sordid fare,  
 cucumber, while costly yet and scarce.  
 The stable yields a stercoraceous heap,  
 mpregnated with quick fermenting salts,  
 and potent to resist the freezing blast;

For, ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf  
 Deciduous, when now November dark  
 Checks vegetation in the torpid plant  
 Expos'd to his cold breath, the task begins.  
 Warily therefore, and with prudent heed,  
 He seeks a favour'd spot; that where he builds  
 Th' agglomerated pile his frame may front  
 The Sun's meridian dial, and at the back  
 Enjoy close shelter, an, or reeds, or hedge  
 Impervious to the wind. First he bids spread  
 Dry fern or litter'd hay, that may imbibe  
 Th' ascending damps; then leisurely impose,  
 And lightly, shaking it with agile hand  
 From the full fork, the saturated straw.  
 What longest binds the closest forms secure  
 The shapely side, that as it rises takes,  
 By just degrees, an overhanging breadth,  
 Shelt'ring the base with its projected caves;  
 Th' uplifted frame compact at ev'ry joint,  
 And overlaid with clear translucent glass,  
 He settles next upon the sloping mount,  
 Whose sharp declivity shoots off secure  
 From the dash'd pane the deluge as it falls.  
 He shuts it close, and the first labour ends.  
 Thrice must the voluble and restless Earth  
 Spin round upon her axle, ere the warmth,  
 Slow gath'ring in the midst, through the square mass  
 Diffus'd, attain the surface: when, behold!  
 A pestilent and most corrosive steam,  
 Like a gross fog Boeotian, rising fast,  
 And fast condens'd upon the dewy sash,  
 Asks egress; which obtain'd, the overcharg'd  
 And drench'd conservatory breathes abroad,  
 In volumes wheeling slow, the vapour dauk;  
 And, purified, rejoices to have lost  
 Its foul inhabitant. Eut to assuage  
 Th' impatient fervour, which it first conceives  
 Within its reeking bosom, threat'ning death  
 To his young hopes, requires discreet delay.  
 Experience, slow preceptress, teaching oft  
 The way to glory by miscarriage foul,  
 Must prompt him, and admonish how to catch  
 Th' auspicious moment, when the temper'd heat,  
 Friendly to vital motion, may afford  
 Soft fomentation, and invite the seed.  
 The seed, selected wisely, plump, and smooth,  
 And glossy, he commits to pots of size  
 Diminutive, well fill'd with well prepar'd  
 And fruitful soil, that has been treasur'd long,  
 And drank no moisture from the dripping clouds.  
 These on the warm and genial earth, that hides  
 The smoking manure, and o'erspreads it all,  
 He places lightly, and, as time subdues  
 The rage of fermentation, plunges deep  
 In the soft medium, till they stand immers'd.  
 Then rise the tender germs, upstarting quick,  
 And spreading wide their spongy lobes; at first  
 Pale, wan, and livid; but assuming soon,  
 If fann'd by balmy and nutritious air,  
 Strain'd through the friendly mats, a vivid green.  
 Two leaves produc'd, two rough indented leaves,  
 Cautious he pinches from the second stalk  
 A pimple, that portends a future sprout,  
 And interdicts it's growth. Thence straight succeed  
 The branches, sturdy to his utmost wish;  
 Prolific all, and harbingers of more.  
 The crowded roots demand enlargement now,  
 And transplantation in an ampler space.  
 Indulg'd in what they wish, they soon supply  
 Large foliage, overshadow'ing golden flow'rs,

Blown on the summit of th' apparent fruit.  
These have their sexes! and, when Summer shines,  
The bee transports the fertilising meal  
From flow'r to flow'r, and ev'n the breathing air  
Wafts the rich prize to it's appointed use.  
Not so when Winter scowls. Assistant Art  
Then acts in Nature's office, brings to pass  
The glad espousals, and ensures the crop.

Grudge not, ye rich, (since Luxury must have  
His dainties, and the world's more num'rous half  
Lives by contriving delicacies for you,)  
Grudge not the cost. Ye little know the cares,  
The vigilance, the labour, and the skill  
That day and night are exercis'd, and hang  
Upon the ticklish balance of suspense,  
'That ye may garnish your profuse regales  
With summer fruits brought forth by wint'ry suns.  
Ten thousand dangers lie in wait to thwart  
The process. Heat and cold, and wind, and steam,  
Moisture and drought, mice, worms, and swarming  
flies,

Minute as dust, and numberless, oft work  
Dire disappointment, that admits no cure,  
And which no care can obviate. It were long,  
Too long, to tell th' expedients and the shifts,  
Which he that fights a season so severe  
Devises, while he guards his tender trust;  
And oft at last in vain. The learn'd and wise  
Sarcasctic would exclaim, and judge the song  
Cold as it's theme, and like it's theme the fruit  
Of too much labour, worthless when produc'd.

Who loves a garden, loves a greenhouse too.  
Unconscious of a less propitious clime,  
There blooms exotic beauty, warm and snug,  
While the winds whistle, and the snows descend.  
The spiry myrtle with unwith'ring leaf  
Shines there, and flourishes. The golden boast  
Of Portugal and western India there,  
The ruddier orange, and the paler lime,  
Peep through their polish'd foliage at the storm,  
And seem to smile at what they need not fear.  
Th' amomum there with intermingling flow'rs  
And cherries hangs her twigs. Geranium boasts  
Her crimson honours; and the spangled beau,  
Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long.  
All plants, of ev'ry leaf, that can endure  
The winter's frown, if screen'd from his shrewd bite,  
Live there, and prosper. Those Ausonia claims,  
Levantine regions these; th' Azores send  
Their jessamine: her jessamine remote  
Caffraia: foreigners from many lands,  
They form one social shade, as if conven'd  
By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre.  
Yet just arrangement, rarely brought to pass  
But by a master's hand disposing well  
The gay diversities of leaf and flow'r,  
Must lend it's aid t' illustrate all their charms,  
And dress the regular yet various scene.  
Plant behind plant aspiring, in the van  
The dwarfish, in the rear retir'd, but still  
Sublime above the rest, the statelier stand.  
So once were rang'd the sons of ancient Rome,  
A noble show! while Roscius trod the stage;  
And so, while Garrick, as renown'd as he,  
The sons of Albion; fearing each to lose  
Some note of Nature's music from his lips,  
And covetous of Shakspeare's beauty, seen  
In ev'ry flash of his far-beaming eye.  
Nor taste alone and well-contriv'd display  
Suffice to give the marshall'd ranks the grace

Of their complete effect. Much yet remains  
Unsung, and many cares are yet behind,  
And more laborious; cares on which depends  
Their vigour, injur'd soon, not soon restor'd.  
The soil must be renew'd, which often wash'd  
Loses its treasure of salubrious salts,  
And disappoints the roots; the slender roots  
Close interwoven, where they meet the vase  
Must smooth be shorn away; the asplen branch  
Must fly before the knife; the wither'd leaf  
Must be detach'd, and where it strews the floor  
Swept with a woman's neatness, breeding else  
Contagion, and disseminating death.  
Discharge but these kind offices, (and who  
Would spare, that loves them, offices like these?)  
Well they reward the toil. The night is pleas'd,  
The scent regal'd, each odorif'rous leaf,  
Each op'ning blossom, freely breathes abroad  
It's gratitude, and thanks him with it's sweets.

So manifold, all pleasing in their kind,  
All healthful, are th' employs of rural life,  
Reiterated as the wheel of time  
Runs round; still ending, and beginning still.  
Nor are these all. To deck the shapely knoll,  
That softly swell'd and gaily dress'd appears  
A flow'ry island, from the dark green lawn  
Emerging, must be deem'd a labour due  
To no mean hand, and asks the touch of taste.  
Here also grateful mixture of well-match'd  
And sorted hues (each giving each relief,  
And by contrasted beauty shining more)  
Is needful. Strength may wield the ponderous  
spade,

May turn the clod, and wheel the compost home;  
But elegance, chief grace the garden shows  
And most attractive, is the fair result  
Of thought, the creature of a polish'd mind.  
Without it, all is Gothic as the scene  
To which th' insipid citizen resorts  
Near yonder heath; where Industry mis-spent,  
But proud of his uncouth ill-chosen task,  
Has made a Heav'n on Earth; with suns and seas  
Of close-ramm'd stones has charged th' encumber'd  
soil,

And fairly laid the zodiac in the dust.  
He, therefore, who would see his flow'rs dispos'd  
Sightly and in just order, ere he gives  
The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds,  
Forecasts the future whole; that when the season  
Shall break into it's preconceiv'd display,  
Each for itself, and all as with one voice  
Conspiring, may attest his bright design.  
Nor even then, dismissing as perform'd  
His pleasant work, may he suppose it done.  
Few self-supported flow'rs endure the wind  
Uninjur'd, but expect th' upholding aid  
Of the smooth-shaven prop, and, nestly tied,  
Are wedded thus, like beauty to old age,  
For int'rest sake, the living to the dead.  
Some clothe the soil that feeds them, far diffus'd  
And lowly creeping, modest and yet fair,  
Like Virtue, thriving most where little seen:  
Some more aspiring catch the neighbour's shrub  
With clasping tendrils, and invest his branch.  
Else unadorn'd, with many a gay festoon  
And fragrant chaplet, recompensing well  
The strength they borrow with the grace they lend.  
All hate the rank society of weeds,  
Noisome, and ever greedy to exhaust  
Th' improv'ish'd earth; an overbearing race,

hat, like the multitude made faction-mad,  
 Disturb good order, and degrade true worth  
 O blest seclusion from a jarring world,  
 Which he, thus occupied, enjoys! Retreat  
 'annot indeed to guilty man restore  
 Lost innocence, or cancel follies past;  
 But it has peace, and much secures the mind  
 From all assaults of evil; proving still  
 A faithful barrier, not o'erleap'd with ease  
 By vicious Custom, raging uncontroll'd  
 Abroad, and desolating public life.  
 When fierce Temptation, seconded within  
 By traitor Appetite, and arm'd with darts  
 'emper'd in Hell, invades the throbbing breast,  
 To combat may be glorious, and success  
 Perhaps may crown us; but to fly is safe.  
 Had I the choice of sublunary good,  
 What could I wish, that I possess not here? [peace,  
 Health, leisure, means t' improve it, friendship,  
 To loose or wanton, though a wand'ring, Muse,  
 And constant occupation without care.  
 Thus blest, I draw a picture of that bliss;  
 Hopeless indeed, that dissipated minds,  
 And profligate abusers of a world  
 Created fair so much in vain for them,  
 Should seek the guiltless joys, that I describe,  
 Allur'd by my report: but sure no less,  
 That self-condemn'd they must neglect the prize,  
 And what they will not taste must yet approve.  
 What we admire, we praise; and, when we praise,  
 Advance it into notice, that, it's worth  
 Acknowledg'd, others may admire it too.  
 Therefore recommend, though at the risk  
 Of popular disgust, yet boldly still,  
 The cause of piety, and sacred truth,  
 And virtue, and those scenes, which God ordain'd  
 Should best secure them, and promote them most;  
 Scenes that I love, and with regret perceive  
 Forsaken, or through folly not enjoy'd.  
 Pure is the nymph, though lib'ral of her smiles,  
 And chaste, though unconfin'd, whom I extol.  
 Not as the prince in Shushan, when he call'd,  
 vain-glorious of her charms, his Vashti forth,  
 To grace the full pavilion. His design  
 Was but to boast his own peculiar good,  
 Which all might view with envy, none partake.  
 My charmer is not mine alone; my sweets,  
 And she, that sweetens all my bitters too,  
 Nature, enchanting Nature, in whose form  
 And lineaments divine I trace a hand,  
 That errs not, and find raptures still renew'd,  
 As free to all men — universal prize.  
 Strange that so fair a creature should yet want  
 Admirers, and be destin'd to divide  
 With meaner objects ev'n the few she finds!  
 Tripp'd of her ornaments, her leaves and flowers,  
 He loses all her influence. Cities then  
 Attract us, and neglected Nature pines  
 Abandon'd, as unworthy of our love.  
 But are not wholesome airs, though unperfum'd  
 By roses; and clear suns, though scarcely felt;  
 And groves, if unharmonious, yet secure  
 From clamour, and whose very silence charms;  
 To be preferr'd to smoke, to the eclipse,  
 That metropolitan volcanoes make, [long;  
 Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day  
 And to the stir of Commerce, driving slow,  
 And thund'ring loud, with his ten thousand wheels?  
 They would be, were not madness in the head,  
 And folly in the heart; were England now,

What England was, plain, hospitable, kind,  
 And undebauch'd. But we have bid farewell  
 To all the virtues of those better days,  
 And all their honest pleasures. Mansions once  
 Knew their own masters; and laborious hinds,  
 Who had surviv'd the father, serv'd the son.  
 Now the legitimate and rightful lord  
 Is but a transient guest, newly arriv'd,  
 As soon to be supplanted. He, that saw  
 His patrimonial timber cast it's leaf,  
 Sells the last scantling, and transfers the price  
 To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.  
 Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon awhile,  
 Then advertis'd and auctioneer'd away. [charg'd  
 The country starves, and they, that feed th' o'er-  
 And surfeited lewd town with her fair dues,  
 By a just judgment strip and starve themselves.  
 The wings, that waft our riches out of sight,  
 Grow on the gamester's elbows, and th' alert  
 And nimble motion of those restless joints,  
 That never tire, soon fans them all away.  
 Improvement, too, the idol of the age,  
 Is fed with many a victim. Lo, he comes!  
 Th' omnipotent magician, Brown, appears!  
 Down falls the venerable pile, th' abode  
 Of our forefathers — a grave whisker'd race,  
 But tasteless. Springs a palace in it's stead,  
 But in a distant spot; where more expos'd  
 It may enjoy th' advantage of the north,  
 And aguish east, till time shall have transform'd  
 Those naked acres to a shelt'ring grove.  
 He speaks. The lake in front becomes a lawn;  
 Woods vanish, hills subside, and valleys rise;  
 And streams, as if created for his use,  
 Pursue the track of his directing wand,  
 Sinuous or straight, now rapid and now slow,  
 Now murr'ring soft, now roaring in cascades —  
 Ev'n as he bids! Th' enraptur'd owner smiles.  
 'T is finish'd, and yet, finish'd as it seems,  
 Still wants a grace, the loveliest it could show,  
 A mine to satisfy th' enormous cost.  
 Drain'd to the last poor item of his wealth,  
 He sighs, departs, and leaves th' accomplish'd plan,  
 That he has touch'd, retouch'd, many a long day  
 Labour'd, and many a night pursu'd in dreams,  
 Just when it meets his hopes, and proves the Heav'n  
 He wanted, for a wealthier to enjoy;  
 And now perhaps the glorious hour is come,  
 When, having no stake left, no pledge t' endear  
 Her int'rests, or that gives her sacred cause  
 A moment's operation on his love,  
 He burns with most intense and flagrant zeal,  
 To serve his country. Ministerial grace  
 Deals him out money from the public chest;  
 Or if that mine be shut, some private purse  
 Supplies his need with a usurious loan,  
 To be refunded duly, when his vote  
 Well manag'd shall have earn'd it's worthy price.  
 O innocent, compar'd with arts like these,  
 Crape, and cock'd pistol, and the whistling ball  
 Sent through the traveller's temples! He that finds  
 One drop of Heav'n's sweet mercy in his cup,  
 Can dig, beg, rot, and perish, well content;  
 So he may wrap himself in honest rags  
 At his last gasp; but could not for a world  
 Fish up his dirty and dependant bread  
 From pools and ditches of the commonwealth,  
 Sordid and sick'ning at his own success.  
 Ambition, av'rice, penury incurr'd  
 By endless riot, vanity, the lust

Of pleasure and variety, dispatch,  
As duly as the swallows disappear,  
The world of wand'ring knights and squires to town.  
London ingulfs them all ! The shark is there,  
And the shark's prey ; the spendthrift, and the leech  
That sucks him : there the sycophant, and he  
Who, with bareheaded and obsequious bows,  
Begs a warm office, doom'd to a cold gaol  
And groat per diem, if his patron frown.  
The levee swarms as if in golden pomp  
Were character'd on ev'ry statesman's door,  
" BATTER'D AND BANKRUPT FORTUNES MENDED  
HERE."

These are the charms, that sully and eclipse  
The charms of nature. 'T is the cruel gripe,  
That lean, hard-handed Poverty inflicts,  
The hope of better things, the chance to win,  
The wish to shine, the thirst to be amus'd,  
That at the sound of Winter's hoary wing  
Unpeople all our counties of such herds  
Of flutt'ring, loit'ring, cringing, begging, loose,  
And wanton vagrants, as make London, vast  
And boundless as it is, a crowded coop.

O thou, resort and mart of all the Earth,  
Chequer'd with all complexions of mankind,  
And spotted with all crimes ; in whom I see  
Much that I love, and more that I admire,  
And all that I abhor ; thou freckled fair,  
That pleasest and yet shock'st me, I can laugh,  
And I can weep, can hope, and can despond,  
Feel wrath and pity, when I think on thee !  
'Ten righteous would have sav'd a city once,  
And thou hast many righteous. — Well for thee —  
'That salt preserves thee ; more corrupted else,  
And therefore more obnoxious, at this hour,  
Than Sodom in her day had pow'r to be,  
For whom God heard his Abraham plead in vain.

#### Book IV.

#### THE WINTER EVENING.

##### Argument.

The post comes in. The newspaper is read.  
The World contemplated at a distance. Address  
to Winter. The rural amusements of a winter  
evening compared with the fashionable ones.  
Address to evening. A brown study. Fall  
of snow in the evening. The waggoner. A  
poor family-piece. The rural thief. Public  
houses. The multitude of them censured.  
The farmer's daughter : what she was — what  
she is. The simplicity of country manners  
almost lost. Causes of the change. Desertion  
of the country by the rich. Neglect of magis-  
trates. The militia principally in fault. The  
new recruit and his transformation. Reflection  
on bodies corporate. The love of rural objects  
natural to all and never to be totally extinguished.

HARK ! 't is the twanging horn o'er yonder bridge,  
That with it's wearisome but needful length  
Besrides the wintry flood, in which the Moon  
Sees her unwrinkled face reflected bright ; —  
He comes, the herald of a noisy world,  
With spatter'd boots, strapp'd waist, and frozen locks ;  
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.  
True to his charge, the close-pack'd load behind,  
Yet careless what he brings, his one concern

Is to conduct it to the destin'd inn ;  
And, having dropp'd th' expected bag, pass on.  
He whistles as he goes, light-hearted wretch,  
Cold and yet cheerful : messenger of grief  
Perhaps to thousands, and of joy to some ;  
To him indiff'rent whether grief or joy.  
Houses in ashes, and the fall of stocks,  
Births, deaths, and marriages, epistles wet  
With tears, that trickled down the writer's cheeks  
Fast as the periods from his fluent quill,  
Or charg'd with am'rous sighs of absent swains,  
Or nymphs responsive, equally affect  
His horse and him, unconscious of them all.  
But O th' important budget ! usher'd in  
With such heart-shaking music, who can say  
What are its tidings ? have our troops awak'd ?  
Or do they still, as if with opium drugg'd,  
Snore to the murmurs of the Atlantic wave ?  
Is India free ? and does she wear her plume'd  
And jewell'd turban with a smile of peace,  
Or do we grind her still ? The grand debate,  
The popular harangue, the tart reply,  
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,  
And the loud laugh — I long to know them all ;  
I burn to set th' imprison'd wranglers free,  
And give them voice and utterance once again.  
Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,  
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,  
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn  
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups  
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,  
So let us welcome peaceful ev'ning in.  
Not such his ev'ning, who with shining face  
Sweats in the crowded theatre, and, squeezed  
And bor'd with elbow-points through both his sides,  
Outcolds the ranting actor on the stage :  
Nor his, who patient stands till his feet throbb,  
And his head thumps, to feed upon the breath  
Of patriots, bursting with heroic rage,  
Or placemen, all tranquillity and smiles.  
This folio of four pages, happy work !  
Which not ev'n critics criticise ; that holds  
Inquisitive Attention, while I read,  
Fast bound in chains of silence, which the fair,  
Though eloquent themselves, yet fear to break ;  
What is it, but a map of busy life,  
It's fluctuations, and it's vast concerns ?  
Here runs the mountainous and craggy ridge,  
That tempts Ambition. On the summit see  
The seals of office glitter in his eyes ;  
He climbs, he pants, he grasps them ! At his heels,  
Close at his heels, a demagogue ascends,  
And with a dextrous jerk soon twists him down,  
And wins them, but to lose them in his turn.  
Here rills of oily eloquence in soft  
Meanders lubricate the course they take ;  
The modest speaker is asham'd and griev'd  
'T engross a moment's notice ; and yet begs,  
Begs a propitious ear for his poor thoughts,  
However trivial all that he conceives.  
Sweet bashfulness ! it claims at least this praise ;  
The dearth of information and good sense,  
That it foretells us, always comes to pass.  
Cat'racts of declamation thunder here :  
There forests of no meaning spread the page,  
In which all comprehension wanders lost ;  
While fields of pleasantry amuse us there  
With merry descants on a nation's woes.  
The rest appears a wilderness of strange  
But gay confusion ; roses for the cheeks,

And lilies for the brows of faded age,  
Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald,  
Heav'n, earth, and ocean, plunder'd of their sweets,  
Nectareous essences, Olympian dews,  
Sermons, and city feasts, and fav'rite airs,  
Ethereal journeys, submarine exploits,  
And Katerfelto, with his hair on end  
At his own wonders, wond'ring for his bread.  
'T is pleasant through the loop-holes of retreat,  
To peep at such a world; to see the stir  
Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd;  
To hear the roar she sends through all her gates  
At a safe distance, where the dying sound  
Falls a soft murmur on th' uninjur'd ear.  
Thus sitting, and surveying thus at ease  
The globe and it's concerns, I seem advanc'd  
To some secure and more than mortal height,  
That lib'rates and exempts me from them all.  
It turns submitted to my view, turns round  
With all it's generations; I behold  
The tumult, and am still. The sound of war  
Has lost it's terrors ere it reaches me;  
Grieves, but alarms me not. I mourn the pride  
And av'rice, that make man a wolf to man;  
I hear the faint echo of those brazen throats,  
By which he speaks the language of his heart,  
And sigh, but never tremble at the sound.  
He travels and expatiates, as the bee  
From flow'r to flow'r, so he from land to land;  
The manners, customs, policy, of all  
Pay contribution to the store he gleans;  
He sucks intelligence in ev'ry clime,  
And spreads the honey of his deep research  
At his return — a rich repast for me.  
He travels, and I too. I tread his deck,  
Ascend his topmast, through his peering eyes  
Discover countries, with a kindred heart  
Luffer his woes, and share in his escapes;  
While fancy, like the finger of a clock,  
Runs the great circuit, and is still at home.  
O Winter, ruler of th' inverted year,  
Thy scatter'd hair with sleet like ashes fill'd,  
Thy breath congeal'd upon thy lips, thy cheeks  
Ring'd with a beard made white with other snows  
Than those of age, thy forehead wrapp'd in clouds,  
A leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne  
A sliding car, indebted to no wheels,  
But urg'd by storms along it's slippery way,  
Love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,  
And dreaded as thou art! Thou hold'st the Sun  
A pris'ner in the yet undawning east,  
Short'ning his journey between morn and noon,  
And hurrying him, impatient of his stay,  
Down to the rosy west; but kindly still  
Compensating his loss with added hours  
Of social converse and instructive ease,  
And gath'ring, at short notice, in one group,  
The family dispers'd, and fixing thought,  
Not less dispers'd by daylight and it's care.  
I crown thee king of intimate delights,  
Fire-side enjoyments, home-born happiness,  
And all the comforts that the lowly roof  
Of undisturb'd Retirement, and the hours  
Of long uninterrupted ev'ning, know.  
No rattling wheels stop short before these gates;  
No powder'd pert, proficient in the art  
Of sounding an alarm, assaults these doors  
Till the street rings; no stationary steeds  
Cough their own knell, while, heedless of the sound,  
The silent circle fan themselves, and quake:

But here the needle plies it's busy task,  
The pattern grows, the well-depicted flow'r,  
Wrought patiently into the snowy lawn,  
Unfolds it's bosom; buds, and leaves, and sprigs,  
And curling tendrils, gracefully dispos'd,  
Follow the nimble finger of the fair;  
A wreath, that cannot fade, of flow'rs, that blow  
With most success when all besides decay.  
The poet's or historian's page by one  
Made vocal for th' amusement of the rest;  
The sprightly lyre, whose treasure of sweet sounds  
The touch from many a trembling chord shakes out;  
And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct,  
And in the charming strife triumphant still;  
Beguile the night, and set a keener edge  
On female industry: the threaded steel  
Flies swiftly, and unfelt the task proceeds.  
The volume clos'd, the customary rites  
Of the last meal commence. A Roman meal;  
Such as the mistress of the world once found  
Delicious, when her patriots of high note,  
Perhaps by moonlight, at their humble doors,  
And under an old oak's domestic shade,  
Enjoy'd, spare feast! a radish and an egg.  
Discourse ensues, not trivial, yet not dull,  
Nor such as with a frown forbids the play  
Of fancy, or proscribes the sound of mirth:  
Nor do we madly, like an impious world,  
Who deem religion phrenzy, and the God,  
That made them, an intruder on their joys,  
Start at his awful name, or deem his praise  
A jarring note. Themes of a graver tone.  
Exciting oft our gratitude and love,  
While we retrace with Mem'ry's pointing wand,  
That calls the past to our exact review,  
The dangers we have 'scaped, the broken snare,  
The disappointed foe, deliv'rance found  
Unlook'd for, life preserv'd, and peace restor'd,  
Fruits of omnipotent eternal love.  
"O ev'nings worthy of the gods!" exclaim'd  
The Sabine bard. O ev'nings, I reply,  
More to be priz'd and coveted than yours,  
As more illumin'd, and with nobler truths,  
That I, and mine, and those we love, enjoy.  
Is Winter hideous in a garb like this?  
Needs he the tragic fur, the smoke of lamps,  
The pent-up breath of an unsav'ry throng,  
To thaw him into feeling; or the smart  
And snappish dialogue, that flippant wits  
Call comedy, to prompt him with a smile?  
The self-complacent actor, when he views  
(Stealing a sidelong glance at a full house)  
The slope of faces, from the floor to th' roof  
(As if one master-spring controll'd them all)  
Relax'd into a universal grin,  
Sees not a count'nance there, that speaks of joy  
Half so refin'd or so sincere as ours.  
Cards were superfluous here, with all the tricks,  
That idleness has ever yet contriv'd  
To fill the void of an unfurnish'd brain,  
To palliate Dullness and give Time a shove.  
Time, as he passes us, has a dove's wing  
Unsoil'd, and swift, and of a silken sound;  
But the World's Time is Time in masquerade!  
Theirs, should I paint him, has his pinions fleg'd  
With motley plumes; and, where the peacock shows  
His azure eyes, is tinctur'd black and red  
With spots quadrangular of diamond form,  
Ensanguin'd hearts, clubs typical of strife,  
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.

What should be, and what was an hour-glass once,  
 Becomes a dice-box, and a billiard mace  
 Well does the work of his destructive sithe.  
 Thus deck'd, he charms a world whom fashion blinds  
 To his true worth, most pleas'd when idle most ;  
 Whose only happy are their wasted hours.  
 Ev'n misses, at whose age their mothers wore  
 The backstring and the bib, assume the dress  
 Of womanhood, fit pupils in the school  
 Of card-devoted Time, and night by night  
 Plac'd at some vacant corner of the board,  
 Learn ev'ry trick, and soon play all the game.  
 But truce with censure. Roving as I rove,  
 Where shall I find an end, or how proceed ?  
 As he that travels far oft turns aside,  
 To view some rugged rock or mould'ring tow'r,  
 Which seen delights him not ; then coming home  
 Describes and prints it, that the world may know  
 How far he went for what was nothing worth ;  
 So I, with brush in hand and pallet spread,  
 With colours mix'd for a far diff'rent use,  
 Paint cards and dolls, and ev'ry idle thing,  
 That Fancy finds in her excursive flights.

Come, Ev'ning, once again, season of peace ;  
 Return, sweet Ev'ning, and continue long !  
 Methinks I see thee in the streaky west,  
 With matron step slow moving, while the Night  
 Treads on thy sweeping train ; one hand employ'd  
 In letting fall the curtain of repose  
 On bird and beast, the other charg'd for man  
 With sweet oblivion of the cares of day :  
 Not sumptuously adorn'd, not needing aid,  
 Like homely-featur'd Night, of clust'ring gems ;  
 A star or two, just twinkling on thy brow,  
 Suffices thee ; save that the Moon is thine  
 No less than hers, not worn indeed on high  
 With ostentatious pageantry, but set  
 With modest grandeur in thy purple zone,  
 Resplendent less, but of an ampler round.  
 Come then, and thou shalt find thy vot'ry calm,  
 Or make me so. Composure is thy gift :  
 And, whether I devote thy gentle hours  
 To books, to music, or the poet's toil ;  
 To weaving nets for bird-alluring fruit ;  
 Or twining silken threads round iv'ry reels,  
 When they command whom man was born to  
 please ;

I slight thee not, but make thee welcome still.

Just when our drawing-rooms begin to blare  
 With lights, by clear reflection multiplied  
 From many a mirror, in which he of Gath,  
 Goliath, might have seen his giant bulk  
 Whole without stooping, tow'ring crest and all,  
 My pleasures, too, begin. But me perhaps  
 The glowing hearth may satisfy awhile  
 With faint illumination, that uplifts  
 The shadows to the ceiling, there by fits  
 Dancing uncouthly to the quiv'ring flame.  
 Not unelightful is an hour to me  
 So spent in parlour twilight : such a gloom  
 Suits well the thoughtful or unthinking mind,  
 The mind contemplative, with some new theme  
 Pregnant, or indispos'd alike to all.  
 Laugh, ye who boast your more mercurial pow'rs,  
 That never felt a stupor, know no pause,  
 Nor need one ; I am conscious, and confess  
 Fearless a soul, that does not always think.  
 Me oft has Fancy ludicrous and wild  
 Sooth'd with a waking dream of houses, tow'rs,  
 Trees, churches, and strange visages, express'd

In the red cinders, while with poring eye  
 I gas'd, myself creating what I saw.  
 Nor less amus'd have I quiescent watch'd  
 The sooty films, that play upon the bars  
 Pendulous, and foreboding in the view  
 Of superstition, prophesying still,  
 Though still deceiv'd, some stranger's near approach.  
 'T is thus the understanding takes repose  
 In indolent vacuity of thought,  
 And sleeps and is refresh'd. Meanwhile the face  
 Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask  
 Of deep deliberation, as the man  
 Were task'd to his full strength, absorb'd and lost.  
 Thus oft reclin'd at ease, I lose an hour  
 At ev'ning, till at length the freezing blast,  
 That sweeps the bolted shutter, summons home  
 The recollected pow'rs, and snapping short  
 The glassy threads, with which the Fancy weaves  
 Her brittle toils, restores me to myself.  
 How calm is my recess ; and how the frost,  
 Raging abroad, and the rough wind endear  
 The silence and the warmth enjoy'd within !  
 I saw the woods and fields at close of day  
 A variegated show ; the meadows green,  
 Though faded ; and the lands, where lately war'd  
 The golden harvest, of a mellow brown,  
 Upturn'd so lately by the forceful share.  
 I saw far off the weedy fallows smile  
 With verdure not unprofitable, gras'd  
 By flocks, fast feeding, and selecting each  
 His fav'rite herb ; while all the leafless groves,  
 That skirt th' horizon, wore a sable hue,  
 Scarce notic'd in the kindred dusk of eve.  
 To-morrow brings a change, a total change !  
 Which even now, though silently perform'd,  
 And slowly, and by most unfelt, the face  
 Of universal nature undergoes.  
 Fast falls a fleecy show'r : the downy flakes  
 Descending, and with never-ceasing lapse,  
 Softly alighting upon all below,  
 Assimilate all objects. Earth receives  
 Gladly the thick'ning mantle ; and the green  
 And tender blade, that fear'd the chilling blast,  
 Escapes unhurt beneath so warm a veil.

In such a world, so thorny, and where none  
 Finds happiness unblighted, or, if found,  
 Without some thistly sorrow at it's side ;  
 It seems the part of wisdom, and no sin  
 Against the law of love, to measure lots  
 With less distinguish'd than ourselves ; that thus  
 We may with patience bear our mod'rate ills,  
 And sympathise with others suff'ring more.  
 Ill fares the traveller now, and he that stalks  
 In pond'rous boots beside his reeking team.  
 The wain goes heavily, impeded sore  
 By congregated loads adhering close  
 To the clogg'd wheels ; and in it's sluggish pace  
 Noiseless appears a moving hill of snow.  
 The toiling steeds expand the nostril wide,  
 While ev'ry breath, by respiration strong  
 Forc'd downward, is consolidated soon  
 Upon their jutting chests. He, form'd to bear  
 The pelting brunt of the tempestuous night,  
 With half-shut eyes, and pucker'd cheeks, and web  
 Presented bare against the storm, plods on.  
 One hand secures his hat, save when with both  
 He brandishes his pliant length of whip,  
 Resounding oft, and never heard in vain.  
 O happy ; and in my account denied  
 That sensibility of pain, with which

Refinement is endu'd, thrice happy thou !  
 Thy frame, robust and hardy, feels indeed  
 The piercing cold, but feels it unimpair'd.  
 The learned finger never need explore  
 Thy vig'rous pulse ; and the unhealthful east,  
 That breathes the spleen, and searches ev'ry bone  
 Of the infirm, is wholesome air to thee.  
 Thy days roll on exempt from household care ;  
 Thy waggon is thy wife ; and the poor beasts,  
 That drag the dull companion to and fro,  
 Thine helpless charge, dependent on thy care.  
 Ah treat them kindly ! rude as thou appear'st,  
 Yet show that thou hast mercy ! which the great,  
 With needless hurry whirl'd from place to place,  
 Humane as they would seem, not always show.

Poor, yet industrious, modest, quiet, neat,  
 Such claim compassion in a night like this,  
 And have a friend in ev'ry feeling heart.  
 Warm'd, while it lasts, by labour, all day long  
 They brave the season, and yet find at eve,  
 Ill clad, and fed but sparely, time to cool.  
 The frugal housewife trembles when she lights  
 Her scanty stock of brushwood, blazing clear,  
 Nor dying soon, like all terrestrial joys.  
 The few small embers left she nurses well ;  
 And, while her infant race, with outspread hands,  
 And crowded knees, sit cowering o'er the sparks,  
 Retires, content to quake, so they be warm'd.  
 The man feels least, as more inur'd than she  
 To winter, and the current in his veins  
 More briskly mov'd by his severer toil ;  
 Yet he too finds his own distress in theirs.  
 The taper soon extinguish'd, which I saw  
 Jangled along at the cold finger's end  
 Just when the day declin'd ; and the brown loaf  
 Lodg'd on the shelf, half eaten without sauce  
 Of sav'ry cheese, or butter, costlier still ;  
 Sleep seems their only refuge : for, alas !  
 Where penury is felt the thought is chain'd,  
 And sweet colloquial pleasures are but few !  
 With all this thrift they thrive not. All the care,  
 Ingenious Parsimony takes, but just  
 Saves the small inventory, bed, and stool,  
 Killet, and old carv'd chest, from public sale.  
 They live, and live without extorted alms  
 From grudging hands ; but other boast have none,  
 To soothe their honest pride, that scorns to beg,  
 For comfort else, but in their mutual love.  
 I praise you much, ye meek and patient pair,  
 For ye are worthy ; choosing rather far  
 A dry but independent crust, hard earn'd,  
 And eaten with a sigh, than to endure  
 The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs  
 Of knaves in office, partial in the work  
 Of distribution ; lib'ral of their aid  
 To clam'rous Importunity in rags,  
 But oft-times deaf to suppliants, who would blush  
 To wear a tatter'd garb however coarse,  
 Whom famine cannot reconcile to filth :  
 These ask with painful shyness, and, refus'd  
 Because deserving, silently retire !  
 But be ye of good courage ! Time itself  
 Shall much befriend you. Time shall give increase ;  
 And all your num'rous progeny, well-train'd  
 But helpless, in few years shall find their hands,  
 And labour too. Meanwhile ye shall not want  
 What, conscious of your virtues, we can spare,  
 Nor what a wealthier than ourselves may send  
 I mean the man, who, when the distant poor  
 Need help, denies them nothing but his name.

But poverty with most, who whimper forth  
 Their long complaints, is self-inflicted woe ;  
 The effect of laziness or sottish waste.  
 Now goes the nightly thief prowling abroad  
 For plunder ; much solicitous how best  
 He may compensate for a day of sloth,  
 By works of darkness and nocturnal wrong.  
 Woe to the gard'ner's pale, the farmer's hedge,  
 Flash'd neatly, and secur'd with driven stakes  
 Deep in the loamy bank. Uptorn by strength,  
 Resistless in so bad a cause, but lame  
 To better deeds, he bundles up the spoil,  
 An ass's burden, and, when laden most  
 And heaviest, light of foot steals fast away.  
 Nor does the boarded hovel better guard  
 The well-stack'd pile of riven logs and roots  
 From his pernicious force. Nor will he leave  
 Unwrench'd the door, however well secur'd,  
 Where Chanticleer amidst his haram sleeps  
 In unsuspecting pomp. 'Twitch'd from the perch,  
 He gives the princely bird, with all his wives,  
 To his voracious bag, struggling in vain,  
 And loudly wond'ring at the sudden change.  
 Nor this to feed his own. 'T were some excuse,  
 Did pity of their suff'rings warp aside  
 His principle, and tempt him into sin  
 For their support, so destitute. But they  
 Neglected pine at home ; themselves, as more  
 Expos'd than others, with less scruple made  
 His victims, robb'd of their defenceless all.  
 Cruel is all he does. 'T is quenchless thirst  
 Of ruinous ebriety, that prompts  
 His ev'ry action, and imbrutes the man.  
 O for a law to noose the villain's neck,  
 Who starves his own ; who persecutes the blood  
 He gave them in his children's veins, and hates  
 And wrongs the woman, he has sworn to love !  
 Pass where we may, through city or through town,  
 Village, or hamlet, of this merly land,  
 Though lean and beggar'd, ev'ry twentieth pace  
 Conducts th' unguarded nose to such a whiff  
 Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes,  
 That law has licens'd, as makes Temp'rance reel.  
 There sit, involv'd and lost in curling clouds  
 Of Indian fume, and guzzling deep, the boor,  
 The lackey, and the groom : the craftsman there  
 Takes a Lethean leave of all his toil ;  
 Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,  
 And he that kneads the dough ; all loud alike,  
 All learned, and all drunk ! The fiddle screams  
 Plaintive and piteous, as it wept and wail'd  
 It's wasted tones and harmony unheard :  
 Fierce the dispute whate'er the theme ; while she,  
 Fell Discord, arbitress of such debate,  
 Perch'd on the sign-post, holds with even hand  
 Her undecided scales. In this she lays  
 A weight of ignorance ; in that, of pride ;  
 And smiles delighted with the eternal poise.  
 Dire is the frequent curse, and it's twin sound,  
 The cheek-distending oath, not to be prais'd  
 As ornamental, musical, polite,  
 Like those which modern senators employ,  
 Whose oath is rhet'ric, and who swear for fame !  
 Behold the schools, in which plebeian minds  
 Once simple are initiated in arts,  
 Which some may practise with politer grace,  
 But none with readier skill ! — 'T is here they learn  
 The road, that leads from competence and peace  
 To indigence and rapine ; till at last  
 Society, grown weary of the load,



Shakes her incumber'd lap, and casts them out.  
 But censure profits little: vain th' attempt  
 To advertise in verse a public pest,  
 That, like the filth with which the peasant feeds  
 His hungry acres, stinks, and is of use.  
 Th' Excise is fatten'd with the rich result  
 Of all this riot; and ten thousand casks,  
 For ever dribbling out their base contents,  
 Touch'd by the Midas finger of the state,  
 Bleed gold for ministers to sport away.  
 Drink, and be mad then; 't is your country bids!  
 Gloriously drunk, obey th' important call!  
 Her cause demands th' assistance of your throats;—  
 Ye all can swallow, and she asks no more.

Would I had fall'n upon those happier days,  
 That poets celebrate; those golden times,  
 And those Arcadian scenes, that Maro sings,  
 And Sidney, warbler of poetic prose.  
 Nymphs were Dianas then, and swains had hearts,  
 That felt their virtues: Innocence, it seems,  
 From courts dismiss'd, found shelter in the groves;  
 The footsteps of Simplicity, impress'd  
 Upon the yielding herbage, (so they sing,)  
 Then were not all effac'd: then speech profane,  
 And manners profligate, were rarely found,  
 Observ'd as prodigies, and soon reclaim'd.  
 Vain wish! those days were never: airy dreams  
 Sat for the picture: and the poet's hand,  
 Imparting substance to an empty shade,  
 Impos'd a gay delirium for a truth.  
 Grant it: I still must envy them an age,  
 That favour'd such a dream; in days like these  
 Impossible, when Virtue is so scarce,  
 That to suppose a scene where she presides,  
 Is tramontane, and stumbles all belief.  
 No: we are polish'd now. The rural lass,  
 Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,  
 Her artless manners, and her neat attire,  
 So dignified, that she was hardly less  
 Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,  
 Is seen no more. The character is lost!  
 Her head, adorn'd with lappets pinn'd aloft,  
 And ribands streaming gay, superbly rais'd,  
 And magnified beyond all human size,  
 Indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand  
 For more than half the tresses it sustains;  
 Her elbows ruffled, and her tott'ring form  
 Ill-propp'd upon French heels; she might be deem'd  
 (But that the basket dangling on her arm  
 Interprets her more truly) of a rank  
 Too proud for dairy work, or sale of eggs.  
 Expect her soon with footboy at her heels,  
 No longer blushing for her awkward load,  
 Her train and her umbrella all her care!

The town has ting'd the country; and the stain  
 Appears a spot upon a vestal's robe,  
 The worse for what it soils. The fashion run  
 Down into scenes still rural; but, alas!  
 Scenes rarely grac'd with rural manners now!  
 Time was when in the pastoral retreat  
 Th' unguarded door was safe; men did not watch  
 T' invade another's right, or guard their own.  
 Then sleep was undisturb'd by fear, unscar'd  
 By drunken howlings; and the chilling tale  
 Of midnight murder was a wonder heard  
 With doubtful credit, told to frighten babes.  
 But farewell now to unsuspicious nights,  
 And slumbers unalarm'd! Now, ere you sleep,  
 See that your polish'd arms be prim'd with care,  
 And drop the nightbolt;—ruffians are abroad;

And the first larum of the cock's shrill throat  
 May prove a trumpet, summoning your ear  
 To horrid sounds of hostile feet within.  
 Ev'n daylight has its dangers; and the walk [see  
 Through pathless wastes and woods, unconscious  
 Of other tenants than melodious birds,  
 Or harmless flocks, is hazardous and bold.  
 Lamented change! to which full many a cause  
 Invet'rate, hopeless of a cure, conspires.  
 The course of human things from good to ill,  
 From ill to worse, is fatal, never fails.  
 Increase of pow'r begets increase of wealth;  
 Wealth, luxury; and luxury, excess;  
 Excess, the scrofulous and itchy plague,  
 That seizes first the opulent, descends  
 To the next rank contagious, and in time  
 Taints downwards all the graduated scale  
 Of order, from the chariot to the plough.  
 The rich, and they, that have an arm to check  
 The licence of the lowest in degree,  
 Desert their office; and themselves, intent  
 On pleasure, haunt the capital, and thus  
 To all the violence of lawless hands  
 Resign the scenes their presence might protect.  
 Authority herself not seldom sleeps,  
 Though resident, and witness of the wrong.  
 The plump convivial parson often bears  
 The magisterial sword in vain, and lays  
 His rev'ence and his worship both to rest  
 On the same cushion of habitual sloth.  
 Perhaps timidity restrains his arm;  
 When he should strike he trembles, and sets free,  
 Himself enslav'd by terror of the band,  
 Th' audacious convict, whom he dares not bind.  
 Perhaps, though by profession ghostly pure,  
 He, too, may have his vice, and sometimes prove  
 Less dainty than becomes his grave outside  
 In lucrative concerns. Examine well  
 His milk-white hand; the palm is hardly clean—  
 But here and there an ugly smutch appears.  
 Foh! 't was a bribe that left it: he has touch'd  
 Corruption. Whoso seeks an audit here  
 Propitious, pays his tribute, game or fish,  
 Wild-fowl or ven'son; and his errand speeds.

But faster far, and more than all the rest,  
 A noble cause, which none, who bears a spark  
 Of public virtue, ever wish'd remov'd,  
 Works the deplor'd and mischievous effect.  
 'T is universal soldiership has stabb'd  
 The heart of merit in the meaner class.  
 Arms, through the vanity and brainless rage  
 Of those that bear them, in whatever cause,  
 Seem most at variance with all moral good,  
 And incompatible with serious thought.  
 The clown, the child of Nature, without guile,  
 Blest with an infant's ignorance of all  
 But his own simple pleasures; now and then  
 A wrestling match, a foot-race, or a fair;  
 Is ballotted, and trembles at the news:  
 Sheepish he doffs his hat, and mumbling swears  
 A Bible-oath to be whate'er they please,  
 To do he knows not what. The task perform'd,  
 That instant he becomes the sergeant's care,  
 His pupil, and his torment, and his jest.  
 His awkward gait, his introverted toes,  
 Bent knees, round shoulders, and dejected looks,  
 Procure him many a curse. By slow degrees  
 Unapt to learn, and form'd of stubborn stuff,  
 He yet by slow degrees puts off himself,  
 Grows conscious of a change, and likes it well:

He stands erect ; his slouch becomes a walk ;  
 He steps right onward, martial in his air,  
 His form, and movement ; is as smart above  
 As meal and larded locks can make him ; wears  
 His hat, or his plum'd helmet, with a grace ;  
 And, his three years of heroship expir'd,  
 Returns indignant to the slighted plough.  
 He hates the field, in which no life or drum  
 Attends him ; drives his cattle to a march ;  
 And sighs for the smart comrades he has left.  
 'T were well if his exterior change were all —  
 But with his clumsy port the wretch has lost  
 His ignorance and harmless manners too.  
 'To swear, to game, to drink ; to show at home  
 By lewdness, idleness, and Sabbath-breach,  
 The great proficiency he made abroad ;  
 'T' astonish and to grieve his gazing friends ;  
 'To break some maiden's and his mother's heart ;  
 'To be a pest where he was useful once ;  
 Are his sole aim, and all his glory, now.

Man in society is like a flow'r  
 Blown in it's native bed : 't is there alone  
 His faculties, expanded in full bloom,  
 Shine out ; there only reach their proper use.  
 But man, associated and leagu'd with man  
 By regal warrant, or self-join'd by bond  
 'For int'rest-sake, or swarming into clans  
 Beneath one head for purposes of war,  
 Like flow'rs selected from the rest, and bound  
 And bundled close to fill some crowded vase,  
 Fades rapidly, and, by compression marr'd,  
 Contracts defilement not to be endur'd.  
 Hence charter'd boroughs are such public plagues ;  
 And burghers, men immaculate perhaps  
 In all their private functions, once combin'd,  
 Become a loathsome body, only fit  
 'For dissolution, hurtful to the main.  
 Hence merchants, unimpeachable of sin  
 Against the charities of domestic life,  
 Incorporated seem at once to lose  
 Their nature ; and, disclaiming all regard  
 'For mercy and the common rights of man,  
 Build factories with blood, conducting trade  
 At the sword's point, and dyeing the white robe  
 Of innocent commercial Justice red.  
 Hence too the field of glory, as the world  
 Misdeems it, dazzled by it's bright array,  
 With all it's majesty of thund'ring pomp,  
 Enchanting music and immortal wreaths,  
 Is but a school, where thoughtlessness is taught  
 On principle, where foppery atones  
 'For folly, gallantry for ev'ry vice.

But slighted as it is, and by the great  
 Abandon'd, and, which still I more regret,  
 Infected with the manners and the modes,  
 I knew not once, the country wins me still.  
 I never fram'd a wish, or form'd a plan,  
 That flatter'd me with hopes of earthly bliss,  
 But there I laid the scene. There early stray'd  
 My fancy, ere yet liberty of choice  
 Had found me, or the hope of being free.  
 My very dreams were rural ; rural too  
 The first-born efforts of my youthful Muse,  
 Sportive and jingling her poetic bells,  
 Ere yet her ear was mistress of their pow'rs.  
 No hard could please me but whose lyre was tun'd  
 To Nature's praises. Heroes and their feats  
 Fatigu'd me, never weary of the pipe  
 Of Tityrus, assembling, as he sang,  
 The rustic throng beneath his fav'rite beech.

Then Milton had indeed a poet's charms :  
 New to my taste his Paradise surpass'd  
 The struggling efforts of my boyish tongue  
 To speak it's excellence. I danc'd for joy.  
 I marvell'd much that at so ripe an age  
 As twice seven years, his beauties had then first  
 Engag'd my wonder ; and admiring still,  
 And still admiring, with regret suppos'd  
 The joy half lost, because not sooner found.  
 There, too, enamour'd of the life I lov'd,  
 Pathetic in it's praise, in it's pursuit  
 Determin'd, and possessing it at last  
 With transports, such as favour'd lovers feel,  
 I studied, priz'd, and wish'd that I had known,  
 Ingenious Cowley ! and, though now reclaim'd  
 By modern lights from an erroneous taste,  
 I cannot but lament thy splendid wit  
 Entangled in the cobwebs of the schools.  
 I still revere thee, courtly though retir'd ;  
 Though stretch'd at ease in Chertsey's silent bow'rs,  
 Not unemploy'd ; and finding rich amends  
 For a lost world in solitude and verse.  
 'T is born with all : the love of Nature's works  
 Is an ingredient in the compound man,  
 Infus'd at the creation of the kind.  
 And, though th' Almighty Maker has throughout  
 Discriminated each from each, by strokes  
 And touches of his hand, with so much art  
 Diversified, that two were never found  
 Twins at all points — yet this obtains in all,  
 That all discern a beauty in his works, [form'd  
 And all can taste them : minds, that have been  
 And tutor'd, with a relish more exact,  
 But none without some relish, none unmov'd.  
 It is a flame, that dies not even there,  
 Where nothing feeds it : neither business, crowds,  
 Nor habits of luxurious city life,  
 Whatever else they smother of true worth  
 In human bosoms, quench it or abate.  
 The villas, with which London stands begirt,  
 Like a swarth Indian with his belt of beads,  
 Prove it. A breath of unadulterate air,  
 The glimpse of a green pasture, how they cheer  
 The citizen, and brace his languid frame !  
 Ev'n in the stifling bosom of the town  
 A garden, in which nothing thrives, has charms,  
 That soothe the rich possessor ; much consol'd,  
 That here and there some sprigs of mournful mint,  
 Of nightshade, or valerian, grace the well  
 He cultivates. These serve him with a hint,  
 That Nature lives ; that sight-refreshing green  
 Is still the liv'ry she delights to wear,  
 Though sickly samples of th' exub'rant whole.  
 What are the casements lin'd with creeping herbs,  
 The prouder saashes fronted with a range  
 Of orange, myrtle, or the fragrant weed,  
 The Frenchman's darling ? \* are they not all proofs,  
 That man, immur'd in cities, still retains  
 His inborn inextinguishable thirst  
 Of rural scenes, compensating his loss  
 By supplemental shifts, the best he may ?  
 The most unfurnish'd with the means of life,  
 And they, that never pass their brick-wall bounds,  
 To range the fields, and treat their lungs with air,  
 Yet feel the burning instinct : over head  
 Suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick,  
 And water'd duly. There the pitcher stands  
 A fragment, and the spoutless tea-pot there ;

Sad witnesses how close-pent man regret  
The country, with what ardour he contrives  
A peep at Nature, when he can no more.

Hail, therefore, patroness of health and ease,  
And contemplation, heart-consoling joys,  
And harmless pleasures, in the throng'd abode  
Of multitudes unknown; hail, rural life!  
Address himself who will to the pursuit  
Of honours or emolument, or fame;  
I shall not add myself to such a chase,  
Thwart his attempts, or envy his success.  
Some must be great. Great offices will have  
Great talents. And God gives to ev'ry man  
The virtue, temper, understanding, taste,  
That lifts him into life, and lets him fall  
Just in the niche he was ordain'd to fill.  
To the deliver of an injur'd land  
He gives a tongue t' enlarge upon, a heart  
To feel, and courage to redress her wrongs;  
To monarchs dignity; to judges sense;  
To artists ingenuity and skill;  
To me an unambitious mind, content  
In the low vale of life, that early felt  
A wish for ease and leisure, and ere long  
Found here that leisure and that ease I wish'd.

#### Book V.

#### THE WINTER-MORNING WALK.

##### *Argument.*

A frosty morning. The foddering of cattle. The woodman and his dog. The poultry. Whimsical effects of frost at a waterfall. The Empress of Russia's palace of ice. Amusements of monarchs. War, one of them. Wars, whence; and whence monarchy. The evils of it. English and French loyalty contrasted. The Bastille, and a prisoner there. Liberty the chief recommendation of this country. Modern patriotism questionable, and why. The perishable nature of the best human institutions. Spiritual liberty not perishable. The slavish state of man by nature. Deliver him, Deist, if you can. Grace must do it. The respective merits of patriots and martyrs stated. Their different treatment. Happy freedom of the man whom grace makes free. His relish of the works of God. Address to the Creator.

'T is morning; and the Sun, with ruddy orb  
Ascending, fires th' horizon; while the clouds,  
That crowd away before the driving wind,  
More ardent as the disk emerges more,  
Resemble most some city in a blaze,  
Seen through the leafless wood. His slanting ray  
Slides ineffectual down the snowy vale,  
And, tinging all with his own rosy hue,  
From ev'ry herb and ev'ry spiry blade  
Stretches a length of shadow o'er the field.  
Mine, spindling into longitude immense,  
In spite of gravity, and sage remark  
That I myself am but a fleeting shade,  
Provokes me to a smile. With eye askance  
I view the muscular proportion'd limb  
Transform'd to a lean shank. The shapeless pair,  
As they design'd to mock me, at my side  
Take step for step; and, as I near approach  
The cottage, walk along the plaster'd wall,

Prepost'rous sight! the legs without the man.  
The verdure of the plain lies buried deep  
Beneath the dazzling deluge; and the bents,  
And coarser grass, upspearing o'er the rest,  
Of late unsightly and unseen, now shine  
Conspicuous, and in bright apparel clad,  
And, fleg'd with icy feathers, nod superb.  
The cattle mourn in corners, where the fence  
Screens them, and seem half petrified to sleep  
In unrecumbent sadness. There they wait  
Their wonted fodder; not like hung'ring man,  
Fretful if unsupplied; but silent, meek,  
And patient of the slow-pac'd swain's delay.  
He from the stack carves out th' accustomed load,  
Deep plunging, and again deep plunging off,  
His broad keen knife into the solid mass:  
Smooth as a wall the upright remnant stands,  
With such undeviating and even force  
He severs it away: no heedless care,  
Lest storms should overset the leaning pile  
Deciduous, or it's own unbalanc'd weight.  
Forth goes the woodman, leaving unconcern'd  
The cheerful haunts of man; to wield the axe,  
And drive the wedge, in yonder forest drear,  
From morn to eve his solitary task.  
Shaggy, and lean, and shrewd, with pointed ears,  
And tail cropp'd short, half lurcher and half cur,  
His dog attends him. Close behind his heel  
Now creeps he slow; and now, with many a frisk  
Wide-scamp'ring, snatches up the drifted snow  
With iv'ry teeth, or plows it with his snout;  
Then shakes his powder'd coat, and barks for joy.  
Heedless of all his pranks, the sturdy churl  
Moves right toward the mark; nor stops for aught.  
But now and then with pressure of his thumb  
T' adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube,  
That fumes beneath his nose; the trailing cloud  
Streams far behind him, scenting all the air.  
Now from the roost, or from the neighb'ring pale,  
Where, diligent to catch the first faint gleam  
Of smiling day, they gossip'd side by side,  
Come trooping at the housewife's well-known call  
The feather'd tribes domestic. Half on wing,  
And half on foot, they brush the fleecy flood,  
Conscious and fearful of too deep a plunge.  
The sparrows peep, and quit the shell'ring eaves,  
To seize the fair occasion; well they eye  
The scatter'd grain, and thievishly resolv'd  
T' escape th' impending famine, often scar'd  
As oft return, a pert voracious kind.  
Clean riddance quickly made, one only care  
Remains to each, the search of sunny nook,  
Or shed impervious to the blast. Resign'd  
To sad necessity, the cock foregoes  
His wonted strut; and, wading at their head  
With well-consider'd steps, seems to resent  
His alter'd gait and stateliness retrench'd.  
How find the myriads, that in summer cheer  
The hills and valleys with their ceaseless songs,  
Due sustenance, or where subsist they now? [sub  
Earth yields them nought; th' imprison'd worm is  
Beneath the frozen clod; all seeds of herbs  
Lie cover'd close; and berry-bearing thorns,  
That feed the thrush, (whatever some suppose,)  
Afford the smaller minstrels no supply.  
The long protracted rigour of the year,  
Thus all their num'rous flocks. In chinks and holes  
Ten thousand seek an unmolested end,  
As instinct prompts; self-buried ere they die.  
The very rooks and daws forsake the fields,

Where neither grub, nor root, nor earth-nut, now  
 repays their labour more ; and perch'd aloft  
 By the wayside, or stalking in the path,  
 Lean pensioners upon the traveller's track,  
 Pick up their nauseous dole, though sweet to them,  
 Of voided pulse or half-digested grain.  
 The streams are lost amid the splendid blank,  
 D'erwhelming all distinction. On the flood,  
 Indurated and fix'd, the snowy weight  
 Lies undissolv'd ; while silently beneath,  
 And unperceiv'd, the current steals away.  
 Not so where, scornful of a check, it leaps  
 The mill-dam, dashes on the restless wheel,  
 And wantons in the pebbly gulf below :  
 No frost can bind it there ; it's utmost force  
 Can but arrest the light and smoky mist,  
 That in it's fall the liquid sheet throws wide.  
 And see where it has hung th' embroider'd banks  
 With forms so various, that no pow'rs of art,  
 The pencil or the pen, may trace the scene !  
 Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high  
 Fantastic mis-arrangement ! on the roof  
 Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees  
 And shrubs of fairy land. The crystal drops,  
 That trickle down the branches, fast congeal'd,  
 Shoot into pillars of pellucid length,  
 And prop the pile, they but adorn'd before.  
 Here grotto within grotto safe defies  
 The sun-beam ; there, emboss'd and fretted wild,  
 The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes  
 Capricious, in which fancy seeks in vain  
 The likeness of some object seen before.  
 Thus Nature works as if to mock at Art,  
 And in defiance of her rival pow'rs ;  
 By these fortuitous and random strokes  
 Performing such inimitable feats,  
 As she with all her rules can never reach.  
 Less worthy of applause, though more admir'd,  
 Because a novelty, the work of man,  
 Imperial mistress of the fur-clad Russ,  
 Thy most magnificent and mighty freak,  
 The wonder of the North. No forest fell,  
 When thou would'st build ; no quarry sent it's stores  
 To enrich thy walls : but thou didst hew the floods,  
 And make thy marble of the glassy wave.  
 In such a palace Aristæus found  
 Cyrene, when he bore the plaintive tale  
 Of his lost bees to her maternal ear :  
 In such a palace Poetry might place  
 The armory of Winter ; where his troops,  
 The gloomy clouds, find weapons, arrowy sleet,  
 Ikin-piercing volley, blossom-bruising hail,  
 And snow, that often blinds the traveller's course,  
 And wraps him in an unexpected tomb.  
 Silently as a dream the fabric rose ;  
 No sound of hammer or of saw was there :  
 'Twas upon ice, the well-adjusted parts  
 Were soon conjoin'd, nor other cement ask'd  
 Than water interfus'd to make them one.  
 Lamps gracefully dispos'd, and of all hues,  
 Illumin'd ev'ry side : a wat'ry light  
 Gleam'd through the clear transparency, that seem'd  
 Another moon new ris'n, or meteor fall'n  
 From Heav'n to Earth, of lambent flame serene.  
 So stood the brittle prodigy ; though smooth  
 And slipp'ry the materials, yet frost-bound  
 Firm as a rock. Nor wanted aught within,  
 That royal residence might well befit,  
 For grandeur or for use. Long wavy wreaths  
 Of flow'rs, that fear'd no enemy but warmth,

Blush'd on the pannels. Mirror needed none  
 Where all was vitreous ; but in order due  
 Convivial table and commodious seat  
 (What seem'd at least commodious seat) were there ;  
 Sofa, and couch, and high-built throne august.  
 The same lubricity was found in all,  
 And all was moist to the warm touch ; a scene  
 Of evanescent glory, once a stream,  
 And soon to slide into a stream again.  
 Alas ! 't was but a mortifying stroke  
 Of undesign'd severity, that glanc'd  
 (Made by a monarch) on her own estate,  
 Of human grandeur and the courts of kings.  
 'T was transient in it's nature, as in show  
 'T was durable ; as worthless, as it seem'd  
 Intrinsically precious ; to the foot  
 Treach'rous and false ; it smil'd, and it was cold.

Great princes have great playthings. Some have  
 play'd

At hewing mountains into men, and some  
 At building human wonders mountain-high.  
 Some have amus'd the dull, sad years of life,  
 (Life spent in indolence, and therefore sad,)  
 With schemes of monumental fame ; and sought  
 By pyramids and mausolean pomp,  
 Short-liv'd themselves, t' immortalize their bones.  
 Some seek diversion in the tented field,  
 And make the sorrows of mankind their sport.  
 But war's a game, which, were their subjects wise,  
 Kings would not play at. Nations would do well,  
 To extort their truncheons from the puny hands  
 Of heroes, whose infirm and baby minds  
 Are gratified with mischief ; and who spoil,  
 Because men suffer it, their toy the World.

When Babel was confounded, and the great  
 Confed'racy of projectors wild and vain  
 Was split into diversity of tongues,  
 Then, as a shepherd separates his flock,  
 These to the upland, to the valley those,  
 God drove asunder, and assign'd their lot  
 To all the nations. Ample was the boon  
 He gave them, in it's distribution fair  
 And equal ; and he bade them dwell in peace.  
 Peace was awhile their care : they plow'd and  
 sow'd,

And reap'd their plenty without grudge or strife.  
 But violence can never longer sleep  
 Than human passions please. In ev'ry heart  
 Are sown the sparks that kindle fiery war ;  
 Occasion needs but fan them, and they blaze.  
 Cain had already shed a brother's blood :  
 The deluge wash'd it out ; but left unquench'd  
 The seeds of murder in the breast of man.  
 Soon by a righteous judgment in the line  
 Of his descending progeny was found  
 The first artificer of death ; the shrewd  
 Contriver, who first sweated at the forge,  
 And forc'd the blunt and yet unbloodied steel  
 To a keen edge, and made it bright for war.  
 Him, Tubal nam'd, the Vulcan of old times,  
 The sword and falchion their inventor claim ;  
 And the first smith was the first murderer's son.  
 His art surviv'd the waters ; and ere long,  
 When man was multiplied and spread abroad  
 In tribes and clans, and had begun to call  
 These meadows and that range of hills his own,  
 The tasted sweets of property begat  
 Desire of more ; and industry in some,  
 To improve and cultivate their just demesne,  
 Made others covet what they saw so fair.

Thus war began on Earth : these fought for spoil,  
 And those in self-defence. 'Savage at first  
 The onset, and irregular. At length  
 One eminent above the rest for strength,  
 For stratagem, or courage, or for all,  
 Was chosen leader ; him they serv'd in war,  
 And him in peace, for sake of warlike deeds  
 Rev'renc'd no less. Who could with him compare ?  
 Or who so worthy to control themselves,  
 As he, whose prowess had subdu'd their foes ?  
 Thus war, affording field for the display  
 Of virtue, made one chief, whom times of peace,  
 Which have their exigencies too, and call  
 For skill in government, at length made king.  
 King was a name too proud for man to wear  
 With modesty and meekness ; and the crown  
 So dazzling in their eyes, who set it on,  
 Was sure t' intoxicate the brows it bound.  
 It is the abject property of most,  
 That, being parcel of the common mass,  
 And destitute of means to raise themselves,  
 They sink, and settle lower than they need.  
 They know not what it is to feel within  
 A comprehensive faculty, that grasps  
 Great purposes with ease, that turns and wields,  
 Almost without an effort, plans too vast  
 For their conception, which they cannot move.  
 Conscious of impotence they soon grow drunk  
 With gazing, when they see an able man  
 Step forth to notice ; and, besotted thus,  
 Build him a pedestal, and say, " Stand there,  
 And be our admiration and our praise."   
 They roll themselves before him in the dust,  
 Then most deserving in their own account,  
 When most extravagant in his applause,  
 As if exalting him they rais'd themselves.  
 Thus by degrees, self-cheated of their sound  
 And sober judgment, that he is but man,  
 They demi-deify and fume him so,  
 That in due season he forgets it too.  
 Inflated and astrut with self-conceit,  
 He gulps the windy diet ; and ere long,  
 Adopting their mistake, profoundly thinks  
 The World was made in vain, if not for him.  
 Thenceforth they are his cattle ; drudges, born  
 To bear his burdens, drawing in his gears,  
 And sweating in his service, his caprice  
 Becomes the soul, that animates them all.  
 He deems a thousand, or ten thousand lives,  
 Spent in the purchase of renown for him,  
 An easy reckoning ; and they think the same.  
 Thus kings were first invented, thus kings  
 Were burnish'd into heroes, and became  
 The arbiters of this terraqueous swamp ;  
 Storks among frogs, that have but croak'd and died.  
 Strange, that such folly, as lifts bloated man  
 To eminence fit only for a god,  
 Should ever drivel out of human lips,  
 Ev'n in the cradled weakness of the World !  
 Still stranger much, that when at length mankind  
 Had reach'd the sinewy firmness of their youth,  
 And could discriminate and argue well  
 On subjects more mysterious, they were yet  
 Babes in the cause of freedom, and should fear  
 And quake before the gods themselves had made ;  
 But above measure strange, that neither proof  
 Of sad experience, nor example set  
 By some, whose patriot virtue has prevail'd,  
 Can even now, when they are grown mature  
 In wisdom, and with philosophic deeds

Familiar, serve t' emancipate the rest !  
 Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone  
 To rev'rence what is ancient, and can plead  
 A course of long observance for its use,  
 That even servitude, the worst of ills,  
 Because deliver'd down from sire to son,  
 Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing.  
 But is it fit, or can it bear the shock  
 Of rational discussion, that a man,  
 Compounded and made up like other men  
 Of elements tumultuous, in whom lust  
 And folly in as ample measure meet,  
 As in the bosoms of the slaves he rules,  
 Should be a despot absolute, and boast  
 Himself the only freeman of his land ?  
 Should, when he pleases, and on whom he will,  
 Wage war, with any or with no pretence  
 Of provocation giv'n, or wrong sustain'd,  
 And force the beggarly last doit, by means  
 That his own humour dictates, from the clutch  
 Of Poverty, that thus he may procure  
 His thousands, weary of penurious life,  
 A splendid opportunity to die ?  
 Say ye, who (with less prudence than of old  
 Jotham ascrib'd to his assembled trees  
 In politic convention) put your trust  
 I' th' shadow of a bramble, and reclin'd  
 In fancied peace beneath his dang'rous branch,  
 Rejoice in him, and celebrate his sway,  
 Where find ye passive fortitude ? Whence springs  
 Your self-denying zeal, that holds it good,  
 To stroke the prickly grievance, and to hang  
 His thorns with streamers of continual praise ?  
 We, too, are friends to loyalty. We love  
 The king who loves the law, respects his bounds,  
 And reigns content within them : him we serve  
 Freely and with delight, who leaves us free ;  
 But recollecting still, that he is man,  
 We trust him not too far. King though he be.  
 And king in England too, he may be weak,  
 And vain enough to be ambitious still ;  
 May exercise amiss his proper pow'rs,  
 Or covet more than freemen choose to grant :  
 Beyond that mark is treason. He is ours,  
 T' administer, to guard, t' adorn the state,  
 But not to warp or change it. We are his,  
 To serve him nobly in the common cause,  
 True to the death, but not to be his slaves.  
 Mark now the difference, ye that boast your love  
 Of kings, between your loyalty and ours.  
 We love the man, the paltry pageant you :  
 We the chief patron of the commonwealth,  
 You the regardless author of it's woes :  
 We for the sake of liberty a king,  
 You chains and bondage for a tyrant's sake.  
 Our love is principle, and has it's root  
 In reason, is judicious, manly, free ;  
 Yours, a blind instinct, crouches to the rod,  
 And licks the foot that treads it in the dust.  
 Were kingship as true treasure as it seems,  
 Sterling, and worthy of a wise man's wish,  
 I would not be a king to be belov'd  
 Causeless, and daub'd with undiscerning praise,  
 Where love is mere attachment to the throne,  
 Not to the man who fills it as he ought.

Whose freedom is by suff'rance, and at will  
 Of a superior, he is never free.  
 Who lives, and is not weary of a life  
 Expos'd to manacles, deserves them well.  
 The state that strives for liberty, though fail'd,

And forc'd to abandon what she bravely sought,  
Deserves at least applause for her attempt,  
And pity for her loss. But that 's a cause  
Not often unsuccessful : pow'r usurp'd,  
Is weakness when oppos'd ; conscious of wrong,  
'T is pusillanimous and prone to flight.  
But slaves, that once conceive the glowing thought  
Of freedom, in that hope itself possess  
All that the contest calls for ; spirit, strength,  
The scorn of danger, and united hearts ;  
The surest presage of the good they seek.

Then shame to manhood, and opprobrious more  
To France than all her losses and defeats,  
Old or of later date, by sea or land,  
Her house of bondage, worse than that of old  
Which God aveng'd on Pharaoh — the Bastille.  
Ye horrid tow'rs, th' abode of broken hearts ;  
Ye dungeons and ye cages of despair,  
That monarchs have supplied from age to age  
With music, such as suits their sov'reign ears,  
The sighs and groans of miserable men !  
There 's not an English heart, that would not leap,  
To hear that ye were fall'n at last ; to know  
That ev'n our enemies, so oft employ'd  
In forging chains for us, themselves were free.  
For he, who values Liberty, confines  
His zeal for her predominance within  
So narrow bounds ; her cause engages him  
Wherever pleaded. 'T is the cause of man.  
There dwell the most forlorn of human-kind,  
Murmur'd, though unaccus'd, condemn'd untried,  
Cruelly spar'd, and hopeless of escape.  
There, like the visionary emblem seen  
By him of Babylon, life stands a stump,  
And, filletted about with hoops of brass,  
Kill lives, though all his pleasant boughs are gone.  
To count the hour-bell and expect no change ;  
And ever, as the sullen sound is heard,  
Kill to reflect, that, though a joyless note  
To him, whose moments all have one dull pace,  
Ten thousand rovers in the World at large  
Account it music ; that it summons some  
To theatre, or jocund feast, or ball :  
The wearied hireling finds it a release  
From labour ; and the lover, who has chid  
It's long delay, feels ev'ry welcome stroke  
Upon his heart-strings, trembling with delight —  
To fly for refuge from distracting thought  
To such amusements, as ingenious woe  
Contrives, hard-shifting, and without her tools —  
To read engraven on the mouldy walls,  
In stagg'ring types, his predecessor's tale,  
A sad memorial, and subjoin his own —  
To turn purveyor to an overgorg'd  
And bloated spider, till the pamp'ring pest  
Is made familiar, watches his approach,  
Comes at his call, and serves him for a friend —  
To wear out time in numb'ring to and fro  
The studs, that thick emboss his iron door ;  
Then downward and then upward, then aslant,  
And then alternate ; with a sickly hope  
By dint of change to give his tasteless task  
Some relish : till the sum, exactly found  
In all directions, he begins again. —  
Oh comfortless existence ! hemm'd around  
With woes, which who that suffers would not kneel  
And beg for exile, or the pangs of death ?  
That man should thus encroach on fellow-man,  
Bridge him of his just and native rights,

Eradicate him, tear him from his hold  
Upon th' endearments of domestic life  
And social, nip his fruitfulness and use,  
And doom him for perhaps a heedless word  
To barrenness, and solitude, and tears,  
Moves indignation, makes the name of king  
(Of king whom such prerogative can please)  
As dreadful as the Manichean god,  
Ador'd through fear, strong only to destroy.  
'T is liberty alone, that gives the flow'r  
Of fleeting life it's lustre and perfume ;  
And we are weeds without it. All constraint,  
Except what wisdom lays on evil men,  
Is evil : hurts the faculties, impedes  
Their progress in the road of science ; blinds  
The eyesight of Discovery ; and begets,  
In those that suffer it, a sordid mind,  
Bestial, a meagre intellect, unfit  
To be the tenant of man's noble form.  
Thee therefore still, blameworthy as thou art,  
With all thy loss of empire, and though squeez'd  
By public exigence, till annual food  
Falls for the craving hunger of the state,  
Thee I account still happy, and the chief  
Among the nations, seeing thou art free,  
My native nook of earth ! Thy clime is rude,  
Replete with vapours, and disposes much  
All hearts to sadness, and none more than mine :  
Thine unadulterate manners are less soft  
And plausible than social life requires,  
And thou hast need of discipline and art,  
To give thee what politer France receives  
From nature's bounty — that humane address  
And sweetness, without which no pleasure is  
In converse, either starv'd by cold reserve,  
Or flush'd with fierce dispute, a senseless brawl.  
Yet being free I love thee : for the sake  
Of that one feature can be well content,  
Disgrac'd as thou hast been, poor as thou art,  
To seek no sublunary rest beside.  
But once enslav'd, farewell ! I could endure  
Chains no-where patiently ; and chains at home,  
Where I am free by birthright, not at all.  
Then what were left of roughness in the grain  
Of British natures, wanting it's excuse  
That it belongs to freemen, would disgust  
And shock me. I should then with double pain  
Feel all the rigour of thy fickle clime ;  
And, if I must bewail the blessing lost,  
For which our Hampdens and our Sidney's bled,  
I would at least bewail it under skies  
Milder, among a people less austere ;  
In scenes, which having never known me free,  
Would not reproach me with the loss I felt.  
Do I forbode impossible events,  
And tremble at vain dreams ? Heav'n grant I may !  
But th' age of virtuous politics is past,  
And we are deep in that of cold pretence.  
Patriots are grown too shrewd to be sincere,  
And we too wise to trust them. He that takes  
Deep in his soft credulity the stamp  
Design'd by loud declaimers on the part  
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust,  
Incurs derision for his easy faith,  
And lack of knowledge, and with cause enough :  
For when was public virtue to be found,  
Where private was not ? Can he love the whole,  
Who loves no part ? He be a nation's friend,  
Who is in truth the friend of no man there ?

Can be be strenuous in his country's cause,  
Who slights the charities, for whose dear sake  
That country, if at all, must be belov'd ?

'T is therefore sober and good men are sad  
For England's glory, seeing it wax pale  
And sickly, while her champions wear their hearts  
So loose to private duty, that no brain,  
Healthful and undisturb'd by factious fumes,  
Can dream them trusty to the gen'ral weal.  
Such were they not of old, whose temper'd blades  
Dispers'd the shackles of usurp'd control,  
And hew'd them link from link ; then Albion's sons  
Were sons indeed ; they felt a filial heart  
Beat high within them at a mother's wrongs ;  
And, shining each in his domestic sphere,  
Shone brighter still, once call'd to public view.  
'T is therefore many, whose sequester'd lot  
Forbids their interference, looking on,  
Anticipate perforce some dire event ;  
And, seeing the old castle of the state,  
That promis'd once more firmness, so assail'd,  
That all it's tempest-beaten turrets shake,  
Stand motionless expectants of it's fall.  
All has it's date below ; the fatal hour  
Was register'd in Heav'n ere time began  
We turn to dust, and all our mightiest works  
Die too : the deep foundations that we lay,  
Time plows them up, and not a trace remains.  
We build with what we deem eternal rock :  
A distant age asks where the fabric stood ;  
And in the dust, sifted and search'd in vain,  
The undiscoverable secret seeps.

But there is yet a liberty unsung  
By poets, and by senators unprais'd,  
Which monarchs cannot grant, nor all the pow'rs  
Of Earth and Hell confederate take away :  
A liberty, which persecution, fraud,  
Oppression, prisons, have no pow'r to bind ;  
Which whose tastes can be enslav'd no more.  
'T is liberty of heart deriv'd from Heav'n,  
Bought with his blood, who gave it to mankind,  
And seal'd it with the same token. It is held  
By charter, and that charter sanction'd sure  
By th' unimpeachable and awful oath  
And promise of a God. His other gifts  
All bear the royal stamp, that speaks them his,  
And are august ; but this transcends them all.  
His other works, the visible display  
Of all-creating energy and might,  
Are grand no doubt, and worthy of the word,  
That, finding an interminable space  
Unoccupied, has fill'd the void so well,  
And made so sparkling what was dark before.  
But these are not his glory. Man, 't is true,  
Smit with the beauty of so fair a scene,  
Might well suppose th' artificer divine  
Meant it eternal, had he not himself  
Pronounc'd it transient, glorious as it is,  
And, still designing a more glorious far,  
Doom'd it as insufficient for his praise.  
These, therefore, are occasional, and pass ;  
Form'd for the confutation of the fool,  
Whose lying heart disputes against a God ;  
That office serv'd, they must be swept away.  
Not so the labours of his love : they shine  
In other heav'ns than these that we behold,  
And fade not. There is Paradise that fears  
No forfeiture, and of it's fruits he sends  
Large prelibation oft to saints below.  
Of these the first in order, and the pledge,

And confident assurance of the rest,  
Is liberty ; a flight into his arms,  
Ere yet mortality's fine threads give way,  
A clear escape from tyrannizing lust,  
And full immunity from penal woe.

Chains are the portion of revolted man,  
Stripes, and a dungeon ; and his body serves  
The triple purpose. In that sickly, foul,  
Opprobrious residence he finds them all.  
Propense his heart to idols, he is held  
In silly dotage on created things,  
Careless of their Creator. And that low  
And sordid gravitation of his pow'rs  
To a vile clod so draws him, with such force  
Resistless from the centre he should seek,  
That he at last forgets it. All his hopes  
Tend downward ; his ambition is to sink,  
To reach a depth profounder still, and still  
Profounder, in the fathomless abyss  
Of folly, plunging in pursuit of death.  
But ere he gain the comfortless repose  
He seeks, and acquiescence of his soul  
In Heav'n-renouncing exile, he endures —  
What does he not, from lusts oppos'd in vain,  
And self-reproaching conscience ? He foresees  
The fatal issue to his health, fame, peace,  
Fortune, and dignity ; the loss of all,  
That can ennoble man, and make frail life,  
Short as it is, supportable. Still worse,  
Far worse than all the plagues, with which his sin  
Infect his happiest moments, he forebodes  
Ages of hopeless misery. Future death,  
And death still future. Not a hasty stroke,  
Like that which sends him to the dusty grave ;  
But unrepealable enduring death.  
Scripture is still a trumpet to his fears :  
What none can prove a forg'ry may be true ;  
What none but bad men wish exploded must.  
That scruple checks him. Riot is not loud  
Nor drunk enough to drown it. In the midst  
Of laughter his compunctions are sincere ;  
And he abhors the jest, by which he shines.  
Remorse begets reform. His master-lust  
Falls first before his resolute rebuke,  
And seems dethron'd and vanquish'd. Peace comes,  
But spurious and short-liv'd ; the puny child  
Of self-congratulating Pride, begot  
On fancied Innocence. Again he falls,  
And fights again ; but finds his best essay  
A presage ominous, portending still  
It's own dishonour by a worse relapse.  
Till Nature, unavailing Nature, foil'd  
So oft, and wearied in the vain attempt,  
Scoffs at her own performance. Reason now  
Takes part with appetite, and pleads the cause  
Perversely, which of late she so condemn'd ;  
With shallow shifts and old devices, worn  
And tatter'd in the service of debauch,  
Covering his shame from his offended sight.  
“ Hath God, indeed, giv'n appetites to man,  
And stor'd the Earth so plenteously with manna,  
To gratify the hunger of his wish ;  
And doth he reprobate, and will he damn  
The use of his own bounty ? making first  
So frail a kind, and then enacting laws  
So strict, that less than perfect must despair ?  
Falsehood ! which whoso but suspects of truth  
Dishonours God, and makes a slave of man.  
Do they themselves, who undertake for him  
The teacher's office, and dispense at large

Their weekly dole of edifying strains,  
Attend to their own music? have they faith  
in what with such solemnity of tone  
And gesture they propound to our belief?  
Nay—conduct hath the loudest tongue. The voice  
is but an instrument, on which the priest  
may play what tune he pleases. In the deed,  
the unequivocal, authentic deed,  
We find sound argument, we read the heart."

Such reasonings (if that name must needs belong  
to excuses in which reason has no part)

serve to compose a spirit well-inclin'd,  
to live on terms of amity with vice,  
and sin without disturbance. Often urg'd,  
As often as libidinous discourse

Exhausted, he resorts to solemn themes  
Of theological and grave import,)

They gain at last his unreserv'd assent;  
Till, harden'd his heart's temper in the forge

Of lust, and on the anvil of despair,  
He slights the strokes of conscience. Nothing moves,  
nor nothing much, his constancy in ill;

'Tis tampering has but foster'd his disease;  
'Tis desperate, and he sleeps the sleep of death.

Faste now, philosopher, and set him free.  
Harm the deaf serpent wisely. Make him hear

Of rectitude and fitness, moral truth  
How lovely, and the moral sense how sure,

Unsolicted and obey'd, to guide his steps  
Directly to the FIRST AND ONLY FAIR.

Compare not in such a cause. Spend all the power  
Of rant and rhapsody in virtue's praise:

He most sublimely good, verbosely grand,  
and with poetic trappings grace thy prose,

Till it outmantle all the pride of verse. —  
Oh, tinkling cymbal, and high-sounding brass,

Mitten in vain! such music cannot charm  
The eclipse, that intercepts truth's heav'nly beam,

And chills and darkens a wide-wand'ring soul.  
The STILL SMALL VOICE is wanted. He must speak,

Whose word leaps forth at once to it's effect;  
Who calls for things that are not, and they come.

Grace makes the slave a freeman. 'Tis a change,  
that turns to ridicule the turgid speech

and stately tone of moralists, who boast,  
as if, like him of fabulous renown,

they had, indeed, ability to smooth  
The shag of savage nature, and were each

an Orpheus, and omnipotent in song:  
but transformation of apostate man

from fool to wise, from earthly to divine,  
a work for Him that made him. He alone,

and he by means in philosophic eyes  
trivial and worthy of disdain, achieves

the wonder; humanizing what is brute  
in the lost kind, extracting from the lips

Of asps their venom, overpowering strength  
by weakness, and hostility by love.

Patriots have toil'd, and in their country's cause  
bled nobly; and their deeds, as they deserve,

deserve proud recompense. We give in charge  
their names to the sweet lyre. Th' historic Muse,

'round of the treasure, marches with it down  
to latest times; and Sculpture, in her turn,

gives bond in stone and ever-during brass  
to guard them, and to immortalize her trust:

but fairer wreaths are due, though never paid,  
to those, who, posted at the shrine of Truth,

have fall'n in her defence. A patriot's blood,  
well spent in such a strife, may earn indeed,

And for a time ensue, to his lov'd land  
The sweets of liberty and equal laws;  
But martyrs struggle for a brighter prize,  
And win it with more pain. Their blood is shed

In confirmation of the noblest claim,  
Our claim to feed upon immortal truth,

To walk with God, to be divinely free,  
To soar, and to anticipate the skies.

Yet few remember them. They liv'd unknown,  
Till Persecution dragg'd them into fame,

And chas'd them up to Heav'n. Their ashes flew  
—No marble tells us whither. With their names

No bard embalms and sanctifies his song;  
And History, so warm on meaner themes,

Is cold on this. She execrates, indeed,  
The tyranny, that doom'd them to the fire,

But gives the glorious sufferers little praise.  
He is the freeman, whom the truth makes free.

And all are slaves beside. There's not a chain,  
That hellish foes, confederate for his harm,

Can wind around him, but he casts it off,  
With as much ease as Samson his green wither.

He looks abroad into the varied field  
Of nature, and though poor, perhaps, compar'd

With those whose mansions glitter in his sight,  
Calls the delightful scenery all his own.

His are the mountains, and the valleys his,  
And the resplendent rivers. His to enjoy

With a propriety that none can feel,  
But who, with filial confidence inspir'd,

Can lift to Heaven an unpresumptuous eye,  
And smiling say—"My father made them all!"

Are they not his by a peculiar right,  
And by an emphasis of interest his,

Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy,  
Whose heart with praise, and whose exalted mind

With worthy thoughts of that unwearied love  
That plann'd, and built, and still upholds, a world

So cloth'd with beauty for rebellious man?  
Yes—ye may fill your garments, ye that reap

The loaded soil, and ye may waste much good  
In senseless riot; but ye will not find

In feast, or in the chase, in song or dance,  
A liberty like his, who, unimpeach'd

Of usurpation, and to no man's wrong,  
Appropriates nature as his Father's work,

And has a richer use of yours than you.  
He is indeed a freeman. Free by birth

Of no mean city; plann'd or ere the hills  
Were built, the fountains open'd, or the sea

With all his roaring multitude of waves.  
His freedom is the same in every state;

And no condition of this changeable life,  
So manifold in cares, whose every day

Brings it's own evil with it, makes it less:  
For he has wings, that neither sickness, pain,

Nor penury, can cripple or confine.  
No nook so narrow but he spreads them there

With ease, and is at large. Th' oppressor holds  
His body bound; but knows not what a range

His spirit takes unconscious of a chain;  
And that to bind him is a vain attempt,

Whom God delights in, and in whom he dwells.  
Acquaint thyself with God, if thou would'st taste

His works. Admitted once to his embrace,  
Thou shalt perceive that thou wast blind before:

Thine eye shall be instructed, and thine heart  
Made pure shall relish with divine delight

'Till then unfelt, what hands divine have wrought.  
Brutes graze the mountain-top, with faces prone,



And eyes intent upon the scanty herb  
It yields them ; or, recumbent on it's brow,  
Ruminate heedless of the scene outspread  
Beneath, beyond, and stretching far away  
From inland regions to the distant main.  
Man views it, and admires ; but rests content  
With what he views. The landscape has his praise,  
But not it's author. Unconcern'd who form'd  
The Paradise he sees, he finds it such,  
And, such well pleas'd to find it, asks no more.  
Not so the mind, that has been touch'd from Heav'n,  
And in the school of sacred wisdom taught,  
To read his wonders, in whose thought the World,  
Fair as it is, existed ere it was.  
Not for it's own sake merely, but for his  
Much more, who fashion'd it, he gives it praise ;  
Praise that from Earth resulting, as it ought,  
To Earth's acknowledg'd sovereign finds at once  
It's only just proprietor in Him.  
The soul that sees him or receives sublim'd  
New faculties, or learns at least t' employ  
More worthily the pow'rs she own'd before,  
Discerns in all things what, with stupid gaze  
Of ignorance, till then she overlook'd,  
A ray of heavenly light, gilding all forms  
Terrestrial in the vast and the minute ;  
The unambiguous footsteps of the God,  
Who gives it's lustre to an insect's wing,  
And wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds.  
Much conversant with Heav'n, she often holds  
With those fair ministers of light to man,  
That fill the skies nightly with silent pomp,  
Sweet conference. Inquires what strains were they  
With which Heav'n rang, when ev'ry star in haste  
To gratulate the new-created Earth,  
Sent forth a voice, and all the sons of God  
Shouted for joy. — " Tell me, ye shining hosts,  
That navigate a sea that knows no storms,  
Beneath a vault unsullied with a cloud,  
If from your elevation, whence ye view  
Distinctly scenes invisible to man,  
And systems, of whose birth no tidings yet  
Have reach'd this nether world, ye spy a race  
Favour'd as ours ; transgressors from the womb,  
And hasting to a grave, yet doom'd to rise,  
And to possess a brighter Heav'n than yours ?  
As one, who, long detain'd on foreign shores,  
Pants to return, and when he sees afar  
His country's weather-bleach'd and batter'd rocks,  
From the green wave emerging, darts an eye  
Radiant with joy towards the happy land ;  
So I with animated hopes behold,  
And many an aching wish, your beamy fires,  
That show like beacons in the blue abyss,  
Ordain'd to guide th' embodied spirit home  
From toilsome life to never-ending rest.  
Love kindles as I gaze. I feel desires,  
That give assurance of their own success,  
And that, infus'd from Heav'n, must thither tend."  
So reads he nature, whom the lamp of truth  
Illuminates. Thy lamp, mysterious Word!  
Which whoso sees no longer wanders lost,  
With intellects bemaz'd in endless doubt,  
But runs the road of wisdom. Thou hast built  
With means, that were not till by thee employ'd,  
Worlds, that had never been hadst thou in strength  
Been less, or less benevolent than strong.  
They are thy witnesses, who speak thy pow'r  
And goodness infinite, but speak in ears,  
That hear not, or receive not their report.

In vain thy creatures testify of thee,  
Till thou proclaim thyself. Thine is indeed  
A teaching voice ; but 't is the praise of thine,  
That whom it teaches it makes prompt to learn,  
And with the boon gives talents for it's use.  
Till thou art heard, imaginations vain  
Possess the heart, and fables false as Hell ;  
Yet deem'd oracular, lure down to death  
The uninform'd and heedless souls of men.  
We give to chance, blind chance, ourselves as blind  
The glory of thy work ; which yet appears  
Perfect and unimpeachable of blame,  
Challenging human scrutiny, and prov'd  
Then skilful most when most severely judg'd.  
But chance is not ; or is not where thou reign'st :  
Thy providence forbids that fickle pow'r  
(If pow'r she be, that works but to confound)  
To mix her wild vagaries with thy laws.  
Yet thus we dote, refusing while we can  
Instruction, and inventing to ourselves  
Gods such as guilt makes welcome ; gods that sleep,  
Or disregard our follies, or that sit  
Amus'd spectators of this bustling stage.  
Thee we reject, unable to abide  
Thy purity, till pure as thou art pure,  
Made such by thee, we love thee for that cause,  
For which we shunn'd and hated thee before.  
Then we are free. Then liberty, like day,  
Breaks on the soul, and by a flash from Heav'n  
Fires all the faculties with glorious joy.  
A voice is heard, that mortal ears hear not,  
Till thou hast touch'd them ; 't is the voice of song.  
A loud Hosanna sent from all thy works ;  
Which he that hears it with a shout repeats,  
And adds his rapture to the gen'ral praise.  
In that blest moment Nature, throwing wide  
Her veil opaque, discloses with a smile  
The author of her beauties, who, retir'd  
Behind his own creation, works unseen  
By the impure, and hears his pow'r denied.  
Thou art the source and centre of all minds,  
Their only point of rest, eternal Word !  
From thee departing they are lost, and rove  
At random without honour, hope, or peace.  
From thee is all, that soothes the life of man,  
His high endeavour, and his glad success,  
His strength to suffer, and his will to serve.  
But O thou bounteous giver of all good,  
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown !  
Give what thou canst, without thee we are poor ;  
And with thee rich, take what thou wilt away.

### Book VI.

#### THE WINTER WALK AT NOON.

##### Argument.

Bells at a distance. Their effect. A fine noon in winter. A sheltered walk. Meditation better than books. Our familiarity with the course of nature makes it appear less wonderful than it is. The transformation that Spring effects in a shrubbery described. A mistake concerning the course of nature corrected. God maintains it by an unremitted act. The amusements fashionable at this hour of the day reproved. Animals happy, a delightful sight. Origin of cruelty to animals. That it is a great crime proved from Scripture. That proof illustrated by a tale. A line drawn

between the lawful and unlawful destruction of them. Their good and useful properties insisted on. Apology for the encomiums bestowed by the author on animals. Instances of man's extravagant praise of man. The groans of the creature shall have an end. A view taken of the restoration of all things. An invocation and an invitation of Him, who shall bring it to pass. The retired man vindicated from the charge of uselessness. Conclusion.

There is in souls a sympathy with sounds,  
And as the mind is pitch'd the ear is pleas'd  
With melting airs or martial, brisk or grave;  
Some chord in unison with what we hear  
s touch'd within us, and the heart replies.  
How soft the music of those village bells,  
Falling at intervals upon the ear  
In cadence sweet, now dying all away,  
Now pealing loud again, and louder still,  
Clear and sonorous, as the gale comes on!  
With easy force it opens all the cells  
Where Mem'ry slept. Wherever I have heard  
A kindred melody, the scene recurs,  
And with it all it's pleasures and it's pains.  
Such comprehensive views the spirit takes,  
(That in a few short moments I retrace  
As in a map the voyager his course)  
The windings of my way through many years.  
Short as in retrospect the journey seems,  
It seem'd not always short; the rugged path,  
And prospect oft so dreary and forlorn,  
I lov'd many a sigh at it's disheart'ning length.  
I yet feeling present evils, while the past  
Faintly impress the mind, or not at all,  
How readily we wish time spent revok'd,  
That we might try the ground again, where once  
(Through inexperience, as we now perceive)  
We miss'd that happiness we might have found!  
Some friend is gone, perhaps his son's best friend,  
A father, whose authority, in show  
When most severe, and must'ring all it's force,  
Was but the graver countenance of love;  
Whose favour, like the clouds of Spring, might low'r,  
And utter now and then an awful voice,  
But had a blessing in it's darkest frown,  
Threat'ning at once and nourishing the plant.  
We lov'd, but not enough, the gentle hand,  
That rear'd us. At a thoughtless age, allur'd  
By ev'ry gilded folly, we renounc'd  
His shel't'ring side, and wilfully forewent  
That converse, which we now in vain regret.  
How gladly would the man recall to life  
The boy's neglected sire! a mother too,  
That softer friend, perhaps more gladly still,  
Might he demand them at the gates of death.  
Tomorrow has, since they went, subdu'd and tam'd  
The playful humour; he could now endure,  
Himself grown sober in the vale of tears,  
And feel a parent's presence no restraint.  
But not to understand a treasure's worth,  
Till time has stolen away the slighted good,  
Is cause of half the poverty we feel,  
And makes the world the wilderness it is.  
The few that pray at all pray oft amiss,  
And, seeking grace t' improve the prize they hold,  
Would urge a wiser suit than asking more.  
The night was Winter in his roughest mood;  
The morning sharp and clear. But now at noon  
Upon the southern side of the slant hills,

And where the woods fence off the northern blast,  
The season smiles, resigning all it's rage,  
And has the warmth of May. The vault is blue  
Without a cloud, and white without a speck  
The dazzling splendour of the scene below.  
Again the harmony comes o'er the vale;  
And through the trees I view th' embattled tow'r,  
Whence all the music. I again perceive  
The soothing influence of the wafted strains,  
And settle in soft musings as I tread  
The walk, still verdant, under oaks and elms,  
Whose outspread branches over-arch the glade.  
The roof, though moveable through all it's length  
As the wind sways it, has yet well suffic'd,  
And, intercepting in their silent fall  
The frequent flakes, has kept a path for me.  
No noise is here, or none that hinders thought.  
The red-breast warbles still, but is content  
With slender notes, and more than half suppress'd:  
Pleas'd with his solitude, and fitting light  
From spray to spray, where'er he rests he shakes  
From many a twig the pendant drops of ice,  
That tinkle in the wither'd leaves below.  
Stillness, accompanied with sounds so soft,  
Charms more than silence. Meditation here  
May think down hours to moments. Here the heart  
May give a useful lesson to the head,  
And Learning wiser grow without his books.  
Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,  
Have oft-times no connection. Knowledge dwells  
In heads replete with thoughts of other men;  
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.  
Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,  
The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,  
Till smooth'd, and squar'd, and fitted to it's place,  
Does but encumber whom it seems t' enrich.  
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much;  
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.  
Books are not seldom talismans and spells,  
By which the magic art of shrewder wits  
Holds an unthinking multitude enthral'd.  
Some to the fascination of a name  
Surrender judgment hood-wink'd. Some the style  
Infatuates, and through labyrinths and wilds  
Of error leads them, by a tune entranc'd.  
While sloth seduces more, too weak to bear  
The insupportable fatigue of thought;  
And swallowing therefore without pause or choice  
The total grist unsifted, husks and all.  
But trees and rivulets, whose rapid course  
Defies the check of Winter, haunts of deer,  
And sheep-walks populous with bleating lambs,  
And lanes, in which the primrose ere her time [root,  
Peeps through the moss, that clothes the hawthorn  
Deceive no student. Wisdom there, and truth,  
Not shy, as in the world, and to be won  
By slow sollicitation, seize at once  
The roving thought, and fix it on themselves.  
What prodigies can pow'r divine perform  
More grand than it produces year by year,  
And all in sight of inattentive man?  
Familiar with the effect we slight the cause,  
And in the constancy of nature's course,  
And regular return of genial months,  
And renovation of a faded world,  
See nought to wonder at. Should God again,  
As once in Gibeon, interrupt the race  
Of the undeviating and punctual sun,  
How would the world admire! but speaks it less  
An agency divine, to make him know

His moment when to sink and when to rise,  
 Age after age, than to arrest his course?  
 All we behold is miracle; but, seen  
 So duly, all is miracle in vain.  
 Where now the vital energy, that mov'd,  
 While Summer was, the pure and subtle lymph  
 Through th' imperceptible meand'ring veins  
 Of leaf and flow'r? It sleeps; and th' icy touch  
 Of unprolific Winter has impress'd  
 A cold stagnation on th' intestine tide.  
 But let the months go round, a few short months,  
 And all shall be restor'd. These naked shoots,  
 Barren as lances, among which the wind  
 Makes wintry music, sighing as it goes,  
 Shall put their graceful foliage on again,  
 And more aspiring, and with ampler spread, [lost.  
 Shall boast new charms, and more than they have  
 Then each, in it's peculiar honours clad,  
 Shall publish even to the distant eye  
 It's family and tribe. Laburnum, rich  
 In streaming gold; syringa, iv'ry pure;  
 The scentless and the scented rose; this red,  
 And of an humbler growth, the other \* tall,  
 And throwing up into the darkest gloom  
 Of neighb'ring cypress, or more sable yew,  
 Her silver globes, light as the foamy surf,  
 That the wind severs from the broken wave;  
 The lilac, various in array, now white,  
 Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set  
 With purple spikes pyramidal, as if  
 Studious of ornament, yet unresolv'd  
 Which hue she most approv'd, she chose them all;  
 Copious of flow'rs the woodbine, pale and wan,  
 But well compensating her sickly looks  
 With never-cloying odours, early and late;  
 Hypericum, all bloom, so thick a swarm  
 Of flow'rs, like flies clothing her slender rods,  
 That scarce a leaf appears; mezereon, too,  
 Though leafless, well attir'd, and thick beset  
 With blushing wreaths, investing ev'ry spray;  
 Althæa with the purple eye; the broom  
 Yellow and bright, as bullion unalloy'd,  
 Her blossoms; and luxuriant above all  
 The jasmine, throwing wide her elegant sweets,  
 The deep dark green of whose unvarnish'd leaf  
 Makes more conspicuous, and illumines more  
 The bright profusion of her scatter'd stars. —  
 These have been, and these shall be in their day;  
 And all this uniform uncolour'd scene  
 Shall be dismantled of it's sleecy load,  
 And flush into variety again.  
 From dearth to plenty, and from death to life,  
 Is Nature's progress when she lectures man  
 In heav'nly truth; evincing as she makes  
 The grand transition, that there lives and works  
 A soul in all things, and that soul is God.  
 The beauties of the wilderness are his,  
 That makes so gay the solitary place,  
 Where no eye sees them. And the fairer forms,  
 That cultivation glories in, are his.  
 He sets the bright procession on it's way,  
 And marshals all the order of the year;  
 He marks the bounds, which Winter may not pass,  
 And blunts his pointed fury; in it's case,  
 Russet and rude, folds up the tender germ,  
 Uninjur'd, with inimitable art;  
 And ere one flow'ry season fades and dies,  
 Designs the blooming wonders of the next.

\* The Guelder-rose.

Some say, that in the origin of things,  
 When all creation started into birth,  
 The infant elements receiv'd a law,  
 From which they swerve not since. That under law  
 Of that controlling ordinance they move,  
 And need not his immediate hand, who first  
 Prescrib'd their course, to regulate it now.  
 Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God  
 Th' incumbrance of his own concerns, and spare  
 The great Artificer of all that moves  
 The stress of a continual act, the pain  
 Of unremitted vigilance and care,  
 As too laborious and severe a task.  
 So man, the moth, is not afraid, it seems,  
 To span omnipotence, and measure might.  
 That knows no measure, by the scanty rule  
 And standard of his own, that is to-day,  
 And is not ere to-morrow's sun go down.  
 But how should matter occupy a charge,  
 Dull as it is, and satisfy a law  
 So vast in it's demands, unless impell'd  
 To ceaseless service by a ceaseless force,  
 And under pressure of some conscious cause?  
 The Lord of all, himself through all diffus'd,  
 Sustains, and is the life of all that lives.  
 Nature is but a name for an effect,  
 Whose cause is God. He feeds the secret fire  
 By which the mighty process is maintain'd,  
 Who sleeps not, is not weary; in whose sight  
 Slow-circling ages are as transient days;  
 Whose work is without labour; whose design  
 No flaw deforms, no difficulty thwarts;  
 And whose beneficence no charge exhausts.  
 Him blind antiquity profan'd, not serv'd,  
 With self-taught rites, and under various names,  
 Female and male, Pomona, Pales, Pan,  
 And Flora, and Vertumnus; peopling Earth  
 With tutelary goddesses and gods,  
 That were not; and commending as they would  
 To each some province, garden, field, or grove.  
 But all are under one. One spirit — His,  
 Who wore the platted thorns with bleeding brows,  
 Rules universal nature. Not a flow'r  
 But shows some touch, in freckle, streak, or stain,  
 Of his unrivall'd pencil. He inspires  
 Their balmy odours, and imparts their hues,  
 And bathes their eyes with nectar, and includes,  
 In grains as countless as the sea-side sands,  
 The forms, with which he sprinkles all the Earth.  
 Happy who walks with him! whom what he feeds  
 Of flavour or of scent in fruit or flow'r,  
 Or what he views of beautiful or grand  
 In nature, from the broad majestic oak  
 To the green blade, that twinkles in the sun,  
 Prompts with remembrance of a present God.  
 His presence, who made all so fair, perceiv'd  
 Makes all still fairer. As with him no scene  
 Is dreary, so with him all seasons please.  
 Though winter had been none, had man been true,  
 And Earth be punish'd for it's tenants' sake,  
 Yet not in vengeance; as this smiling sky,  
 So soon succeeding such an angry night,  
 And these dissolving snows, and this clear stream  
 Recovering fast it's liquid music, prove.  
 Who then, that has a mind well strung and tun'd  
 To contemplation, and within his reach  
 A scene so friendly to his fav'rite task,  
 Would waste attention at the chequer'd board,  
 His host of wooden warriors to and fro  
 Marching and countermarching, with an eye

As fix'd as marble, with a forehead ridg'd  
 And furrow'd into storms, and with a hand  
 Trembling, as if eternity were hung  
 In balance on his conduct of a pin?  
 Nor envies he aught more their idle sport,  
 Who pant with application misapplied  
 To trivial toys, and, pushing iv'ry balls  
 Across a velvet level, feel a joy  
 Akin to rapture, when the bauble finds  
 It's destin'd goal, of difficult access.  
 Nor deems he wiser him, who gives his noon  
 To Miss, the mercer's plague, from shop to shop  
 Wand'ring and lit'ring with unfolded silks  
 The polish'd counter, and approving none,  
 Or promising with smiles to call again.  
 Nor him, who by his vanity seduc'd,  
 And sooth'd into a dream that he discerns  
 The difference of a Guido from a daub,  
 Frequents the crowded auction: station'd there  
 As duly as the Langford of the show,  
 With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand,  
 And tongue accomplish'd in the fulsome cant  
 And pedantry, that coxcombs learn with ease;  
 Oft as the price-deciding hammer falls,  
 He notes it in his book, then raps his box,  
 Swears 't is a bargain, rails at his hard fate,  
 That he has let it pass — but never bids.  
 Here unmolested, through whatever sign  
 The Sun proceeds, I wander. Neither mist,  
 Nor freezing sky nor sultry, checking me,  
 Nor stranger intermeddling with my joy.  
 Ev'n in the spring and play-time of the year,  
 That calls th' unwonted villager abroad  
 With all her little ones, a sportive train,  
 To gather kingcups in the yellow mead,  
 And prink their hair with daisies, or to pick  
 A cheap but wholesome sallad from the brook,  
 These shades are all my own. The tim'rous hare,  
 Brown so familiar with her frequent guest,  
 Scarce shuns me; and the stockdove unalarm'd  
 Kits cooing in the pine-tree, nor suspends  
 His long love-ditty for my near approach.  
 Drawn from his refuge in some lonely elm,  
 That age or injury has hollow'd deep,  
 Where, on his bed of wool and matted leaves,  
 He has outslept the Winter, ventures forth,  
 To frisk awhile, and bask in the warm sun,  
 The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play:  
 He sees me, and at once, swift as a bird, [brush,  
 Ascends the neighb'ring beech; there whisks his  
 And perks his ears, and stamps, and cries aloud,  
 With all the prettiness of feign'd alarm,  
 And anger insignificantly fierce.  
 The heart is hard in nature, and unfit  
 For human fellowship, as being void  
 Of sympathy, and therefore dead alike  
 To love and friendship both, that is not pleas'd  
 With sight of animals enjoying life,  
 Nor feels their happiness augment his own.  
 The bounding fawn, that darts across the glade  
 When none pursues, through mere delight of heart,  
 And spirits buoyant with excess of glee;  
 The horse as wanton, and almost as fleet,  
 That skims the spacious meadow at full speed,  
 Then stops, and snorts, and, throwing high his heels,  
 Starts to the voluntary race again;  
 The very kine, that gambol at high noon,  
 The total herd receiving first from one,  
 That leads the dance, a summons to be gay,  
 Though wild their strange vagaries, and uncouth

Their efforts, yet resolv'd with one consent,  
 To give such act and utterance as they may  
 To ecstasy, too big to be suppress'd —  
 These, and a thousand images of bliss,  
 With which kind Nature graces ev'ry scene,  
 Where cruel man defeats not her design,  
 Impart to the benevolent, who wish  
 All that are capable of pleasure pleas'd,  
 A far superior happiness to theirs,  
 The comfort of a reasonable joy.  
 Man scarce had ris'n, obedient to his call,  
 Who form'd him from the dust, his future grave,  
 When he was crown'd as never king was since.  
 God set the diadem upon his head,  
 And angel choirs attended. Wond'ring stood  
 The new-made monarch, while before him pass'd,  
 All happy, and all perfect in their kind,  
 The creatures, summon'd from their various haunts,  
 To see their sov'reign, and confess his sway.  
 Vast was his empire, absolute his pow'r,  
 Or bounded only by a law, whose force  
 'T was his sublimest privilege to feel  
 And own, the law of universal love.  
 He rul'd with meekness, they obey'd with joy;  
 No cruel purpose lurk'd within his heart,  
 And no distrust of his intent in theirs.  
 So Eden was a scene of harmless sport,  
 Where kindness on his part, who rul'd the whole,  
 Begat a tranquil confidence in all,  
 And fear as yet was not, nor cause for fear.  
 But sin marr'd all; and the revolt of man,  
 That source of evils not exhausted yet,  
 Was punish'd with revolt of his from him.  
 Garden of God, how terrible the change  
 Thy groves and lawns then witness'd! Ev'ry heart,  
 Each animal, of ev'ry name, conceiv'd  
 A jealousy and an instinctive fear,  
 And, conscious of some danger, either fled  
 Precipitate the loath'd abode of man,  
 Or growl'd defiance in such angry sort,  
 As taught him too to tremble in his turn.  
 Thus harmony and family accord  
 Were driv'n from Paradise; and in that hour  
 The seeds of cruelty, that since have swell'd  
 To such gigantic and enormous growth,  
 Were sown in human nature's fruitful soil.  
 Hence date the persecution and the pain,  
 That man inflicts on all inferior kinds,  
 Regardless of their plaints. To make him sport,  
 To gratify the phrenzy of his wrath,  
 Or his base gluttony, are causes good  
 And just in his account, why bird and beast  
 Should suffer torture, and the streams be dyed  
 With blood of their inhabitants impal'd.  
 Earth groans beneath the burden of a war  
 Wag'd with defenceless innocence, while he,  
 Not satisfied to prey on all around,  
 Adds tenfold bitterness of death by pangs  
 Needless, and first torments ere he devours.  
 Now happiest they, that occupy the scenes  
 The most remote from his abhor'd resort,  
 Whom once, as delegate of God on Earth,  
 They fear'd, and as his perfect image lov'd.  
 The wilderness is theirs, with all it's caves,  
 It's hollow glens, it's thickets, and it's plains,  
 Unvisited by man. There they are free,  
 And howl and roar as likes them, uncontrol'd;  
 Nor ask his leave to slumber or to play.  
 Woe to the tyrant, if he dare intrude  
 Within the confines of their wild domain:

The lion tells him — "I am monarch here" —  
 And, if he spare him, spares him on the terms  
 Of royal mercy, and through gen'rous scorn,  
 To rend a victim trembling at his foot.  
 In measure, as by force of instinct drawn,  
 Or by necessity constrain'd, they live  
 Dependent upon man; those in his fields,  
 These at his crib, and some beneath his roof.  
 They prove too often at how dear a rate  
 He sells protection. — Witness at his foot  
 The spaniel, dying for some venial fault  
 Under dissection of the knotted scourge;  
 Witness the patient ox, with stripes and yells  
 Driv'n to the slaughter, goaded, as he runs,  
 To madness; while the savage at his heels  
 Laughs at the frantic sufferer's fury, spent  
 Upon the guiltless passenger o'erthrown.  
 He too is witness, noblest of the train  
 That wait on man, the flight-performing horse;  
 With unsuspecting readiness he takes  
 His murderer on his back, and, push'd all day  
 With bleeding sides and flanks, that heave for life,  
 To the far distant goal, arrives and dies.  
 So little mercy shows who needs so much!  
 Does law, so jealous in the cause of man,  
 Denounce no doom on the delinquent? None.  
 He lives, and o'er his brimming beaker boasts  
 (As if barbarity were his desert)  
 Th' inglorious feat, and clamorous in praise  
 Of the poor brute, seems wisely to suppose  
 The honours of his matchless horse his own.  
 But many a crime, deem'd innocent on Earth,  
 Is register'd in Heav'n; and these no doubt  
 Have each their record, with a curse annex'd.  
 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart,  
 But God will never. When he charg'd the Jew,  
 To assist his foe's down-fallen beast to rise;  
 And when the bush-exploring boy, that seiz'd  
 The young, to let the parent bird go free;  
 Prov'd he not plainly, that his meaner works  
 Are yet his care, and have an int'rest all,  
 All, in the universal Father's love?  
 On Noah, and in him on all mankind,  
 The charter was conferr'd, by which we hold  
 The flesh of animals in fee, and claim  
 O'er all we feed on pow'r of life and death.  
 But read the instrument, and mark it well:  
 Th' oppression of a tyrannous control  
 Can find no warrant there. Feed then, and yield  
 Thanks for thy food. Carnivorous, through sin,  
 Feed on the slain, but spare the living brute!

The Governor of all, himself to all  
 So bountiful, in whose attentive ear  
 The unfledg'd raven, and the lion's whelp,  
 Plead not in vain for pity on the pangs  
 Of hunger unassuag'd, has interpos'd,  
 Not seldom, his avenging arm, to smite  
 Th' injurious trampler upon Nature's law,  
 That claims forbearance even for a brute.  
 He hates the hardness of a Balaam's heart;  
 And, prophet as he was, he might not strike  
 The blameless animal, without rebuke,  
 On which he rode. Her opportune offence  
 Sav'd him, or th' unrelenting seer had died.  
 He sees that human equity is slack  
 To interfere, though in so just a cause:  
 And makes the task his own. Inspiring dumb  
 And helpless victims with a sense so keen  
 Of injury, with such knowledge of their strength,  
 And such sagacity to take revenge,

That oft the beast has seem'd to judge the man.  
 An ancient, not a legendary tale,  
 By one of sound intelligence rehears'd,  
 (If such who plead for Providence may seem  
 In modern eyes,) shall make the doctrine clear.  
 Where England, stretch'd towards the setting Sun,  
 Narrow and long, o'erlooks the western wave,  
 Dwelt young Misagathus; a scorner he  
 Of God and goodness, atheist in ostent,  
 Vicious in act, in temper savage-fierce.  
 He journey'd; and his chance was as he went  
 To join a traveller, of far different note,  
 Evander, fam'd for piety, for years  
 Deserving honour, but for wisdom more.  
 Fame had not left the venerable man  
 A stranger to the manners of the youth,  
 Whose face, too, was familiar to his view.  
 Their way was on the margin of the land,  
 O'er the green summit of the rocks, whose base  
 Beats back the roaring surge, scarce heard without  
 The charity, that warm'd his heart, was mov'd  
 At sight of the man-monster. With a smile  
 Gentle, and affable, and full of grace,  
 As fearful of offending whom he wish'd  
 Much to persuade, he plied his ear with truths  
 Not harshly thunder'd forth, or rudely press'd,  
 But, like his purpose, gracious, kind, and sweet  
 "And dost thou dream," th' impenetrable man  
 Exclaim'd, "that me the lullabies of age,  
 And fantasies of dotards such as thou,  
 Can cheat, or move a moment's fear in me?  
 Mark now the proof I give thee, that the brave  
 Need no such aids, as superstition lends,  
 To steel their hearts against the dread of death."  
 He spoke, and to the precipice at hand  
 Push'd with a madman's fury. Fancy shrinks,  
 And the blood thrills and curdles, at the thought  
 Of such a gulf as he design'd his grave.  
 But, though the felon on his back could dare  
 The dreadful leap, more rational, his steed  
 Declin'd the death, and wheeling swiftly round,  
 Or e'er his hoof had press'd the crumbling verge,  
 Baffled his rider, sav'd against his will.  
 The phrenzy of the brain may be redress'd  
 By medicine well applied, but without grace  
 The heart's insanity admits no cure.  
 Enrag'd the more, by what might have reform'd  
 His horrible intent, again he sought  
 Destruction, with a zeal to be destroy'd,  
 With sounding whip, and rowels dyed in blood.  
 But still in vain. The Providence, that meant  
 A longer date to the far nobler beast,  
 Spar'd yet again th' ignoble for his sake.  
 And now, his prowess prov'd, and his sincere  
 Incurable obduracy evinc'd, [and  
 His rage grew cool; and pleas'd, perhaps, to have  
 So cheaply the renown of that attempt,  
 With looks of some complacency he resum'd  
 His road, deriding much the blank amazement  
 Of good Evander, still where he was left  
 Fix'd motionless, and petrified with dread.  
 So on they far'd. Discourse on other themes  
 Ensuing seem'd to obliterate the past;  
 And tamer far for so much fury shown,  
 (As is the course of rash and fiery men,)  
 The rude companion smil'd, as if transform'd.  
 But 't was a transient calm. A storm was near,  
 An unsuspected storm. His hour was come,  
 The impious challenger of Pow'r divine [and  
 Was now to learn, that Heav'n, though slow to

Is never with impunity defied.  
 His horse, as he had caught his master's mood,  
 Snorting, and starting into sudden rage,  
 Unbidden, and not now to be controll'd,  
 Rush'd to the cliff, and, having reach'd it, stood.  
 At once the shock unseated him : he flew  
 Heer'd o'er the craggy barrier ; and immers'd  
 Deep in the flood, found, when he sought it not,  
 The death he had deserv'd, and died alone.  
 To God wrought double justice ; made the fool  
 The victim of his own tremendous choice,  
 And taught a brute the way to safe revenge.  
 I would not enter on my list of friends [sense,  
 Though grac'd with polish'd manners and fine  
 (et wanting sensibility) the man,  
 Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.  
 An inadvertent step may crush the snail,  
 That crawls at ev'ning in the public path ;  
 But he that has humanity, forewarn'd,  
 Will tread aside and let the reptile live.  
 The creeping vermin, loathsome to the sight,  
 And charg'd, perhaps, with venom, that intrudes,  
 A visitor unwelcome, into scenes  
 Sacred to neatness and repose, th' alcove,  
 The chamber, or refectory, may die :  
 A necessary act incurs no blame.  
 Not so when, held within their proper bounds,  
 And guiltless of offence, they range the air,  
 Or take their pastime in the spacious field :  
 Where they are privileg'd ; and he that hunts  
 Or harms them there is guilty of a wrong,  
 That disturbs the economy of Nature's realm,  
 Who, when she form'd, design'd them an abode.  
 No sum is this. If man's convenience, health,  
 Safety, interfere, his rights and claims  
 Are paramount, and must extinguish theirs.  
 These they are — the meanest things that are,  
 Free to live, and to enjoy that life,  
 Which God was free to form them at the first,  
 Who in his sov'reign wisdom made them all.  
 Therefore, who love mercy, teach your sons  
 To love it too. The spring-time of our years  
 Soon dishonour'd and defil'd in most  
 Budding ills, that ask a prudent hand  
 To check them. But, alas ! none sooner shoots,  
 Unrestrain'd, into luxuriant growth,  
 Than a cruelty, most devilish of them all.  
 Cruelty to him that shows it, is the rule  
 Of righteous limitation of it's act,  
 Which Heav'n moves in pard'ning guilty man ;  
 And he that shows none, being ripe in years,  
 And conscious of the outrage he commits,  
 Will seek it, and not find it, in his turn.  
 Distinguish'd much by reason, and still more  
 Our capacity of Grace divine,  
 All creatures, that exist but for our sake,  
 Which, having serv'd us, perish, we are held  
 Accountable ; and God some future day  
 Will reckon with us roundly for th' abuse  
 Of what he deems no mean or trivial trust.  
 Superior as we are, they yet depend  
 More on human help than we on theirs.  
 Their strength, or speed, or vigilance, were giv'n  
 In aid of our defects. In some are found  
 The teachable and apprehensive parts,  
 At man's attainments in his own concerns,  
 Teach'd with th' expertness of the brutes in theirs,  
 Who oft-times vanquish'd and thrown far behind.  
 We show that nice sagacity of smell,  
 And read with such discernment, in the port

And figure of the man, his secret aim,  
 That oft we owe our safety to a skill  
 We could not teach, and must despair to learn.  
 But learn we might, if not too proud to stoop  
 To quadruped instructors, many a good  
 And useful quality, and virtue too,  
 Rarely exemplified among ourselves.  
 Attachment, never to be wean'd, or chang'd  
 By any change of fortune, proof alike  
 Against unkindness, absence, and neglect ;  
 Fidelity, that neither bribe nor threat  
 Can move or warp ; and gratitude for small  
 And trivial favours, lasting as the life,  
 And glist'ning even in the dying eye.  
 Man praises man. Desert in arts or arms  
 Wins public honour ; and ten thousand sit  
 Patiently present at a sacred song,  
 Commemoration mad ; content to hear  
 (O wonderful effect of music's power !)  
 Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake.  
 But less, methinks, than sacrilege might serve —  
 (For was it less ? what heathen would have dar'd  
 To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,  
 And hang it up in honour of a man ?)  
 Much less might serve, when all that we design  
 Is but to gratify an itching ear,  
 And give the day to a musician's praise.  
 Remember Handel ! Who, that was not born  
 Deaf as the dead to harmony, forgets,  
 Or can, the more than Homer of his age ?  
 Yes — we remember him ; and while we praise  
 A talent so divine, remember too  
 That His most holy book, from whence it came,  
 Was never meant, was never us'd before,  
 To buckram out the mem'ry of a man.  
 But hush ! the Muse perhaps is too severe ;  
 And with a gravity beyond the size  
 And measure of th' offence, rebukes a deed  
 Less impious than absurd, and owing more  
 To want of judgment than to wrong design.  
 So in the chapel of old Ely House,  
 When wand'ring Charles, who meant to be the third,  
 Had fled from William, and the news was fresh,  
 The simple clerk, but loyal, did announce,  
 And eke did rear right merrily, two staves,  
 Sung to the praise and glory of King George !  
 — Man praises man ; and Garrick's mem'ry next,  
 When time hath somewhat mellow'd it, and made  
 The idol of our worship while he liv'd  
 The God of our idolatry once more,  
 Shall have it's altar ; and the World shall go  
 In pilgrimage to bow before his shrine.  
 The theatre, too small, shall suffocate  
 It's squeez'd contents, and more than it admits  
 Shall sigh at their exclusion, and return  
 Ungratified : for there some noble lord  
 Shall stuff his shoulders with King Richard's bunch,  
 Or wrap himself in Hamlet's inky cloak.  
 And strut, and storm, and straddle, stamp and stare,  
 To show the world how Garrick did not act.  
 For Garrick was a worshipper himself ;  
 He drew the liturgy, and fram'd the rites  
 And solemn ceremonial of the day,  
 And call'd the world to worship on the banks  
 Of Avon, fam'd in song. Ah, pleasant proof  
 That piety has still in human hearts  
 Some place, a spark or two not yet extinct.  
 The mulb'rry-tree was hung with blooming wreaths ;  
 The mulb'rry-tree stood centre of the dance ;  
 The mulb'rry-tree was hymn'd with dulcet airs ;

And from his touchwood trunk the mulb'rry-tree  
 Supplied such relics as devotion holds  
 Still sacred, and preserves with pious care.  
 So 't was a hallow'd time : decorum reign'd,  
 And mirth without offence. No few return'd,  
 Doubtless much edified, and all refresh'd.  
 —Man praises man. The rabble all alive  
 From tipping benches, cellars, stalls, and styes,  
 Swarm in the streets. The statesman of the day,  
 A pompous and slow-moving pageant, comes.  
 Some shout him, and some hang upon his car,  
 To gaze in 's eyes, and bless him. Maidens wave  
 Their kerchiefs, and old women weep for joy :  
 While others, not so satisfied, unhorse  
 The gilded equipage, and turning loose  
 His steeds, usurp a place they well deserve.  
 Why? what has charm'd them? Hath he sav'd the  
 state?

No. Doth he purpose it's salvation? No.  
 Enchanting novelty, that moon at full,  
 That finds out ev'ry crevice of the head,  
 That is not sound and perfect, hath in theirs  
 Wrought this disturbance. But the wane is near,  
 And his own cattle must suffice him soon.  
 Thus idly do we waste the breath of praise,  
 And dedicate a tribute, in it's use  
 And just direction sacred, to a thing  
 Doom'd to the dust, or lodg'd already there.  
 Encomium in old time was poet's work ;  
 But poets, having lavishly long since  
 Exhausted all materials of the art,  
 The task now falls into the public hand ;  
 And I, contented with an humble theme,  
 Have pour'd my stream of panegyric down  
 The vale of Nature, where it creeps, and winds  
 Among her lovely works with a secure  
 And unambitious course, reflecting clear,  
 If not the virtues, yet the worth, of brutes.  
 And I am recompens'd, and deem the toils  
 Of poetry not lost, if verse of mine  
 May stand between an animal and woe,  
 And teach one tyrant pity for his drudge.

The groans of Nature in this nether world,  
 Which Heav'n has heard for ages, have an end.  
 Foretold by prophets, and by poets sung,  
 Whose fire was kindled at the propheta's lamp,  
 The time of rest, the promis'd sabbath, comes.  
 Six thousand years of sorrow have well-nigh  
 Fulfill'd their tardy and disastrous course  
 Over a sinful world ; and what remains  
 Of this tempestuous state of human things  
 Is merely as the working of a sea  
 Before a calm, that rocks itself to rest :  
 For He, whose car the winds are, and the clouds  
 The dust, that waits upon his sultry march,  
 When sin hath mov'd him, and his wrath is hot,  
 Shall visit Earth in mercy ; shall descend  
 Propitious in his chariot pav'd with love ;  
 And what his storms have blasted and defac'd  
 For man's revolt shall with a smile repair.

Sweet is the harp of prophecy ; too sweet  
 Not to be wrong'd by a mere mortal touch :  
 Nor can the wonders it records be sung  
 To meaner music, and not suffer loss.  
 But when a poet, or when one like me,  
 Happy to rove among poetic flow'rs,  
 Though poor in skill to rear them, lights at last  
 On some fair theme, some theme divinely fair,  
 Such is the impulse and the spur he feels,  
 To give it praise proportion'd to it's worth,

That not t' attempt it, arduous as he deems  
 The labour, were a task more arduous still.

O scenes surpassing fable, and yet true,  
 Scenes of accomplish'd bliss ! which who can see  
 Though but in distant prospect, and not feel  
 His soul refresh'd with foretaste of the joy ?  
 Rivers of gladness water all the Earth,  
 And clothe all climes with beauty : the reproach  
 Of barrenness is past. The fruitful field  
 Laughs with abundance ; and the land, once lean  
 Or fertile only in it's own di grace,  
 Exults to see it's thistly curse repeal'd.  
 The various seasons woven into one,  
 And that one season an eternal spring,  
 The garden fears no blight, and needs no fence,  
 For there is none to covet, all are full.  
 The lion, and the libbard, and the bear,  
 Graze with the fearless flocks ; all bask at noon,  
 Together, or all gambol in the shade  
 Of the same grove, and drink one common stream.  
 Antipathies are none. No foe to man  
 Lurks in the serpent now : the rouser sees,  
 And smiles to see, her infant's playful hand  
 Stretch'd forth to dally with the created worm,  
 To stroke his azure neck, or to receive  
 The lambent homage of his arrowy tongue.  
 All creatures worship man, and all mankind  
 One Lord, one Father. Error has no place :  
 That creeping pestilence is driv'n away :  
 The breath of Heav'n has chas'd it. In the land  
 No passion touches a discordant string,  
 But all is harmony and love. Disease  
 Is not : the pure and uncontaminat blood  
 Holds it's due course, nor fears the frost of age.  
 One song employs all nations ; and all cry,  
 " Worthy the Lamb, for he was slain for us !"  
 The dwellers in the vales and on the rocks  
 Shout to each other, and the mountain tops  
 From distant mountains catch the flying joy ;  
 Till, nation after nation taught the strain,  
 Earth rolls the rapturous Hosanna round.  
 Behold the measure of the promise fill'd ;  
 See Salem built, the labour of a God !  
 Bright as a sun the sacred city shines ;  
 All kingdoms and all princes of the Earth  
 Flock to that light ; the glory of all lands  
 Flows into her ; unbounded is her joy,  
 And endless her increase. Thy rams are there,  
 Nebaioth, and the flocks of Kedar there \* :  
 The looms of Ormus, and the mines of Ind,  
 And Saba's spicy groves, pay tribute there.  
 Praise is in all her gates : upon her walls,  
 And in her streets, and in her spacious courts,  
 Is heard salvation. Eastern Java there  
 Kneels with the native of the farthest west ;  
 And Æthiopia spreads abroad the hand,  
 And worships. Her report has travell'd forth  
 Into all lands. From ev'ry clime they come  
 To see thy beauty, and to share thy joy,  
 O Sion ! an assembly such as Earth  
 Saw never, such as Heav'n stoops down to see. (see)

Thus Heav'nward all things tend. For all was  
 Perfect, and all must be at length restor'd.  
 So God has greatly purpos'd ; who would else  
 In his dishonour'd works himself endure

\* Nebaioth and Kedar, the sons of Ishmael, and  
 progenitors of the Arabs, in the prophetic scripture  
 here alluded to, may be reasonably considered as  
 representatives of the Gentiles at large.

Dishonour, and be wrong'd without redress.  
Haste then, and wheel away a shatter'd world,  
Ye slow-revolving seasons! we would see  
A sight to which our eyes are strangers yet)  
A world, that does not dread and hate his laws,  
And suffer for it's crime; would learn how fair  
The creature is, that God pronounces good,  
How pleasant in itself what pleases him.  
Here ev'ry drop of honey hides a sting;  
Worms wind themselves into our sweetest flow'rs;  
And ev'n the joy, that haply some poor heart  
Derives from Heav'n, pure as the fountain is,  
Is sullied in the stream, taking a taint  
From touch of human lips, at best impure.  
For a world in principle as chaste  
As this is gross and selfish! over which  
Custom and prejudice shall bear no sway,  
That govern all things here, should'ring aside  
The meek and modest Truth, and forcing her  
To seek a refuge from the tongue of Strife  
In nooks obscure, far from the ways of men;  
Where Violence shall never lift the sword,  
For Cunning justify the proud man's wrong,  
Leaving the poor no remedy but tears:  
Where he, that fills an office, shall esteem  
An occasion it presents of doing good  
More than the perquisite: where Law shall speak  
Feldom, and never but as Wisdom prompts  
And Equity; not jealous more to guard  
A worthless form, than to decide aright.  
Where Fashion shall not sanctify abuse,  
For smooth Good-breeding (supplemental grace)  
With lean performance ape the work of Love!  
Come then, and, added to thy many crowns,  
Receive yet one, the crown of all the Earth,  
Thou who alone art worthy! It was thine  
By ancient covenant, ere Nature's birth;  
And thou hast made it thine by purchase since,  
And overpaid it's value with thy blood.  
Thy saints proclaim thee King; and in their hearts  
Thy title is engraven with a pen  
Hipp'd in the fountain of eternal love.  
Thy saints proclaim thee King; and thy delay  
Gives courage to their foes, who, could they see  
The dawn of thy last advent, long desir'd,  
Would creep into the bowels of the hills,  
And flee for safety to the falling rocks.  
The very spirit of the world is tir'd  
If it's own taunting question, ask'd so long,  
Where is the promise of your Lord's approach?"  
The infidel has shot his bolts away,  
Till, his exhausted quiver yielding none,  
He gleans the blunted shafts, that have recoil'd,  
And aims them at the shield of Truth again.  
The veil is rent, rent, too, by priestly hands,  
That hides divinity from mortal eyes;  
And all the mysteries to faith propos'd,  
Unstudied and traduc'd, are cast aside,  
Is useless, to the moles and to the bats.  
They now are deem'd the faithful, and are prais'd,  
Who, constant only in rejecting thee,  
Deny thy Godhead with a martyr's zeal,  
And quit their office for their error's sake.  
Blind, and in love with darkness! yet ev'n these  
Worthy, compar'd with sycophants, who knee  
Thy name adoring, and then preach thee man!  
So fares thy church. But how thy church may fare,  
The world takes little thought. Who will may  
preach,  
And what they will. All pastors are alike

To wand'ring sheep, resolv'd to follow none.  
Two gods divide them all — Pleasure and Gain:  
For these they live, they sacrifice to these,  
And in their service wage perpetual war  
With Conscience and with thee. Lust in their hearts,  
And mischief in their hands, they roam the Earth,  
To prey upon each other: stubborn, fierce,  
High-minded, foaming out their own disgrace.  
Thy prophets speak of such; and, noting down  
The features of the last degenerate times,  
Exhibit ev'ry lineament of these.  
Come then, and added to thy many crowns,  
Receive yet one, as radiant as the rest,  
Due to thy last and most effectual work,  
Thy word fulfill'd, the conquest of a world!  
He is the happy man, whose life e'en now  
Shows somewhat of that happier life to come;  
Who, doom'd to an obscure but tranquil state,  
Is pleas'd with it, and, were he free to choose,  
Would make his fate his choice; whom peace, the  
fruit  
Of virtue, and whom virtue, fruit of faith,  
Prepare for happiness; bespeak him one  
Content indeed to sojourn while he must  
Below the skies, but having there his home.  
The World o'erlooks him in her busy search  
Of objects, more illustrious in her view;  
And, occupied as earnestly as she,  
Though more sublimely, he o'erlooks the World.  
She scorns his pleasures, for she knows them not;  
He seeks not hers, for he has prov'd them vain;  
He cannot skim the ground like summer birds  
Pursuing gilded flies; and such he deems  
Her honours, her emoluments, her joys.  
Therefore in contemplation is his bliss, [Earth  
Whose pow'r is such, that whom she lifts from  
She makes familiar with a Heav'n unseen,  
And shows him glories yet to be reveal'd.  
Not slothful he, though seeming unemployed,  
And censur'd oft as useless. Still streams  
Of water fairest meadows, and the bird  
That flutters least, is longest on the wing.  
Ask him, indeed, what trophies he has rais'd,  
Or what achievements of immortal fame  
He purposes, and he shall answer — None.  
His warfare is within. There, unfatigu'd,  
His fervent spirit labours. There he fights,  
And there obtains fresh triumphs o'er himself,  
And never-with'ring wreaths, compar'd with which  
The laurels that a Cæsar reaps are weeds.  
Perhaps the self-approving haughty World,  
That as she sweeps him with her whistling silks  
Scarce deigns to notice him, or, if she see,  
Deems him a cipher in the works of God,  
Receives advantage from his noiseless hours,  
Of what she little dreams. Perhaps she owes  
Her sunshine and her rain, her blooming spring  
And plenteous harvest, to the pray'r he makes,  
When, Isaac-like, the solitary saint  
Walks forth to meditate at even-tide,  
And think on her, who thinks not for herself.  
Forgive him then, thou bustling in concerns  
Of little worth, an idler in the best,  
If, author of no mischief and some good,  
He seek his proper happiness by means,  
That may advance, but cannot hinder, thine.  
Nor, though he tread the secret path of life,  
Engage no notice, and enjoy much ease,  
Account him an encumbrance on the state,  
Receiving benefits, and rend'ring none.



His sphere though humble, if that humble sphere  
Shine with his fair example, and though small  
His influence, if that influence all be spent  
In soothing sorrow, and in quenching strife,  
In aiding helpless indigence, in works,  
From which at least a grateful few derive  
Some taste of comfort in a world of woe;  
Then let the supercilious great confess  
He serves his country, recompenses well  
The state, beneath the shadow of whose vine  
He sits secure, and in the scale of life  
Holds no ignoble, though a slighted, place.  
The man, whose virtues are more felt than seen,  
Must drop indeed the hope of public praise;  
But, he may boast, what few that win it can,  
That, if his country stand not by his skill,  
At least his follies have not wrought her fall.  
Polite Refinement offers him in vain  
Her golden tube, through which a sensual World  
Draws gross impurity, and likes it well,  
The neat conveyance hiding all the offence.  
Not that he peevishly rejects a mode,  
Because that World adopts it. If it bear  
The stamp and clear impression of good sense,  
And be not costly more than of true worth,  
He puts it on, and for decorum sake  
Can wear it e'en as gracefully as she.  
She judges of refinement by the eye,  
He, by the test of conscience, and a heart  
Not soon deceiv'd; aware, that what is base  
No polish can make sterling; and that vice,  
Though well perfum'd and elegantly dress'd,  
Like an unburied carcase trick'd with flow'rs,  
Is but a garnish'd nuisance, fitter far  
For cleanly riddance, than for fair attire.  
So life glides smoothly and by stealth away,  
More golden than that age of fabled gold  
Renown'd in ancient song; not vex'd with care  
Or stain'd with guilt, beneficent, approv'd  
Of God and man, and peaceful in it's end.  
So glide my life away! and so at last,  
My share of duties decently fulfill'd,  
May some disease, not tardy to perform  
It's destin'd office, yet with gentle stroke,  
Dismiss me weary to a safe retreat,  
Beneath the turf, that I have often trod.  
It shall not grieve me then, that once when call'd  
To dress a Sofa with the flow'rs of verse,  
I play'd awhile, obedient to the fair,  
With that light task; but soon, to please her more,  
Whom flow'rs alone I knew would little please,  
Let fall th' unfinished wreath, and rov'd for fruit;  
Rov'd far, and gather'd much: some harsh, 't is true,  
Pick'd from the thorns and briars of reproof,  
But wholesome, well-digested; grateful some  
To palates, that can taste immortal truth;  
Inspid else, and sure to be despis'd.  
But all is in his hand, whose praise I seek.  
In vain the poet sings, and the world hears,  
If he regard not, though divine the theme.  
'T is not in artful measures, in the chime  
And idle tinkling of a minstrel's lyre,  
To charm his ear, whose eye is on the heart;  
Whose frown can disappoint the proudest strain,  
Whose approbation — prosper even mine.

## TIROCINIUM:

OR,

## A REVIEW OF SCHOOLS

Κιθαλαῖον δὲ παιδείας ὁρᾷ τραφε.—Plato.

Ἀρχὴ πολιτείας ἀναστὰς νῦν τραφε.—Diog. Laert.

It is not from his form, in which we trace  
Strength join'd with beauty, dignity with grace,  
That man, the master of this globe, derives  
His right of empire over all that lives.  
That form, indeed, th' associate of a mind  
Vast in it's powers, ethereal in it's kind,  
That form, the labour of Almighty skill,  
Fram'd for the service of a free-born will,  
Asserts precedence, and bespeaks control,  
But borrows all it's grandeur from the soul.  
Hers is the state, the splendour, and the throne  
An intellectual kingdom, all her own.  
For her the Memory fills her ample page  
With truths pour'd down from ev'ry distant age;  
For her amasses an unbounded store,  
The wisdom of great nations, now no more;  
Though laden, not encumber'd with her spoil;  
Laborious, yet unconscious of her toil;  
When copiously supplied, then most enlarg'd;  
Still to be fed, and not to be surcharg'd.  
For her the Fancy, roving unconfin'd,  
The present muse of ev'ry pensive mind,  
Works magic wonders, adds a brighter hue  
To Nature's scenes than Nature ever knew.  
At her command winds rise, and waters roar,  
Again she lays them slumb'ring on the shore;  
With flow'r and fruit the wilderness supplies,  
Or bids the rocks in ruder pomp arise.  
For her the Judgment, umpire in the strife,  
That Grace and Nature have to wage through life,  
Quick-sighted arbiter of good and ill,  
Appointed sage preceptor to the Will,  
Condemns, approves, and with a faithful voice  
Guides the decision of a doubtful choice.  
Why did the fiat of a God give birth  
To yon fair Sun, and his attendant Earth?  
And, when descending he resigns the skies,  
Why takes the gentler Moon her turn to rise,  
Whom Ocean feels through all his countless wars,  
And owns her pow'r on ev'ry shore he loves?  
Why do the seasons still enrich the year,  
Fruitful and young as in their first career?  
Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees,  
Rock'd in the cradle of the western breeze;  
Summer in haste the thriving charge receives  
Beneath the shade of her expanded leaves,  
Till Autumn's fiercer heats and plenteous dews  
Dye them at last in all their glowing hues —  
'T were wild profusion all, and bootless waste,  
Pow'n misemploy'd, munificence misplac'd,  
Had not it's author dignified the plan,  
And crown'd it with the majesty of man.  
Thus form'd, thus plac'd, intelligent, and taught,  
Look where he will, the wonders God has wrought.  
The wildest scorner of his Maker's laws  
Finds in a sober moment time to pause,  
To press th' important question on his heart,  
"Why form'd at all, and wherefore as thou art?"  
If man be what he seems, this hour a slave,  
The next mere dust and ashes in the grave;

Endu'd with reason only to descry  
His crimes and follies with an aching eye ;  
With passions, just that he may prove, with pain,  
The force he spends against their fury vain ;  
And if, soon after having burnt, by turns,  
With ev'ry lust, with which frail Nature burns,  
His being end, where death dissolves the bond,  
The tomb take all, and all be blank beyond ;  
Then he, of all that Nature has brought forth,  
Kands self-impeach'd the creature of least worth,  
And useless while he lives and when he dies,  
Brings into doubt the wisdom of the skies.

Truths, that the learn'd pursue with eager thought,  
Are not important always as dear bought,  
Proving at last, though told in pompous strains,  
A childish waste of philosophic pains ;  
But truths, on which depends our main concern,  
That 't is our shame and mis'ry not to learn,  
Shine by the side of ev'ry path we tread  
With such a lustre, he that runs may read.  
T is true that, if to trifle life away  
Down to the sunset of their latest day,  
Then perish on futurity's wide shore  
Like fleeting exhalations, found no more,  
Vere all that Heav'n requir'd of human-kind,  
And all the plan their destiny design'd,  
What none could rev'rence all might justly blame,  
And man would breathe but for his Maker's  
shame.

But reason heard, and nature well perus'd,  
At once the dreaming mind is disabus'd.  
If all we find possessing earth, sea, air,  
Reflect his attributes, who plac'd them there,  
Fulfil the purpose, and appear design'd  
Proofs of the wisdom of th' all-seeing mind,  
T is plain the creature, whom he chose t' invest  
With kingship and dominion o'er the rest,  
Receive'd his nobler nature, and was made  
Fit for the power, in which he stands array'd ;  
That first, or last, hereafter, if not here,  
He, too, might make his author's wisdom clear,  
Raise him on Earth, or, obstinately dumb,  
Suffer his justice in a world to come.  
This once believ'd, 't were logic misapplied,  
To prove a consequence by none denied,  
That we are bound to cast the minds of youth  
Sometimes into the mould of heav'nly truth,  
That taught of God they may indeed be wise,  
Nor, ignorantly wand'ring, miss the skies.

In early days the conscience has in most  
A quickness, which in later life is lost :  
Preserv'd from guilt by salutary fears,  
Or, guilty, soon relenting into tears,  
Too careless often, as our years proceed,  
What friends we sort with, or what books we read,  
Our parents yet exert a prudent care,  
To feed our infant minds with proper fare ;  
And wisely store the nurs'ry by degrees  
With wholesome learning, yet acquir'd with ease.  
Neatly secur'd from being soil'd or torn  
Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn,  
A book (to please us at a tender age  
'T is call'd a book, though but a single page)  
Presents the pray'r the Saviour deign'd to teach,  
Which children use, and parsons — when they  
preach.

Lispings our syllables, we scramble next  
Through moral narrative, or sacred text ;  
And learn with wonder how this world began,  
Who made, who marr'd, and who has ransom'd, man.

Points, which, unless the Scripture made them plain,  
The wisest heads might agitate in vain.  
O thou, whom, borne on fancy's eager wing  
Back to the season of life's happy spring,  
I pleas'd remember, and, while Mem'ry yet  
Holds fast her office here, can ne'er forget ;  
Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tale  
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail ; [style,  
Whose hum'rous vein, strong sense, and simple  
May teach the gayest, make the gravest smile ;  
Witty, and well employ'd, and, like thy Lord,  
Speaking in parables his slighted word ;  
I name thee not, lest so despis'd a name  
Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame ;  
Yet ev'n in transitory life's late day,  
That mingles all my brown with sober gray,  
Revere the man, whose pilgrim marks the road,  
And guides the progress of the soul to God.  
'T were well with most, if books, that could engage  
Their childhood, pleas'd them at a siper age ;  
The man, approving what had charm'd the boy,  
Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy ;  
And not with curses on his heart, who stole  
The gem of truth from his unguarded soul.  
The stamp of artless piety impress'd  
By kind tuition on his yielding breast,  
The youth now bearded, and yet pert and raw,  
Regards with scorn, though once receiv'd with awe ;  
And, warp'd into the labyrinth of lies,  
That babblers, call'd philosophers, devise,  
Blasphemes his creed, as founded on a plan,  
Replete with dreams, unworthy of a man.  
Touch but his nature in it's ailing part,  
Assert the native evil of his heart,  
His pride resents the charge, although the proof  
Rise in his forehead, and seem rank enough :  
Point to the cure, describe a Saviour's cross  
As God's expedient to retrieve his loss,  
The young apostate sickens at the view,  
And hates it with the malice of a Jew.

How weak the barrier of mere Nature proves,  
Oppos'd against the pleasures Nature loves !  
While self-betray'd, and wilfully undone,  
She longs to yield, no sooner woo'd than won.  
Try now the merits of this blest exchange  
Of modest truth for wit's eccentric range.  
Time was, he clos'd as he began the day,  
With decent duty, not asham'd to pray :  
The practice was a bond upon his heart,  
A pledge he gave for a consistent part ;  
Nor could he dare presumptuously displease  
A pow'r, confess'd so lately on his knees.  
But now, farewell all legendary tales,  
The shadows fly, philosophy prevails ;  
Pray'r to the winds, and caution to the waves ;  
Religion makes the free by nature slaves.  
Priests have invented, and the World admir'd  
What knavish priests promulgate as inspir'd ;  
Till Reason, now no longer overaw'd,  
Resumes her pow'rs, and spurns the clumsy fraud ;  
And, common-sense diffusing real day,  
The meteor of the Gospel dies away.  
Such rhapsodies our shrewd discerning youth  
Learn from expert inquirers after truth ;  
Whose only care, might Truth presume to speak,  
Is not to find what they profess to seek.  
And thus, well-tutor'd only while we share  
A mother's lectures and a nurse's care ;  
And taught at schools much mythologic stuff,  
But sound religion sparingly enough ;

Our early notices of truth, disgrac'd,  
Soon lose their credit, and are all effac'd.

Would you your son should be a sot or dunce,  
Lascivious, headstrong, or all these at once;  
That in good time the stripling's finish'd taste  
For loose expense, and fashionable waste,  
Should prove your ruin, and his own at last;  
Train him in public with a mob of boys,  
Childish in mischief only and in noise,  
Else of a mannish growth, and five in ten  
In infidelity and lewdness men.  
There shall he learn, ere sixteen winters old,  
That authors are most useful pawn'd or sold;  
That pedantry is all that schools impart,  
But taverns teach the knowledge of the heart;  
There waiter Dick, with Bacchanalian lays,  
Shall win his heart, and have his drunken praise,  
His counsellor and bosom-friend, shall prove,  
And some street-pacing harlot his first love.  
Schools, unless discipline were doubly strong,  
Detain their adolescent charge too long;  
The management of tiroes of eighteen  
Is difficult, their punishment obscene.  
The stout tall captain, whose superior size  
The minor heroes view with envious eyes,  
Becomes their pattern, upon whom they fix  
Their whole attention, and ape all his tricks.  
His pride, that scorns t' obey or to submit,  
With them is courage; his effort'ry wit  
His wild excursions, window-breaking feats,  
Robb'ry of gardens, quarrels in the streets,  
His hair-breadth 'scapes, and all his daring schemes,  
Transport them, and are made their fav'rite themes.  
In little bosoms such achievements strike  
A kindred spark: they burn to do the like.  
Thus, half-accomplish'd ere he yet begin  
To show the peeping down upon his chin;  
And, as maturity of years comes on,  
Made just th' adept that you design'd your son;  
T' ensure the perseverance of his course,  
And give your monstrous project all it's force,  
Send him to college. If he there be tam'd,  
Or in one article of vice reclaim'd,  
Where no regard of ord'nances is shown  
Or look'd for now, the fault must be his own.  
Some sneaking virtue lurks in him, no doubt,  
Where neither strumpets' charms, nor drinking-

bout,  
Nor gambling practices, can find it out.  
Such youths of spirit, and that spirit too,  
Ye nurseries of our boys, we owe to you:  
Though from ourselves the mischief more proceeds,  
For public schools 't is public folly feeds.  
The slaves of custom and establish'd mode,  
With packhorse constancy we keep the road,  
Crooked or straight, through quags or thorny dells,  
True to the jingling of our leader's bells.  
To follow foolish precedents, and wink  
With both our eyes, is easier than to think:  
And such an age as ours balks no expense,  
Except of caution, and of common sense;  
Else, sure, notorious fact, and proof so plain,  
Would turn our steps into a wiser train.  
I blame not those, who, with what care they can  
O'erwatch the num'rous and unruly clan;  
Or, if I blame, 't is only that they dare.  
Promise a work, of which they must despair.  
Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,  
A ubiquitous presence and control,

Elisha's eye, that, when Gehazi stray'd,  
Went with him, and saw all the game he play'd?  
Yes — ye are conscious; and on all the shelves  
Your pupils strike upon, have struck yourselves.  
Or if, by nature sober, ye had then,  
Boys as ye were, the gravity of men;  
Ye knew at least, by constant proofs address'd  
To ears and eyes, the vices of the rest.  
But ye connive at what ye cannot cure,  
And evils, not to be endur'd, endure,  
Lest pow'r exerted, but without success,  
Should make the little ye retain still less.  
Ye once were justly fam'd for bringing forth  
Undoubted scholarship and genuine worth;  
And in the firmament of fame still shines  
A glory, bright as that of all the signs,  
Of poets rais'd by you, and statesmen, and divines.  
Peace to them all! those brilliant times are fled,  
And no such lights are kindling in their stead;  
Our striplings shine indeed, but with such rays,  
As set the midnight riot in a blaze;  
And seem, if judg'd by their expressive looks,  
Deeper in none than in their surgeons' books.

Say, Muse, (for education made the song,  
No Muse can hesitate, or linger long.)  
What causes move us, knowing as we must,  
That these *menageries* all fail their trust,  
To send our sons to scout and scamper there,  
While colts and puppies cost us so much care?

Be it a weakness, it deserves some praise,  
We love the play-place of our early days;  
The scene is touching, and the heart is stone,  
That feels not at that sight, and feels at none.  
The wall on which we tried our graving skill,  
The very name we carr'd subsisting still;  
The bench on which we sat while deep employ'd,  
Though mangled, hack'd, and hew'd, not yet de-

stroy'd;  
The little ones, unbutton'd, glowing hot,  
Playing our games, and on the very spot;  
As happy as we once, to kneel and draw  
The chalky ring, and knuckle down at taw;  
To pitch the ball into the ground-hat,  
Or drive it devious with a dext'rous pat;  
The pleasing spectacle at once excites  
Such recollection of our own delights,  
That, viewing it, we seem almost t' obtain  
Our innocent sweet simple years again.  
This fond attachment to the well-known place,  
Whence first we started into life's long race,  
Maintains it's hold with such unflinching sway,  
We feel it ev'n in age, and at our latest day.  
Hark! how the sire of chits, whose future share  
Of classic food begins to be his care,  
With his own likeness plac'd on either knee,  
Indulges all a father's heart-felt glee;  
And tells them, as he strokes their silver locks,  
That they must soon learn Latin, and to box;  
Then turning he regales his list'ning wife  
With all th' adventures of his early life:  
His skill in coachmanship, or driving chaise,  
In bilking tavern-bills, and spouting plays;  
What shifts he us'd, detected in a scrape,  
How he was flogg'd, or had the luck t' escape;  
What sums he lost at play, and how he sold  
Watch, seals, and all — till all his pranks are told.  
Retracing thus his frolics, ('t is a name  
That palliates deeds of folly and of shame.)  
He gives the local bias all it's sway;  
Resolves that, where he play'd, his sons shall play.

And destines their bright genius to be shown  
 'st in the scene, where he display'd his own.  
 The meek and bashful boy will soon be taught,  
 To be as bold and forward as he ought ;  
 The rude will scuffle through with ease enough,  
 Great schools suit best the sturdy and the rough.  
 Ah happy designation, prudent choice,  
 Th' event is sure ; expect it, and rejoice !  
 Soon see your wish fulfill'd in either child,  
 The pert made perter, and the tame made wild.  
 The great, indeed, by titles, riches, birth,  
 Excus'd th' incumbrance of more solid worth,  
 Are best dispos'd of where, with most success  
 They may acquire that confident address,  
 Those habits of profuse and lewd expense,  
 That scorn of all delights but those of sense,  
 Which, though in plain plebeians we condemn,  
 With so much reason all expect from them.  
 But families of less illustrious fame,  
 Whose chief distinction is their spotless name,  
 Whose heirs, their honours none, their income small,  
 Must shine by true desert, or not at all,  
 What dream they of, that with so little care  
 They risk their hopes, their dearest treasure, there ?  
 They dream of little Charles or William grac'd  
 With wig prolix, down flowing to his waist ;  
 They see th' attentive crowds his talents draw,  
 They hear him speak — the oracle of law.  
 He father, who designs his babe a priest,  
 Dreams him episcopally such at least ;  
 And, while the playful jockey scours the room  
 Friskily, astride upon the parlour broom,  
 A fancy sees him more superbly ride  
 In coach with purple lin'd, and mitres on it's side.  
 Events improbable and strange as these,  
 Which only a parental eye foresees,  
 A public school shall bring to pass with ease.  
 But how ! resides such virtue in that air,  
 As must create an appetite for pray'r ?  
 And will it breathe into him all the zeal,  
 That candidates for such a prize should feel,  
 To take the lead and be the foremost still  
 In all true worth and literary skill ?  
 Ah blind to bright futurity, untaught  
 The knowledge of the world, and dull of thought !  
 Church-ladders are not always mounted best  
 By learned clerks, and latinists profess'd.  
 The exalted prize demands an upward look,  
 Not to be found by poring on a book,  
 Small skill in Latin, and still less in Greek,  
 Is more than adequate to all I seek.  
 Let erudition grace him, or not grace,  
 Give the bauble but the second place ;  
 His wealth, fame, honours, all that I intend,  
 Must twist and centre in one point — a friend.  
 A friend, whate'er he studies or neglects,  
 Shall give him consequence, heal all defects.  
 His intercourse with peers and sons of peers —  
 Here dawns the splendour of his future years :  
 In that bright quarter his propitious skies  
 Shall blush betimes, and there his glory rise. [teach  
 'our Lordship, and Your Grace ! what school can  
 Be rhet'ric equal to those parts of speech ?  
 What need of Homer's verse, or Tully's prose,  
 Sweet interjections ! if he learn but those ?  
 Let rev'rend churls his ignorance rebuke,  
 Who starve upon a dog's-ear'd Pentateuch,  
 The parson knows enough, who knows a duke."  
 Gregarious purpose ! worthily begun  
 In barb'rous prostitution of your son ;

Press'd on his part by means, that would disgrace  
 A scriv'ner's clerk, or footman out of place,  
 And ending, if at last it's end be gain'd,  
 In sacrilege, in God's own house profan'd.  
 It may succeed ; and, if his sins should call  
 For more than common punishment, it shall ;  
 The wretch shall rise, and be the thing on Earth  
 Least qualified in honour, learning, worth,  
 To occupy a sacred, awful post,  
 In which the best and worthiest tremble most.  
 The royal letters are a thing of course,  
 A king, that would, might recommend his horse ;  
 And deans, no doubt, and chapters, with one voice,  
 As bound in duty, would confirm the choice.  
 Behold your bishop ! well he plays his part,  
 Christian in name, and infidel in heart,  
 Ghostly in office, earthly in his plan,  
 A slave at court, elsewhere a lady's man.  
 Dumb as a senator, and as a priest  
 A piece of mere church-furniture at best ;  
 To live estrang'd from God his total scope,  
 And his end sure, without one glimpse of hope.  
 But fair although and feasible it seem,  
 Depend not much upon your golden dream ;  
 For Providence, that seems concern'd t' exempt  
 The hallow'd bench from absolute contempt,  
 In spite of all the wrigglers into place,  
 Still keeps a seat or two for worth and grace ;  
 And therefore 't is, that, though the sight be rare,  
 We sometimes see a Lowth or Bagot there.  
 Besides, school-friendships are not always found,  
 Though fair in promise, permanent and sound ;  
 The most disint'rested and virtuous minds,  
 In early years connected, time unbinds ;  
 New situations give a diff'rent cast  
 Of habit, inclination, temper, taste ;  
 And he, that seem'd our counterpart at first,  
 Soon shows the strong similitude revers'd.  
 Young heads are giddy, and young hearts are warm,  
 And make mistakes for manhood to reform.  
 Boys are at best but pretty buds unblown,  
 Whose scent and hues are rather guess'd than known ;  
 Each dreams that each is just what he appears,  
 But learns his error in maturer years,  
 When disposition, like a sail unfurl'd,  
 Shows all it's rents and patches to the world.  
 If, therefore, ev'n when honest in design,  
 A boyish friendship may so soon decline,  
 'T were wiser, sure, t' inspire a little heart  
 With just abhorrence of so mean a part,  
 Than set your son to work at a vile trade,  
 For wages so unlikely to be paid.  
 Our public hives of puerile resort,  
 That are of chief and most approv'd report,  
 To such base hopes, in many a sordid soul,  
 Owe their repute in part, but not the whole.  
 A principle, whose proud pretensions pass  
 Unquestion'd, though the jewel be but glass —  
 That with a world, not often over-nice,  
 Ranks as a virtue, and is yet a vice ;  
 Or rather a gross compound, justly tried,  
 Of envy, hatred, jealousy, and pride —  
 Contributes most, perhaps, t' enhance their fame ;  
 And emulation is it's specious name.  
 Boys, once on fire with that contentious zeal,  
 Feel all the rage, that female rivals feel ;  
 The prize of beauty in a woman's eyes  
 Not brighter than in theirs, the scholar's prize.  
 The spirit of that competition burns  
 With all varieties of ill by turns ;

Each vainly magnifies his own success,  
 Resents his fellow's, wishes it were less,  
 Exults in his miscarriage, if he fail,  
 Deems his reward too great, if he prevail,  
 And labours to surpass him day and night,  
 Less for improvement than to tickle spite.  
 The spur is pow'rful, and I grant it's force ;  
 It prick the genius forward in it's course,  
 Allows short time for play, and none for sloth ;  
 And, felt alike by each, advances both :  
 But judge, where so much evil intervenes,  
 The end, though plausible, not worth the means.  
 Weigh, for a moment, classical desert  
 Against a heart deprav'd and temper hurt ;  
 Hurt too, perhaps, for life ; for early wrong,  
 Done to the nobler part, affects it long ;  
 And you are staunch, indeed, in learning's cause,  
 If you can crown a discipline, that draws  
 Such mischiefs after it, with much applause.

Connection form'd for int'rest, and endear'd  
 By selfish views, thus censur'd and cashier'd ;  
 And emulation, as engend'ring hate,  
 Doom'd to a no less ignominious fate :  
 The props of such proud seminaries fall,  
 The Jachin and the Boaz of them all.  
 Great schools rejected then, as those that swell  
 Beyond a size that can be manag'd well,  
 Shall royal institutions miss the bays,  
 And small academies win all the praise ?  
 Force not my drift beyond it's just intent,  
 I praise a school as Pope a government ;  
 So take my judgment in his language dress'd,  
 " Whate'er is best administer'd is best."  
 Few boys are born with talents that excel,  
 But all are capable of living well ;  
 Then ask not, Whether limited or large ?  
 But, Watch they strictly, or neglect their charge ?  
 If anxious only, that their boys may learn,  
 While *morals* languish, a despis'd concern,  
 The great and small deserve one common blame,  
 Diff'rent in size, but in effect the same.  
 Much zeal in virtue's cause all teachers boast,  
 Though motives of mere lucre sway the most :  
 Therefore in towns and cities they abound,  
 For there the game they seek is easiest found ;  
 Though there, in spite of all that care can do,  
 Traps to catch youth are most abundant too.  
 If shrewd, and of a well-constructed brain,  
 Keen in pursuit, and vig'rous to retain,  
 Your son come forth a prodigy of skill :  
 As, wheresoever taught, so form'd, he will ;  
 The pedagogue, with self-complacent air,  
 Claims more than half the praise as his due share.  
 But if, with all his genius, he betray,  
 Not more intelligent than loose and gay,  
 Such vicious habits, as disgrace his name,  
 Threaten his health, his fortune, and his fame ;  
 Though want of due restraint alone have bred  
 The symptoms, that you see with so much dread ;  
 Unenvied there, he may sustain alone  
 The whole reproach, the fault was all his own.

O 't is a sight to be with joy perus'd,  
 By all whom sentiment has not abus'd ;  
 New-fangled sentiment, the boasted grace  
 Of those, who never feel in the right place ;  
 A sight surpass'd by none that we can show,  
 ' Though Vestris on one leg still shine below ;  
 A father blest with an ingenuous son,  
 Father, and friend, and tutor, all in one.

How ! — turn again to tales long since forgot,  
 Æsop, and Phædrus, and the rest ? — Why not ?  
 He will not blush, that has a father's heart,  
 To take in childish plays a childish part ;  
 But bends his sturdy back to any toy,  
 That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy ;  
 Then why resign into a stranger's hand  
 A task as much within your own command,  
 That God and Nature, and your int'rest too,  
 Seem with one voice to delegate to you ?  
 Why hire a lodging in a house unknown  
 For one, whose tend'rest thoughts all bower round  
 your own ?

This second weaning, needless as it is,  
 How does it lac'rate both your heart and his !  
 Th' indented stick, that loses day by day  
 Notch after notch, till all are smooth'd away,  
 Bears witness, long ere his dismissal come,  
 With what intense desire he wants his home.  
 But though the joys he hopes beneath your roof  
 Bid fair enough to answer in the proof,  
 Harmless, and safe, and nat'ral as they are,  
 A disappointment waits him even there :  
 Arriv'd, he feels an unexpected change,  
 He blushes, hangs his head, is shy and strange,  
 No longer takes, as once, with fearless ease,  
 His fav'rite stand between his father's knees,  
 But seeks the corner of some distant seat,  
 And eyes the door, and watches a retreat,  
 And, least familiar where he should be most,  
 Feels all his happiest privileges lost.  
 Alas, poor boy ! the natural effect  
 Of love by absence chill'd into respect.  
 Say, what accomplishments, at school acquir'd,  
 Brings he, to sweeten fruits so undesir'd ?  
 Thou well deserv'st an alienated son,  
 Unless thy conscious heart acknowledge — none :  
 None that, in thy domestic snug recess,  
 He had not made his own with more address,  
 Though some perhaps, that shock thy feeling mind,  
 And better never learn'd, or left behind.  
 Add too, that, thus estrang'd, thou canst obtain  
 By no kind arts his confidence again ;  
 That here begins with most that long complaint  
 Of filial frankness lost, and love grown faint,  
 Which, oft neglected, in life's waning years  
 A parent pours into regardless ears.

Like caterpillars, dangling under trees  
 By slender threads, and swinging in the breeze,  
 Which filthily bewray and sore disgrace  
 The boughs, in which are bred th' unseemly race ;  
 While ev'ry worm industriously weaves  
 And winds his web about the rivell'd leaves ;  
 So num'rous are the follies, that annoy  
 The mind and heart of ev'ry sprightly boy ;  
 Imaginations noxious and perverse,  
 Which admonition can alone disperse.  
 Th' encroaching nuisance asks a faithful hand,  
 Patient, affectionate, of high command,  
 To check the procreation of a breed  
 Sure to exhaust the plant on which they feed.  
 'T is not enough that Greek or Roman page  
 At stated hours, his freakish thoughts engage ;  
 Ev'n in his pastimes he requires a friend,  
 To warn, and teach him safely to unbend ;  
 O'er all his pleasures gently to preside,  
 Watch his emotions, and controul their tide ;  
 And levying thus, and with an easy sway,  
 A tax of profit from his very play.

"impress a value, not to be eras'd, [waste.  
 On moments squander'd else, and running all to  
 And seems it nothing in a father's eye,  
 That unimprov'd those many moments fly?  
 And is he well content his son should find  
 No nourishment to feed his growing mind,  
 But conjugated verbs, and nouns declin'd?  
 For such is all the mental food purvey'd  
 By public hacknies in the schooling trade;  
 Who feed a pupil's intellect with store  
 Of syntax, truly, but with little more;  
 Dismiss their cares, when they dismiss their flock,  
 Machines themselves, and govern'd by a clock.  
 Perhaps a father, blest with any brains,  
 Would deem it no abuse, or waste of pains,  
 To improve this diet, at no great expense,  
 With sav'ry truth and wholesome common sense;  
 To lead his son, for prospects of delight,  
 To some not steep, though philosophic, height,  
 Thence to exhibit to his wond'ring eyes  
 On circling worlds, their distance, and their size,  
 The moons of Jove, and Saturn's belted ball,  
 And the harmonious order of them all;  
 To show him in an insect or a flow'r  
 Such microscopic proof of skill and pow'r,  
 As, hid from ages past, God now displays,  
 To combat atheists with in modern days;  
 To spread the Earth before him, and commend,  
 With designation of the finger's end,  
 It's various parts to his attentive note,  
 Thus bringing home to him the most remote;  
 To teach his heart to glow with gen'rous flame,  
 Taught from the deeds of men of ancient fame:  
 And, more than all, with commendation due,  
 To set some living worthy in his view,  
 Whose fair example may at once inspire  
 A wish to copy, what he must admire.  
 Such knowledge gain'd betimes, and which appears,  
 Though solid, not too weighty for his years,  
 Sweet in itself, and not forbidding sport,  
 When health demands it, of athletic sort, [been,  
 Would make him — what some lovely boys have  
 And more than one perhaps that I have seen —  
 An evidence and reprehension both  
 Of the mere school-boy's lean and tardy growth.  
 Art thou a man professionally tied,  
 With all thy faculties elsewhere applied,  
 Too busy to intend a meaner care,  
 Than how t' enrich thyself, and next thine heir?  
 Or art thou (as though rich, perhaps thou art)  
 But poor in knowledge, having none t' impart? —  
 Behold that figure, neat, though plainly clad;  
 His sprightly mingled with a shade of sad;  
 Not of a nimble tongue, though now and then  
 Heard to articulate like other men:  
 No jester, and yet lively in discourse,  
 His phrase well chosen, clear, and full of force;  
 And his address, if not quite French in ease,  
 Not English stiff, but frank, and form'd to please;  
 Low in the world, because he scorns it's arts;  
 A man of letters, manners, morals, parts;  
 Inpatronis'd, and therefore little known;  
 Wise for himself and his few friends alone —  
 In him thy well-appointed proxy see,  
 Arm'd for a work too difficult for thee;  
 Prepar'd by taste, by learning, and true worth,  
 To form thy son, to strike his genius forth;  
 Beneath thy roof, beneath thine eye, to prove  
 The force of discipline, when back'd by love;

To double all thy pleasure in thy child,  
 His mind inform'd, his morals undefil'd.  
 Safe under such a wing, the boy shall show  
 No spots contracted among grooms below,  
 Nor taint his speech with ineannies, design'd  
 By footman Tom for witty and refin'd.  
 There, in his commerce with the liv'ried herd,  
 Lurks the contagion chiefly to be fear'd;  
 For since (so fashion dictates) all, who claim  
 A higher than a mere plebeian fame,  
 Find it expedient, come what mischief may,  
 To entertain a thief or two in pay,  
 (And they that can afford th' expense of more,  
 Some half-a-dozen and some half-a-score,)  
 Great cause occurs, to save him from a band  
 So sure to spoil him, and so near at hand;  
 A point secur'd, if once he be supplied  
 With some such Mentor always at his side.  
 Are such men rare? perhaps they would abound,  
 Were occupation easier to be found,  
 Were education, else so sure to fail,  
 Conducted on a manageable scale,  
 And schools, that have outliv'd all just esteem,  
 Exchang'd for the secure domestic scheme. —  
 But, having found him, be thou duke or earl,  
 Show thou hast sense enough to prize the pearl,  
 And, as thou wouldst th' advancement of thine heir  
 In all good faculties beneath his care,  
 Respect, as is but rational and just,  
 A man deem'd worthy of so dear a trust.  
 Despis'd by thee, what more can be expect  
 From youthful folly than the same neglect?  
 A flat and fatal negative obtains  
 That instant upon all his future pains;  
 His lessons tire, his mild rebukes offend,  
 And all th' instructions of thy son's best friend  
 Are a stream chok'd, or trickling to no end.  
 Doom him not then to solitary meals;  
 But recollect, that he has sense, and feels;  
 And that, possessor of a soul refin'd,  
 An upright heart, and cultivated mind,  
 His post not mean, his talents not unknown,  
 He deems it hard to vegetate alone.  
 And, if admitted at thy board he sit,  
 Account him no just mark for idle wit;  
 Offend not him, whom modesty restrains  
 From repartee, with jokes that he disdains;  
 Much less transfix his feelings with an oath;  
 Nor frown, unless he vanish with the cloth. —  
 And, trust me, his utility may reach  
 To more than he is hir'd or bound to teach;  
 Much trash unutter'd, and some ills undone,  
 Through rev'rence of the censor of thy son.  
 But, if thy table be indeed unclean,  
 Foul with excess, and with discourse obscene,  
 And thou a wretch, whom, foll'wing her old plan,  
 The World accounts an honourable man,  
 Because forsooth thy courage has been tried,  
 And stood the test, perhaps, on the wrong side!  
 Though thou hadst never grace enough to prove,  
 That any thing but vice could win thy love; —  
 Or hast thou a polite, card-playing wife,  
 Chain'd to the routs that she frequents for life;  
 Who just when industry begins to snore,  
 Flies, wing'd with joy, to some coach-crowded door;  
 And thrice in ev'ry winter throngs thine own  
 With half the chariots and sedans in town,  
 Thyself, meanwhile, e'en shifting as thou mayst;  
 Not very sober though, nor very chaste:

Or is thine house, though less superb thy rank,  
 If not a scene of pleasure, a mere blank,  
 And thou at best, and in thy sob'rest mood,  
 A trifer vain, and empty of all good ;  
 Though mercy for thyself thou canst have none,  
 Hear Nature plead, shew mercy to thy son.  
 Sav'd from his home, where ev'ry day brings forth  
 Some mischief fatal to his future worth,  
 Find him a better in a distant spot,  
 Within some pious pastor's humble cot,  
 Where vile example (yours I chiefly mean,  
 The most seducing, and the oft'nest seen)  
 May never more be stamp'd upon his breast,  
 Nor yet perhaps incurably impress'd.  
 Where early rest makes early rising sure,  
 Disease or comes not, or finds easy cure,  
 Prevented much by diet neat and plain ;  
 Or, if it enter, soon starv'd out again :  
 Where all th' attention of his faithful host,  
 Discreetly limited to two at most,  
 May raise such fruits as shall reward his care,  
 And not at last evaporate in air :  
 Where, stillness aiding study, and his mind  
 Serene, and to his duties much inclin'd,  
 Not occupied in day-dreams, as at home,  
 Of pleasures past, or follies yet to come,  
 His virtuous toil may terminate at last  
 In settled habit and decided taste. —  
 But whom do I advise ? the fashion-led,  
 Th' incorrigibly wrong, the deaf and dead,  
 Whom care and cool deliberation suit  
 Not better much than spectacles a brute ;  
 Who, if their sons some slight tuition share,  
 Deem it of no great moment whose, or where ;  
 Too proud t' adopt the thoughts of one unknown,  
 And much too gay t' have any of their own.  
 " But courage, man ! " methought the Muse replied,  
 " Mankind are various, and the world is wide :  
 The ostrich, silliest of the feather'd kind,  
 And form'd of God without a parent's mind,  
 Commits her eggs, incautious, to the dust,  
 Forgetful that the foot may crush the trust ;  
 And, while on public nurs'ries they rely,  
 Not knowing, and too oft not caring, why,  
 Irrational in what they thus prefer,  
 No few, that would seem wise, resemble her.  
 But all are not alike. Thy warning voice  
 May here and there prevent erroneous choice ;  
 And some perhaps, who, busy as they are,  
 Yet make their progeny their dearest care, [reach  
 (Whose hearts will ache, once told what ills may  
 Their offspring, left upon so wild a beach,)  
 Will need no stress of argument t' enforce  
 Th' expedience of a less advent'rous course :  
 The rest will slight thy counsel, or condemn ;  
 But they have human feelings — turn to them. "

To you, then, tenants of life's middle state,  
 Securely plac'd between the small and great,  
 Whose character, yet undebauch'd, retains  
 Two-thirds of all the virtue that remains,  
 Who, wise yourselves, desire your son should learn  
 Your wisdom and your ways — to you I turn.  
 Look round you on a world perversely blind ;  
 See what contempt is fall'n on human-kind ;  
 See wealth abus'd, and dignities misplac'd,  
 Great titles, offices, and trusts disgrac'd,  
 Long lines of ancestry, renown'd of old,  
 Their noble qualities all quench'd and cold ;  
 See Bedlam's closetted and hand-cuff'd charge  
 Surpass'd in phrenzy by the mad at large ;

See great commanders making war a trade,  
 Great lawyers, lawyers without study made ;  
 Churchmen, in whose esteem their blest employ  
 Is odious, and their wages all their joy,  
 Who, far enough from furnishing their selves  
 With Gospel lore, turn infidels themselves ;  
 See womanhood despis'd, and manhood sham'd  
 With infamy too nauseous to be nam'd,  
 Fops at all corners, lady-like in mien,  
 Civetted fellows, smelt ere they are seen,  
 Else coarse and rude in manners, and their tongue  
 On fire with curses, and with nonsense hung.  
 Now flush'd with drunk'nness, now with whoredom  
 pale,

Their breath a sample of last night's regale ;  
 See volunteers in all the vilest arts,  
 Men well endow'd, of honourable parts,  
 Design'd by Nature wise, but self-made fools ;  
 All these, and more like these, were bred at school.  
 And if it chance, as sometimes chance it will,  
 That, though school-bred, the boy be virtuous still,  
 Such rare exceptions, shining in the dark,  
 Prove, rather than impeach, the just remark :  
 As here and there a twinkling star descried  
 Serves but to show how black is all beside.  
 Now look on him, whose very voice in tone  
 Just echoes thine, whose features are thine own,  
 And stroke his polish'd cheek of purest red,  
 And lay thine hand upon his flaxen head,  
 And say, " My boy, th' unwelcome hour is come,  
 When thou, transplanted from thy genial home,  
 Must find a colder soil and bleaker air,  
 And trust for safety to a stranger's care ;  
 What character, what turn thou wilt assume  
 From constant converse with I know not whom ;  
 Who there will court thy friendship, with what  
 views,

And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose ;  
 Though much depends on what thy choice shall be.  
 Is all chance-medley, and unknown to me. "  
 Canst thou, the tear just trembling on thy lid,  
 And while the dreadful risk foreseen forbids ;  
 Free to, and under no constraining force,  
 Unless the sway of custom warp thy course ;  
 Lay such a stake upon the losing side,  
 Merely to gratify so blind a guide ?  
 'Thou canst not ! Nature, pulling at thine heart,  
 Condemns th' unfatherly, th' imprudent part.  
 Thou wouldst not, deaf to Nature's tend'rest plea,  
 Turn him adrift upon a rolling sea.  
 Nor say, *Go thither*, conscious that there lay  
 A brood of asps, or quicksands in his way ;  
 Then, only govern'd by the self-same rule  
 Of nat'ral pity, send him not to school.  
 No — guard him better. Is he not thine own,  
 Thyself in miniature, thy flesh, thy bone ?  
 And hop'st thou not ('t is ev'ry father's hope)  
 That, since thy strength must with thy years decay,  
 And thou wilt need some comfort, to assuage  
 Health's last farewell, a staff of thine old age,  
 That then, in recompense of all thy cares,  
 Thy child shall show respect to thy gray hairs,  
 Befriend thee, of all other friends bereft,  
 And give thy life it's only cordial left ?  
 Aware, then, how much danger intervenes,  
 To compass that good end, forecast the means.  
 His heart, now passive, yields to thy command ;  
 Secure it thine, it's key is in thine hand.  
 If thou desert thy charge, and throw it wide,  
 Nor heed what guests there enter and abide,

Complain not if attachments lewd and base  
 supplant thee in it, and usurp thy place.  
 But, if thou guard it's sacred chambers sure  
 From vicious inmates and delights impure,  
 Either his gratitude shall hold him fast;  
 And keep him warm and filial to the last;  
 Or, if he prove unkind (as who can say  
 But, being man, and therefore frail, he may?)  
 One comfort yet shall cheer thine aged heart,  
 Howe'er he slight thee, thou hast done thy part.

Oh barb'rous! wouldst thou with a Gothic hand  
 Pull down the schools—what!—all the schools i'  
 th' land?

Or throw them up to liv'ry-nags and grooms,  
 Or turn them into shops and auction-rooms?  
 A captious question, sir, (and yours is one,)  
 Deserves an answer similar, or none.  
 Wouldst thou, possessor of a flock, employ  
 Appris'd that he is such) a careless boy,  
 And feed him well, and give him handsome pay,  
 Merely to sleep, and let them run astray?  
 Survey our schools and colleges, and see  
 A sight not much unlike my simile.  
 From education, as the leading cause,  
 The public character it's colour draws;  
 Hence the prevailing manners take their cast,  
 Extravagant or sober, loose or chaste.  
 And, though I would not advertise them yet,  
 Or write on each—*This building to be let,*  
 Unless the world were all prepar'd t' embrace  
 A plan well worthy to supply their place;  
 Yet, backward as they are, and long have been,  
 To cultivate and keep the MORALS clean,  
 Forgive the crime,) I wish them, I confess,  
 Or better manag'd, or encourag'd less.

### TABLE-TALK.

Si te fortè meae gravis uret sarcina chartæ,  
 Abjicito. Hæc. Lib. i. Epist. 13.

A. You told me, I remember, "Glory, built  
 On selfish principles, is shame and guilt;  
 The deeds, that men admire as half divine,  
 Mark naught, because corrupt in their design."  
 Strange doctrine this! that without scruple tears  
 The laurel, that the very lightning spares;  
 Brings down the warrior's trophy to the dust,  
 And eats into his bloody sword like rust.

B. I grant that, men continuing what they are,  
 Pierce, avaricious, proud, there must be war.  
 And never meant the rule should be applied  
 To him, that fights with justice on his side.

Let laurels, drench'd in pure Parnassian dews,  
 Reward his mem'ry, dear to ev'ry Muse,  
 Who, with a courage of unshaken root,  
 In honour's field advancing his firm foot,  
 Plants it upon the line that Justice draws,  
 And will prevail or perish in her cause.  
 'Tis to the virtues of such men, man owes  
 His portion in the good that Heav'n bestows.  
 And when recording History displays  
 Feats of renown, though wrought in ancient days,  
 Tells of a few stout hearts, that fought and died,  
 Where duty placed them, at their country's side;  
 The man, that is not mov'd with what he reads,  
 That takes not fire at their heroic deeds,

Unworthy of the blessings of the brave,  
 Is base in kind, and born to be a slave.

But let eternal infamy pursue  
 The wretch to nought but his ambition true,  
 Who, for the sake of filling with one blast  
 The post-horns of all Europe, lays her waste.  
 Think yourself station'd on a tow'ring rock,  
 To see a people scatter'd like a flock,  
 Some royal mastiff panting at their heels,  
 With all the savage thirst a tiger feels;  
 Then view him self-proclaim'd in a gazette  
 Chief monster that has plagu'd the nations yet.  
 The globe and sceptre in such hands misplac'd,  
 Those ensigns of dominion, how disgrac'd!  
 The glass, that bids man mark the fleeting hour,  
 And Death's own scythe would better speak his pow'r;  
 Then grace the bony phantom in their stead  
 With the king's shoulder-knot and gay cockade;  
 Clothe the twin-brethren in each other's dress  
 The same their occupation and success.

A. 'Tis your belief the world was made for man;  
 Kings do but reason on the self-same plan:  
 Maintaining yours, you cannot theirs condemn,  
 Who think, or seem to think, man made for them.

B. Seldom, alas! the pow'r of logic reigns  
 With much sufficiency in royal brains;  
 Such reas'ning falls like an inverted cone,  
 Wanting it's proper base to stand upon.  
 Man made for kings! those optics are but dim  
 That tell you so—say, rather they for him.  
 That were indeed a king-ennobling thought,  
 Could they, or would they, reason as they ought.  
 The diadem, with mighty projects lin'd  
 To catch renown by ruining mankind,  
 Is worth, with all it's gold and glitt'ring store,  
 Just what the toy will sell for, and no more.

Oh! bright occasions of dispensing good,  
 How seldom us'd, how little understood!  
 To pour in Virtue's lap her just reward;  
 Keep Vice restrain'd behind a double guard;  
 To quell the faction, that affronts the throne,  
 By silent magnanimity alone;  
 To nurse with tender care the thriving arts;  
 Watch ev'ry beam Philosophy imparts;  
 To give Religion her unbridl'd scope,  
 Nor judge by statute a believer's hope;  
 With close fidelity and love unfeign'd  
 To keep the matrimonial bond unstain'd;  
 Covetous only of a virtuous praise;  
 His life a lesson to the land he sways;  
 To touch the sword with conscientious awe,  
 Nor draw it but when duty bids him draw;  
 To sheath it in the peace-restoring close  
 With joy beyond what victory bestows;  
 Blest country, where these kingly glories shine!  
 Blest England, if this happiness be thine!

A. Guard what you say; the patriotic tribe  
 Will sneer and charge you with a bribe.—B. A bribe!  
 The worth of his three kingdoms I defy,  
 To lure me to the baseness of a lie:  
 And, of all lies, (be that one poet's boast,)  
 The lie that flatters I abhor the most.  
 Those arts be theirs, who hate his gentle reign,  
 But he that loves him has no need to feign.

A. Your smooth eulogium to one crown address'd,  
 Seems to imply a censure on the rest.

B. Quevedo, as he tells his sober tale,  
 Ask'd, when in Hell, to see the royal jail;  
 Approv'd their method in all other things;  
 "But where, good sir, do you confine your kings?"



"There," said his guide, "the group is full in view."

"Indeed!" replied the don, "there are but few."

His black interpreter the charge disdain'd —

"Few, fellow! — there are all that ever reign'd."

Wit, undistinguishing, is apt to strike

The guilty and not guilty both alike :

I grant the sarcasm is too severe,

And we can readily refute it here ;

While Alfred's name, the father of his age,

And the Sixth Edward's, grace th' historic page.

A. Kings then at last have but the lot of all :

By their own conduct they must stand or fall.

B. True. While they live, the courtly laureat pays

His quit-rent ode, his pepper-corn of praise ;

And many a dunce, whose fingers itch to write,

Adds, as he can, his tributary mite :

A subject's faults a subject may proclaim,

A monarch's errors are forbidden game !

Thus free from censure, overaw'd by fear,

And prais'd for virtues, that they scorn to wear,

The fleeting forms of majesty engage

Respect, while stalking o'er life's narrow stage ;

Then leave their crimes for history to scan,

And ask with busy scorn, "Was this the man?"

I pity kings, whom Worship waits upon

Obscure from the cradle to the throne ;

Before whose infant eyes the flatt'ring bows,

And binds a wreath about their baby brows ;

Whom Education stiffens into state,

And Death awakens from that dream too late.

Oh! if Servility with supple knees,

Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please ;

If smooth Dissimulation, skill'd to grace

A devil's purpose with an angel's face ;

If smiling peeresses, and simp'ring peers,

Encompassing his throne a few short years ;

If the gilt carriage and the pumper'd steed,

That wants no driving, and disdains the lead ;

If guards, mechanically form'd in ranks,

Playing, at beat of drum, their martial pranks,

Should'ring and standing as if stuck to stone,

While condescending majesty looks on ;

If monarchy consist in such base things,

Sighing, I say again, "I pity kings!"

To be suspected, thwarted, and withstood,

Ev'n when he labours for his country's good ;

To see a band, call'd patriot for no cause,

But that they catch at popular applause,

Careless of all th' anxiety he feels,

Hook disappointment on the public wheels ;

With all their flippant fluency of tongue,

Most confident, when palpably most wrong :

If this be kingly, then farewell for me

All kingship ; and may I be poor and free !

To be the Table-Talk of clubs up stairs,

To which th' unwash'd artificer repairs,

T' indulge his genius, after long fatigue,

By diving into cabinet-intrigue ;

(For what kings deem a toil, as well they may,

To him is relaxation and mere play ;)

To win no praise when well-wrought plans prevail,

But to be rudely censur'd when they fail ;

To doubt the love his fav'rites may pretend,

And in reality to find no friend ;

If he indulge a cultivated taste,

His gall'ries with the works of art well grac'd,

To hear it call'd extravagance and waste ;

If these attendants, and if such as these,

Must follow royalty, then welcome ease ;

However humble and confin'd the sphere,  
Happy the state, that has not these to fear. [driv

A. Thus men, whose thoughts contemplative have

On situations, that they never felt,

Start up sagacious, cover'd with the dust

Of dreaming study and pedantic rust,

And prate and preach about what others prove,

As if the world and they were hand and glove.

Leave kingly backs to cope with kingly cares :

They have their weight to carry, subjects their ;

Poets, of all men, ever least regret

Increasing taxes and the nation's debt.

Could you contrive the payment, and release

The mighty plan, oracular, in verse,

No bard, howe'er majestic, old or new,

Should claim my fix'd attention more than you.

B. Not Brindley nor Bridgewater would essay

To turn the course of Helicon that way ;

Nor would the Nine consent the sacred tide

Should purl amidst the traffic of Cheapside,

Or tinkle in 'Change Alley, to amuse

The leathern ears of stock-jobbers and Jews.

A. Vouchsafe, at least, to pitch the key of rhyme

To themes more pertinent, if less sublime.

When ministers and ministerial arts ;

Patriots, who love good places at their hearts ;

When admirals, extoll'd for standing still,

Or doing nothing with a deal of skill ;

Gen'als, who will not conquer when they may,

Firm friends to peace, to pleasure, and good pay ;

When Freedom, wounded almost to despair,

Though Discontent alone can find out where ;

When themes like these employ the poet's tongue,

I hear as mute as if a syren sung.

Or tell me, if you can, what pow'r maintains

A Briton's scorn of arbitrary chains :

That were a theme might animate the dead, [dead

And move the lips of poets cast in lead.

B. The cause, though worth the search, may yet

Conjecture and remark, however shrewd.

They take perhaps a well-directed aim,

Who seek it in his climate and his frame.

Lib'ral in all things else, yet Nature here

With stern severity deals out the year.

Winter invades the spring, and often pours

A chilling flood on summer's drooping flow'rs ;

Unwelcome vapours quench autumnal beams,

Ungelmal blasts attending curl the streams :

The peasants urge their harvest, ply the fork

With double toil, and shiver at their work ;

Thus with a rigour, for his good design'd,

She rears her fav'rite man of all mankind.

His form robust and of elastic tone,

Proportion'd well, half muscle and half bone,

Supplies with warm activity and force

A mind well-lodg'd, and masculine of count.

Hence Liberty, sweet Liberty inspires

And keeps alive his fierce but noble fire.

Patient of constitutional controul,

He bears it with meek manliness of soul ;

But if Authority grow wanton, woe

To him that treads upon his free-born toe ;

One step beyond the bound'ry of the laws

Fires him at once in Freedom's glorious cause.

Thus proud Prerogative, not much rever'd,

Is seldom felt, though sometimes seen and heard,

And in his cage, like parrot fine and gay,

Is kept to strut, look big, and talk away.

Born in a climate softer far than ours,

Not form'd like us, with such Herculean pow'r,

The Frenchman, easy, debonair, and brisk,  
Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk,  
Is always happy, reign whoever may,  
And laughs the sense of mis'ry far away.  
He drinks his simple bev'rage with a gust;  
And, feasting on an onion and a crust,  
We never feel the alacrity and joy,  
With which he shouts and carols *Vive le Roy!*  
Fill'd with as much true merriment and glee,  
As if he heard his king say—"Slave, be free."

Thus happiness depends, as Nature shows,  
Less on exterior things than most suppose.  
Vigilant over all that he has made,  
Kind Providence attends with gracious aid;  
Bids equity throughout his works prevail,  
And weighs the nations in an even scale;  
He can encourage Slav'ry to a smile,  
And fill with discontent a British isle.

A. Freeman and slave then, if the case be such,  
Stand on a level; and you prove too much:  
If all men indiscriminately share  
His sell'ring power and tutelary care,  
As well be yok'd by Despotism's hand,  
As dwell at large in Britain's charter'd land.

B. No. Freedom has a thousand charms to show,  
That slaves, howe'er contented, never know.

The mind attains beneath her happy reign  
The growth, that Nature meant she should attain;  
The varied fields of science, ever new,  
Op'ning and wider op'ning on her view,  
The ventures onward with a prosp'rous force,  
While no base fear impedes her in her course.  
Religion, richest favour of the skies,  
Kinds most reveal'd before the freeman's eyes;

No shades of superstition blot the day,  
Liberty chases all that gloom away;  
The soul emancipated, unoppress'd,  
Free to prove all things, and hold fast the best,  
Learns much; and to a thousand list'ning minds  
Communicates with joy the good she finds:

Courage in arms, and ever prompt to show  
His manly forehead to the fiercest foe;  
Glorious in war, but for the sake of peace,  
His spirits rising as his toils increase,  
Guards well what arts and industry have won,  
And Freedom claims him for her first-born son.

Slaves fight for what were better cast away—  
The chain that hinds them, and a tyrant's sway;  
But they, that fight for freedom, undertake  
The noblest cause mankind can have at stake;—  
Religion, virtue, truth, whate'er we call  
A blessing—freedom is the pledge of all.

O Liberty! the pris'ner's pleasing dream,  
The poet's muse, his passion, and his theme;  
Genius is thine, and thou art Fancy's nurse;  
Lost without thee th' ennobling pow'rs of verse;  
Heroic song from thy free touch acquires  
It's clearest tone, the rapture it inspires:  
Place me where Winter breathes his keenest air,  
And I will sing, if Liberty be there;  
And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet,  
In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat.

A. Sing where you please; in such a cause I grant  
An English poet's privilege to rant:

But is not Freedom—at least is not ours—  
Too apt to play the wanton with her pow'rs,  
Grow freakish, and, o'erleaping ev'ry mound,  
Spread anarchy and terror all around?

B. Agreed. But would you sell or slay your horse  
For bounding and curvetting in his course?

Or if, when ridden with a careless rein,  
He break away, and seek the distant plain?  
No. His high mettle, under good control, [goal.  
Gives him Olympic speed, and shoots him to the

Let Discipline employ her wholesome arts;  
Let magistrates alert perform their parts,  
Not skulk or put on a prudential mask,  
As if their duty were a desp'rate task;  
Let active Laws apply the needful curb,  
To guard the Peace, that Riot would disturb;  
And Liberty, preserv'd from wild excess,  
Shall raise no feuds for armies to suppress.  
When Tumult lately burst his prison-door,  
And set plebeian thousands in a roar;  
When he usurp'd Authority's just place,  
And dar'd to look his master in the face;

When the rude rabble's watchword was—Destroy!  
And blazing London seem'd a second Troy;  
Liberty blush'd, and hung her drooping head,  
Beheld their progress with the deepest dread;  
Blush'd, that effects like these she should produce,  
Worse than the deeds of galley-slaves broke loose.  
She loses in such storms her very name,  
And fierce Licentiousness should bear the blame.

Incomparable gem! thy worth untold; [sold;  
Cheap though blood-bought, and thrown away when  
May no foes ravish thee, and no false friend  
Betray thee, while professing to defend!  
Prize it, ye ministers; ye monarchs, spare;  
Ye patriots, guard it with a miser's care.

A. Patriots, alas! the few that have been found,  
Where most they flourish, upon English ground,  
The country's need have scantily supplied,  
And the last left the scene, when Chatham died.

B. Not so—the virtue still adorns our age,  
Though the chief actor died upon the stage.

In him Demosthenes was heard again;  
Liberty taught him her Athenian strain;  
She cloth'd him with authority and awe,  
Spoke from his lips, and in his looks gave law.  
His speech, his form, his action, full of grace,  
And all his country beaming in his face,  
He stood, as some inimitable hand

Would strive to make a Paul or Tully stand.  
No sycophant or slave, that dar'd oppose  
Her sacred cause, but trembled when he rose;  
And ev'ry venal stickler for the yoke  
Felt himself crush'd at the first word he spoke.

Such men are rais'd to station and command,  
When Providence means mercy to a land.  
He speaks, and they appear; to him they owe  
Skill to direct, and strength to strike the blow;  
To manage with address, to seize with pow'r  
The crisis of a dark decisive hour.

So Gideon earn'd a victory not his own;  
Subserviency his praise, and that alone.

Poor England! thou art a devoted deer,  
Beset with every ill but that of fear.

The nations hunt; all mark thee for a prey;  
They swarm around thee, and thou stand'st at bay,  
Undaunted still, though wearied and perplex'd.  
Once Chatham sav'd thee: but who saves thee next?  
Alas! the tide of pleasure sweeps along  
All that should be the boast of British song.

'T is not the wreath, that once adorn'd thy brow,  
The prize of happier times, will serve thee now.  
Our ancestry, a gallant, Christian race,  
Patterns of ev'ry virtue, ev'ry grace,  
Confess'd a God; they kneel'd before they fought,  
And pray'd him in the victories he wrought.

Now from the dust of ancient days bring forth  
Their sober zeal, integrity, and worth;  
Courage ungrac'd by these, affronts the skies,  
Is but the fire without the sacrifice.  
The stream, that feeds the well-spring of the heart,  
Not more invigorates life's noblest part,  
Than Virtue quickens with a warmth divine  
The pow'rs, that Sin has brought to a decline.

A. Th' inestimable Estimate of Brown  
Rose like a paper-kite, and charm'd the town;  
But measures plann'd and executed well,  
Shifted the wind that rais'd it, and it fell.  
He trod the very self-same ground you tread,  
And Victory refuted all he said.

B. And yet his judgment was not fram'd amiss;  
It's error, if it err'd, was merely this—  
He thought the dying hour already come,  
And a complete recov'ry struck him dumb.

But that effeminacy, folly, lust,  
Enervate and enfeeble, and needs must;  
And that a nation shamefully debas'd,  
Will be despis'd, and trampled on at last,  
Unless sweet Penitence her pow'rs renew;  
Is truth, if History itself be true.  
There is a time, and Justice marks the date,  
For long-forbearing Clemency to wait;  
That hour elaps'd, th' incurable revolt  
Is punish'd, and down comes the thunderbolt.  
If Mercy *then* put by the threatening blow,  
Must she perform the same kind office *now*?  
May she! and, if offended Heav'n be still  
Accessible, and pray'r prevail, she will.  
'Tis not, however, insolence and noise,  
The tempest of tumultuary joys,  
Nor is it yet despondence and dismay  
Will win her visits or engage her stay;  
Pray'r only, and the penitential tear,  
Can call her smiling down, and fix her here.

But when a country (one that I could name)  
In prostitution sinks the sense of shame;  
When infamous Venality, grown bold,  
Writes on his bosom, *To be let or sold*;  
When Perjury, that Heav'n-defying vice,  
Sells oaths by tale, and at the lowest price,  
Stamps God's own name upon a lie just made,  
To turn a penny in the way of trade;  
When Avarice starves (and never hides his face)  
Two or three millions of the human race,  
And not a tongue inquires, how, where, or when,  
Though conscience will have twinges now and then;  
When profanation of the sacred cause  
In all it's parts, times, ministry, and laws,  
Bespeaks a land, once Christian, fall'n, and lost,  
In all, that wars against that title most;  
What follows next let cities of great name,  
And regions long since desolate proclaim.  
Nineveh, Babylon, and ancient Rome,  
Speak to the present times, and times to come;  
They cry aloud in ev'ry careless ear,  
"Stop, while ye may; suspend your mad career;  
O learn from our example and our fate,  
Learn wisdom and repentance ere too late."

Not only Vice disposes and prepares  
The mind, that slumbers sweetly in her snares,  
To stoop to Tyranny's usurp'd command,  
And bend her polish'd neck beneath his hand,  
(A dire effect, by one of Nature's laws  
Unchangeably connected with it's cause;)  
But Providence himself will intervene,  
To throw his dark displeasure o'er the scene.

All are his instruments; each form of war,  
What burns at home, or threatens from afar,  
Nature in arms, her elements at strife,  
The storms, that overset the joys of life,  
Are but his rods to scourge a guilty land,  
And waste it at the bidding of his hand.  
He gives the word, and Mutiny soon roars  
In all her gates, and shakes her distant shores;  
The standards of all nations are unfurl'd;  
She has one foe, and that one foe the world.  
And, if he doom that people with a frown,  
And mark them with a seal of wrath press'd down,  
Obduracy takes place; callous and tough,  
The reprobated race grows judgment proof:  
Earth shakes beneath them, and Heav'n's roars above;  
But nothing scares them from the course they love.  
To the lascivious pipe and wanton song,  
That charm down fear, they frolic it along.  
With mad rapidity and unconcern,  
Down to the gulf, from which is no return.  
They trust in navies, and their navies fail—  
God's curse can cast away ten thousand sail!  
They trust in armies, and their courage dies;  
In wisdom, wealth, in fortune, and in lies;  
But all they trust in withers, as it must,  
When He commands, in whom they place no trust.  
Vengeance at last pours down upon their coast  
A long-despis'd, but now victorious host;  
Tyranny sends the chain, that must abridge  
The noble sweep of all their privilege;  
Gives liberty the last, the mortal shock;  
Slips the slave's collar on, and snaps the lock.

A. Such lofty strains embellish what you teach  
Mean you to prophesy, or but to preach?

B. I know the mind, that feels indeed the fire  
The Muse imparts, and can command the lyre,  
Acts with a force, and kindles with a zeal,  
Whate'er the theme, that others never feel.  
If human woes her soft attention claim,  
A tender sympathy pervades the frame,  
She pours a sensibility divine  
Along the nerve of ev'ry feeling line.  
But if a deed not tamely to be borne  
Fire indignation and a sense of scorn,  
The strings are swept with such a pow'r, so loud  
The storm of music shakes th' astonish'd crowd.  
So, when remote futurity is brought  
Before the keen inquiry of her thought,  
A terrible sagacity informs  
The poet's heart; he looks to distant storms;  
He hears the thunder ere the tempest low'ns;  
And, arm'd with strength surpassing human pow'rs,  
Seizes events as yet unknown to man,  
And darts his soul into the dawning plan.  
Hence, in a Roman mouth, the graceful name  
Of prophet and of poet was the same;  
Hence British poets, too, the priesthood shar'd,  
And every hallow'd druid was a bard.  
But no prophetic fires to me belong;  
I play with syllables, and sport in song.

A. At Westminster, where little poets strive  
To set a distich upon six and five,  
Where Discipline helps op'ning buds of sense,  
And makes his pupils proud with silver penance,  
I was a poet too; but modern taste  
Is so refin'd, and delicate, and chaste,  
That verse, whatever fire the fancy warms,  
Without a creamy smoothness has no charms.  
Thus, all success depending on an ear,  
And thinking I might purchase it too dear,

f sentiment were sacrific'd to sound,  
And truth cut short to make a period round,  
Judg'd a man of sense could scarce do worse,  
Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.

B. Thus reputation is a spur to wit,  
And some wits flag through fear of losing it.  
Give me the line, that plows it's stately course  
Like a proud swan, conq'ring the stream by force;  
That, like some cottage-beauty, strikes the heart,  
Quite undebted to the tricks of art.  
When Labour and when Dulness, club in hand,  
Like the two figures at St. Dunstan's stand,  
Beating alternately, in measur'd time,  
The clock-work tinnabulum of rhyme,  
Exact and regular the sounds will be;  
But such mere quarter-strokes are not for me.

From him, who rears a poem lank and long,  
To him who strains his all into a song;  
Perhaps some bonny Caledonian air,  
All birks and braes, though he was never there;  
Or, having whelp'd a prologue with great pains,  
Feels himself spent, and fumbles for his brains;  
A prologue interdash'd with many a stroke —  
An art contriv'd to advertise a joke,  
So that the jest is clearly to be seen,  
Not in the words — but in the gap between:  
Manner is all in all, whate'er is writ,  
The substitute for genius, sense, and wit.

To dally much with subjects mean and low,  
Proves that the mind is weak, or makes it so.  
Neglected talents rust into decay,  
And ev'ry effort ends in push-pin play.  
The man that means success, should soar above  
A soldier's feather, or a lady's glove;  
Else summoning the Muse to such a theme,  
The fruit of all her labour is whipp'd cream.  
As if an eagle flew aloft, and then —  
Stoop'd from it's highest pitch to pounce a wren.  
As if the poet, purposing to wed,  
Should carve himself a wife in gingerbread.

Ages elaps'd ere Homer's lamp appear'd,  
And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard.  
To carry nature lengths unknown before,  
To give a Milton birth, ask'd ages more.  
Thus Genius rose and set at order'd times,  
And shot a day-spring into distant climes,  
Ennobling ev'ry region that he chose;  
He sunk in Greece, in Italy he rose;  
And, tedious years of Gothic darkness pass'd,  
Emerg'd all splendour in our isle at last.  
Thus lovely halcyons dive into the main,  
Then show far off their shining plumes again.

A. Is genius only found in epic lays?

Prove this, and forfeit all pretence to praise.  
Make their heroic pow'rs your own at once,  
Or candidly confess yourself a dunce.

B. These were the chief: each interval of night  
Was grac'd with many an undulating light,  
In less illustrious bards his beauty shone  
A meteor, or a star; in these the Sun.

The nightingale may claim the topmost bough,  
While the poor grasshopper must chirp below.  
Like him unnotic'd, I, and such as I,  
Spread little wings, and rather skip than fly;  
Perch'd on the meagre produce of the land,  
An ell or two of prospect we command;  
But never peep beyond the thorny bound,  
Or oaken fence, that hems the paddock round.

In Eden, ere yet innocence of heart  
Had faded, poetry was not an art;

Language, above all teaching, or if taught,  
Only by gratitude and glowing thought,  
Elegant as simplicity, and warm  
As ecstasy, unmanacled by form,  
Not prompted, as in our degenerate days,  
By low ambition and the thirst of praise,  
Was natural as is the flowing stream,  
And yet magnificent — A God the theme!  
That theme on Earth exhausted, though above  
'T is found as everlasting as his love,  
Man lavish'd all his thoughts on human things —  
The feats of heroes, and the wrath of kings;  
But still, while Virtue kindled his delight,  
The song was moral, and so far was right.  
'T was thus till Luxury seduc'd the mind  
To joys less innocent, as less refin'd;  
Then Genius danc'd a bacchanal; he crown'd  
The brimming goblet, seiz'd the thyrsus, bound  
His brows with ivy, rush'd into the field  
Of wild imagination, and there reel'd,  
The victim of his own lascivious fires,  
And, dizzy with delight, profan'd the sacred wires.  
Anacreon, Horace, play'd in Greece and Rome  
This bedlam part; and others nearer home. [reign'd  
When Cromwell fought for pow'r, and while he  
The proud protector of the pow'r he gain'd,  
Religion, harsh, intolerant, austere,  
Parent of manners like herself severe,  
Drew a rough copy of the Christian face  
Without the smile, the sweetness, or the grace;  
The dark and sullen humour of the time  
Judg'd ev'ry effort of the Muse a crime;  
Verse, in the finest mould of fancy cast,  
Was lumber in an age so void of taste:  
But when the second Charles assum'd the sway,  
And arts reviv'd beneath a softer day,  
Then, like a bow long forc'd into a curve,  
The mind, releas'd from too constrain'd a nerve,  
Flew to it's first position with a spring,  
That made the vaulted roofs of pleasure ring.  
His court, the dissolute and hateful school,  
Of Wantonness, where vice was taught by rule,  
Swarm'd with a scribbling herd, as deep inlaid  
With brutal lust as ever Circe made.  
From these a long succession, in the rage  
Of rank obscenity, debauch'd their age;  
Nor cess'd, till, ever anxious to redress  
The abuses of her sacred charge, the press,  
The Muse instructed a well-nurtur'd train  
Of abler votaries to cleanse the stain,  
And claim the palm for purity of song,  
That Lewdness had usurp'd and worn so long.  
Then decent Pleasantry and sterling Sense,  
That neither gave nor would endure offence,  
Whipp'd out of sight, with satire just and keen,  
The puppy pack, that had defil'd the scene.

In front of these came Addison. In him  
Humour in holiday and slightly trim,  
Sublimity and Attic taste, combin'd,  
To polish, furnish, and delight the mind.  
Then Pope, as harmony itself exact,  
In verse well disciplin'd, complete, compact,  
Gave virtue and morality a grace,  
That, quite eclipsing Pleasure's painted face,  
Levied a tax of wonder and applause,  
Ev'n on the fools that trampled on their laws.  
But he (his musical finesse was such,  
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)  
Made poetry a mere mechanic art;  
And ev'ry warbler has his tune by heart.

Nature imparting her satiric gift,  
Her serious mirth, to Arbuthnot and Swift,  
With droll sobriety they rais'd a smile  
At Folly's cost, themselves unmov'd the while.  
That constellation set, the world in vain  
Must hope to look upon their like again.

A. Are we then left?—B. Not wholly in the dark;  
Wit now and then, struck smartly, shows a spark,  
Sufficient to redeem the modern race  
From total night and absolute disgrace.  
While servile trick and imitative knack  
Confine the million in the beaten track,  
Perhaps some courser, who disdains the road,  
Snuffs up the wind, and flings himself abroad.

Contemporaries all surpass'd, see one;  
Short his career indeed, but ably run;  
Churchill; himself, unconscious of his pow'rs,  
In penury consum'd his idle hours;  
And, like a scatter'd seed at random sown,  
Was left to spring by vigour of his own.  
Lifted at length, by dignity of thought  
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot,  
He laid his head in Luxury's soft lap,  
And took, too often, there his easy nap.  
If brighter beams than all he threw not forth,  
'T was negligence in him, not want of worth.  
Surly, and slovenly, and hold, and coarse,  
Too proud for art, and trusting in mere force,  
Spendthrift alike of money and of wit,  
Always at speed, and never drawing bit,  
He struck the lyre in such a careless mood,  
And so disdain'd the rules he understood,  
The laurel seem'd to wait on his command,  
He snatch'd it rudely from the Muses' hand.  
Nature, exerting an unwearied pow'r,  
Forms, opens, and gives scent to ev'ry flow'r;  
Spreads the fresh verdure of the field, and leads  
The dancing Naiads through the dewy meads:  
She fills profuse ten thousand little throats  
With music, modulating all their notes; [known,  
And charms the woodland scenes, and wilds un-  
With artless airs and concerts of her own:  
But seldom (as if fearful of expense)  
Vouchsafes to man a poet's just pretence—  
Fervency, freedom, fluency of thought,  
Harmony, strength, words exquisitely sought;  
Fancy, that from the bow, that spans the sky,  
Brings colours, dipp'd in Heav'n, that never die;  
A soul exalted above Earth, a mind  
Skill'd in the characters that form mankind;  
And, as the Sun in rising beauty dress'd,  
Looks to the westward from the dappled east,  
And marks, whatever clouds may interpose,  
Ere yet his race begins, it's glorious close;  
An eye like his to catch the distant goal;  
Or, ere the wheels of verse begin to roll,  
Like his to shed illuminating rays  
On ev'ry scene and subject it surveys:  
Thus grac'd, the man asserts a poet's name,  
And the world cheerfully admits the claim.  
Pity Religion has so seldom found  
A skilful guide into poetic ground! [stray,  
The flow'rs would spring where'er she deign'd to  
And ev'ry Muse attend her in her way.  
Virtue indeed meets many a rhyming friend,  
And many a compliment politely penn'd;  
But, unattir'd in that becoming vest  
Religion weaves for her, and half undress'd,  
Stands in the desert, shiv'ring and forlorn,  
A wintry figure, like a wither'd thorn.

The shelves are full, all other themes are spelt  
Hackney'd and worn to the last flimsy thread,  
Satire has long since done his best; and curst  
And loathsome Ribaldry has done his worst;  
Fancy has sported all her pow'rs away  
In tales, in trifles, and in children's play;  
And 't is the sad complaint, and almost true,  
Whate'er we write, we bring forth nothing new.  
'T were new indeed to see a bard all fire,  
Touch'd with a coal from Heav'n, assume the lyre,  
And tell the world, still kindling as he sung,  
With more than mortal music on his tongue,  
That He, who died below, and reigns above,  
Inspires the song, and that his name is Love.

For, after all, if merely to beguile,  
By flowing numbers and a flow'ry style,  
The tædium that the lazy rich endure,  
Which now and then sweet poetry may cure;  
Or, if to see the name of idle self,  
Stamp'd on the well-bound quarto, grace the shelf,  
To float a bubble on the breath of Fame,  
Prompt his endeavour and engage his aim,  
Debas'd to servile purposes of pride,  
How are the pow'rs of genius misapplied!  
The gift, whose office is the Giver's praise,  
To trace him in his word, his works, his ways!  
Then spread the rich discov'ry, and invite  
Mankind to share in the divine delight,  
Distorted from it's use and just design,  
To make the pitiful possessor shine.  
To purchase, at the fool-frequented fair  
Of vanity, a wreath for self to wear,  
Is profanation of the basest kind—  
Proof of a trifling and a worthless mind.

A. Hail Sternhold, then; and Hopkins, hail!

B. Amen.

If flatt'ry, folly, lust, employ the pen;  
If acrimony, slander, and abuse,  
Give it a charge to blacken and traduce;  
Though Butler's wit, Pope's numbers, Prior's ease,  
With all that fancy can invent to please,  
Adorn the polish'd periods as they fall,  
One madrigal of theirs is worth them all.

A. 'T would thin the ranks of the poetic tribe,  
To dash the pen through all that you proscribe.

B. No matter — we could shift when they were  
not;

And should, no doubt, if they were all forgot.

## CONVERSATION.

Nam neque me tantum venientis sibilus auri,  
Nec percussa juvant fluctu tam litora, nec que  
Saxosae inter decurrunt flumina valles.

VIRG. Ecl. 1.

THOUGH Nature weigh our talents, and dispense  
To ev'ry man his modicum of sense,  
And Conversation in it's better part  
May be esteem'd a gift, and not an art,  
Yet much depends, as in the tiller's toil,  
On culture, and the sowing of the soil.  
Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,  
But talking is not always to converse;  
Not more distinct from harmony divine,  
The constant creaking of a country sign.  
As Alphabets in ivory employ,  
Hour after hour, the yet unletter'd boy.

Sorting and puzzling with a deal of glee  
 Those seeds of science called his A B C ;  
 So language in the mouths of the adult,  
 Witness it's insignificant result,  
 Too often proves an implement of play,  
 A toy to sport with, and pass time away.  
 Collect at ev'ning what the day brought forth,  
 Compress the sum into it's solid worth,  
 And if it weigh th' importance of a fly,  
 The scales are false, or algebra a lie.  
 Sacred interpreter of human thought,  
 How few respect or use thee as they ought !  
 But all shall give account of ev'ry wrong,  
 Who dare dishonour or defile the tongue ;  
 Who prostitute it in the cause of vice,  
 Or sell their glory at a market-price ;  
 Who vote for hire, or point it with lampoon,  
 The dear-bought placeman, and the cheap buffoon.

There is a prurience in the speech of some,  
 Wrath stays him, or else God would strike them dumb :

His wise forbearance has their end in view,  
 They fill their measure, and receive their due.  
 The heathen law-givers of ancient days,  
 Names almost worthy of a Christian's praise,  
 Would drive them forth from the resort of men,  
 And shut up ev'ry satyr in his den.  
 Come not ye near innocence and truth,  
 Ye worms that eat into the bud of youth !  
 Infectious as impure, your blighting pow'r  
 Faints in it's rudiments the promis'd flow'r ;  
 It's odour perish'd, and it's charming hue,  
 Henceforth 't is hateful, for it smells of you.  
 Not ev'n the vigorous and headlong rage  
 Of adolescence, or a firmer age,  
 Affords a plea allowable or just  
 For making speech the pamperer of lust ;  
 But when the breath of age commits the fault,  
 'T is nauseous as the vapour of a vault.  
 To wither'd stumps disgrace the sylvan scene,  
 No longer fruitful, and no longer green ;  
 The sapless wood divested of the bark,  
 Grows fungous, and takes fire at ev'ry spark.

Oaths terminate, as Paul observes, all strife —  
 Some men have surely then a peaceful life ;  
 Whatever subject occupy discourse,  
 The feats of Vestria, or the naval force,  
 Asseveration blust'ring in your face  
 Makes contradiction such a hopeless case :  
 In ev'ry tale they tell, or false or true,  
 Well known, or such as no man ever knew,  
 They fix attention, heedless of your pain,  
 With oaths like rivets forc'd into the brain ;  
 And ev'n when sober truth prevails throughout,  
 They swear it, till affirmation breeds a doubt.  
 A Persian, humble servant of the Sun,  
 Who, though devout, yet bigotry had none,  
 Fearing a lawyer, grave in his address,  
 With adjurations ev'ry word impress,  
 Oppos'd the man a bishop, or at least,  
 God's name so much upon his lips, a priest ;  
 How'd at the close with all his graceful airs,  
 And begg'd an int'rest in his frequent pray'rs.

Go, quit the rank to which ye stood preferr'd,  
 Henceforth associate in one common herd ;  
 Religion, virtue, reason, common sense,  
 Renounce your human form a false pretence ;  
 A mere disguise, in which a devil lurks,  
 Who yet betrays his secret by his works.

Ye pow'rs who rule the tongue, if such there are,  
 And make colloquial happiness your care,  
 Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate,  
 A duel in the form of a debate.  
 The clash of arguments and jar of words,  
 Worse than the mortal brunt of rival swords,  
 Decide no question with their tedious length,  
 For opposition gives opinion strength,  
 Divert the champions prodigal of breath,  
 And put the peaceably-dispos'd to death.  
 O thwart me not, Sir Soph, at ev'ry turn,  
 Nor carp at ev'ry flaw you may discern ;  
 Though syllogisms hang not on my tongue,  
 I am not surely always in the wrong ;  
 'T is hard if all is false that I advance,  
 A fool must now and then be right by chance.  
 Not that all freedom of dissent I blame ;  
 No — there I grant the privilege I claim ;  
 A disputable point is no man's ground ;  
 Rove where you please, 't is common all around.  
 Discourse may want an animated — No,  
 To brush the surface, and to make it flow ;  
 But still remember, if you mean to please,  
 To press your point with modesty and ease.  
 The mark, at which my juster aim I take,  
 Is contradiction for it's own dear sake.  
 Set your opinion at whatever pitch,  
 Knots and impediments make something hitch ;  
 Adopt his own, 't is equally in vain,  
 Your thread of argument is snapp'd again ;  
 The wrangler, rather than accord with you,  
 Will judge himself deceiv'd, and prove it too.  
 Vociferated logic kills me quite,  
 A noisy man is always in the right,  
 I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair,  
 Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare,  
 And, when I hope his blunders are all out,  
 Reply discreetly — “ To be sure — no doubt ! ”  
 Dubius is such a scrupulous good man —  
 Yes — you may catch him tripping, if you can.  
 He would not, with a peremptory tone,  
 Assert the nose upon his face his own ;  
 With hesitation admirably slow,  
 He humbly hopes — presumes — it may be so.  
 His evidence, if he were call'd by law  
 To swear to some enormity he saw,  
 For want of prominence and just relief,  
 Would hang an honest man, and save a thief.  
 Through constant dread of giving truth offence,  
 He ties up all his hearers in suspense ;  
 Knows what he knows, as if he knew it not ;  
 What he remembers seems to have forgot ;  
 His sole opinion, whatso'er befall,  
 Centring at last in having none at all.  
 Yet, though he tease and balk your list'ning ear,  
 He makes one useful point exceeding clear ;  
 Howe'er ingenious on his darling theme  
 A sceptic in philosophy may seem,  
 Reduc'd to practice, his beloved rule  
 Would only prove him a consummate fool ;  
 Useless in him alike both brain and speech,  
 Fate having plac'd all truth above his reach,  
 His ambiguities his total sum,  
 He might as well be blind, and deaf, and dumb.  
 Where men of judgment creep and feel their way,  
 The positive pronouncement without dismay ;  
 Their want of light and intellect supplied  
 By sparks absurdity strikes out of pride.  
 Without the means of knowing right from wrong,  
 They always are decisive, clear, and strong ;

Where others toil with philosophic force,  
 Their nimble nonsense takes a shorter course;  
 Flings at your head conviction in the lump,  
 And gains remote conclusions at a jump:  
 Their own defect, invisible to them,  
 Seen in another, they at once condemn;  
 And, though self-idoliz'd in ev'ry case,  
 Hate their own likeness in a brother's face.  
 The cause is plain, and not to be denied,  
 The proud are always most provok'd by pride.  
 Few competitions but engender spite;  
 And those the most, where neither has a right.

The point of honour has been deem'd of use,  
 To teach good manners, and to curb abuse;  
 Admit it true, the consequence is clear,  
 Our polish'd manners are a mask we wear,  
 And, at the bottom barb'rous still and rude,  
 We are restrain'd, indeed, but not subdu'd.  
 The very remedy, however sure,  
 Springs from the mischief it intends to cure,  
 And savage in it's principle appears,  
 Tried, as it should be, by the fruit it bears.  
 'T is hard, indeed, if nothing will defend  
 Mankind from quarrels but their fatal end;  
 That now and then a hero must de cease,  
 That the surviving world may live in peace.  
 Perhaps at last close scrutiny may show  
 The practice dastardly, and mean, and low;  
 That men engage in it compell'd by force,  
 And fear, not courage, is it's proper source:  
 The fear of tyrant custom, and the fear  
 Lest fops should censure us, and fools should sneer.  
 At least to trample on our Maker's laws,  
 And hazard life for any or no cause,  
 To rush into a fix'd eternal state  
 Out of the very flames of rage and hate,  
 Or send another shiv'ring to the bar  
 With all the guilt of such unnatural war,  
 Whatever Use may urge, or Honour plead,  
 On Reason's verdict is a madman's deed.  
 Am I to set my life upon a throw,  
 Because a bear is rude and surly? No—  
 A moral, sensible, and well-bred man  
 Will not affront me; and no other can.  
 Were I empower'd to regulate the lists,  
 They should encounter with well-loaded fists;  
 A Trojan combat would be something new,  
 Let Dares beat Entellus black and blue;  
 Then each might show, to his admiring friends,  
 In honourable bumps his rich amends,  
 And carry, in contusions of his skull,  
 A satisfactory receipt in full.

A story, in which native humour reigns,  
 Is often useful, always entertains:  
 A graver fact, enlisted on your side,  
 May furnish illustration, well applied;  
 But sedentary weavers of long tales  
 Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.  
 'T is the most asinine employ on Earth,  
 To hear them tell of parentage and birth,  
 And echo conversations, dull and dry,  
 Embellish'd with—"He said," and "So said I."  
 At ev'ry interview their route the same,  
 The repetition makes attention lame:  
 We bustle up with unsuccessful speed,  
 And in the saddest part cry—"Droll, indeed!"  
 The path of narrative with care pursue,  
 Still making probability your clew;  
 On all the vestiges of truth attend,  
 And let them guide you to a decent end.

Of all ambitions man may entertain,  
 The worst, that can invade a sickly brain,  
 Is that which angles hourly for surprise,  
 And baits it's hook with prodigies and lies.  
 Credulous infancy, or age as weak,  
 Are fittest auditors for such to seek,  
 Who, to please others, will themselves disgrace,  
 Yet please not, but affront you to your face.  
 A great retailer of this curious ware  
 Having unloaded and made many stare,  
 "Can this be true?"—an arch observer cries,  
 "Yes," (rather mov'd,) "I saw it with these eyes:"  
 "Sir! I believe it on that ground alone;  
 I could not, had I seen it with my own."

A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct;  
 The language plain, and incidents well link'd;  
 Tell not as new what ev'ry body knows,  
 And, new or old, still hasten to a close;  
 There, centring in a focus round and neat,  
 Let all your rays of information meet.  
 What neither yields us profit nor delight,  
 Is like a nurse's lullaby at night;  
 Guy Earl of Warwick, and fair Eleanore,  
 Or giant-killing Jack, would please me more.

The pipe, with solemn interposing puff,  
 Makes half a sentence at a time enough;  
 The dozing sages drop the drowsy strain,  
 Then pause, and puff—and speak, and pause again.  
 Such often, like the tube they so admire,  
 Important triflers! have more smoke than fire.  
 Pernicious weed! whose scent the fair annoys,  
 Unfriendly to society's chief joys,  
 Thy worst effect is banishing for hours  
 The sex, whose presence civilizes ours:  
 Thou art, indeed, the drug a gard'ner wants,  
 To poison vermin that infest his plants;  
 But are we so to wit and beauty blind,  
 As to despise the glory of our kind,  
 And show the softest minds and fairest forms  
 As little mercy, as he grubs and worms?  
 They dare not wait the riotous abuse,  
 Thy thirst-creating steams at length produce,  
 When wine has giv'n indecent language birth,  
 And forc'd the flood-gates of licentious mirth;  
 For sea-born Venus her attachment shows  
 Still to that element, from which she rose,  
 And with a quiet, which no fumes disturb,  
 Sips meek infusions of a milder herb.

Th' emphatic speaker dearly loves to oppose,  
 In contact inconvenient, nose to nose.  
 As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz,  
 Touch'd with the magnet, had attracted his.  
 His whisper'd theme, dilated and at large,  
 Proves after all a wind-gun's airy charge,  
 An extract of his diary—no more,  
 A tasteless journal of the day before.  
 He walk'd abroad, o'ertaken in the rain,  
 Call'd on a friend, drank tea, stepp'd home again,  
 Resum'd his purpose, had a world of talk  
 With one he stumbled on, and lost his walk.  
 I interrupt him with a sudden bow  
 "Adieu, dear sir! lest you should lose it now."

I cannot talk with civet in the room,  
 A fine puss-gentleman that's all perfume;  
 The sight's enough—no need to smell a beast—  
 Who thrusts his nose into a raree-show?  
 His odoriferous attempts to please  
 Perhaps might prosper with a swarm of bees;  
 But we that make no honey, though we sting,  
 Poets are sometimes apt to maul the thing.

'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort,  
What makes some sick, and others *à-la-mort* :  
An argument of cogence, we may say,  
Why such a one should keep himself away.

A graver coxcomb we may sometimes see,  
Quite as absurd, though not so light as he :  
A shallow brain behind a serious mask,  
An oracle within an empty cask,  
The solemn fop ; significant and budge ;  
A fool with judges, amongst fools a judge ;  
He says but little, and that little said  
Owes all it's weight, like loaded dice, to lead.  
His wit invites you by his looks to come,  
But when you knock it never is at home :  
T is like a parcel sent you by the stage,  
Some handsome present, as your hopes presage ;  
T is heavy, bulky, and bids fair to prove  
An absent friend's fidelity and love ;  
But when unpack'd, your disappointment groans  
To find it stuff'd with brick-bats, earth, and stones.

Some men employ their health, an ugly trick,  
In making known how oft they have been sick,  
And give us in recitals of disease  
A doctor's trouble, but without the fees ;  
Relate how many weeks they kept their bed,  
How an emetic or cathartic sped ;  
Nothing is slightly touch'd, much less forgot,  
Nose, ears, and eyes, seem present on the spot.  
Now the distemper, spite of draught or pill,  
Victorious seem'd, and now the doctor's skill ;  
And now — alas, for unforeseen mishaps !  
They put on a damp nightcap and relapse ;  
They thought they must have died, they were so bad ;  
Their peevish hearers almost wish they had.

Some fretful tempers wince at ev'ry touch,  
You always do too little, or too much ;  
You speak with life, in hopes to entertain,  
Your elevated voice goes through the brain ;  
You fall at once into a lower key,  
That's worse — the drone-pipe of an humble-bee.  
The southern sash admits too strong a light,  
You rise and drop the curtain — now 't is night.  
He shakes with cold — you stir the fire and strive  
To make a blaze — that's roasting him alive.  
Serve him with venison, and he chooses fish ;  
With sole — that's just the sort he would not wish.  
He takes what he at first profess'd to loath,  
And in due time feeds heartily on both ;  
Yet still, o'erclouded with a constant frown,  
He does not swallow, but he gulps it down.  
Your hope to please him vain on ev'ry plan,  
Himself should work that wonder, if he can —  
Alas ! his efforts double his distress,  
He likes yours little, and his own still less.  
Thus always teasing others, always teas'd,  
His only pleasure is — to be displeas'd.

I pity bashful men, who feel the pain  
Of fancied scorn and undeserv'd disdain,  
And bear the marks upon a blushing face  
Of needless shame, and self-impos'd disgrace.  
Our sensibilities are so acute,  
The fear of being silent makes us mute.  
We sometimes think we could a speech produce  
Much to the purpose, if our tongues were loose ;  
But being tried, it dies upon the lip,  
Faint as a chicken's note that has the pip :  
Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,  
Like hidden lamps in old sepulchral urns.  
Few Frenchmen of this evil have complain'd ;  
It seems as if we Britons were ordain'd,

By way of wholesome curb upon our pride,  
To fear each other, fearing none beside.  
The cause, perhaps, inquiry may descry,  
Self-searching with an introverted eye,  
Conceal'd within an unsuspected part,  
The vainest corner of our own vain heart :  
For ever aiming at the world's esteem,  
Our self-importance ruins it's own scheme ;  
In other eyes our talents rarely shown,  
Become at length so splendid in our own,  
We dare not risk them into public view,  
Lest they miscarry of what seems their due.  
True modesty is a discerning grace,  
And only blushes in the proper place ;  
But counterfeits is blind, and skulks through fear,  
Where 't is a shame to be asham'd 't appear :  
Humility the parent of the first,  
The last by Vanity produc'd and nurs'd.  
The circle form'd, we sit in silent state,  
Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate ; [show  
" Yes, ma'am," and " No, ma'am," utter'd softly,  
Ev'ry five minutes how the minutes go ;  
Each individual suff'ring a constraint  
Poetry may, but colours cannot paint,  
As if in close committee on the sky,  
Reports it hot or cold, or wet or dry ;  
And finds a changing clime a happy source  
Of wise reflection, and well-tim'd discourse.  
We next inquire, but softly and by stealth,  
Like conservators of the public health,  
Of epidemic throats, if such there are,  
And coughs, and rheums, and phthisic, and catarrh.  
That theme exhausted, a wide chasm ensues,  
Fill'd up at last with interesting news,  
Who danc'd with whom, and who are like to wed,  
And who is hang'd, and who is brought to bed :  
But fear to call a more important cause,  
As if 't were treason against English laws.  
The visit paid, with ecstasy we come,  
As from a sev'n years' transportation, home,  
And there resume an unembarrass'd brow,  
Recov'ring what we lost we know not how,  
The faculties, that seem'd reduc'd to nought,  
Expression and the privilege of thought.

The reeking, roaring hero of the chase,  
I give him over as a desperate case.  
Physicians write in hopes to work a cure,  
Never, if honest ones, when death is sure ;  
And though the fox he follows may be tam'd,  
A mere fox-foll'wer never is reclaim'd.  
Some farrier should prescribe his proper course,  
Whose only fit companion is his horse ;  
Or if, deserving of a better doom,  
The noble beast judge otherwise, his groom.  
Yet ev'n the rogue that serves him, though he stand,  
To take his honour's orders, cap in hand,  
Prefers his fellow-grooms with much good sense,  
Their skill a truth, his master's a pretence.  
If neither horse nor groom affect the squire,  
Where can at last his jockeyship retire ?  
O to the club, the scene of savage joys,  
The school of coarse good fellowship and noise ;  
There, in the sweet society of those,  
Whose friendship from his boyish years he chose,  
Let him improve his talent if he can,  
Till none but beasts acknowledge him a man.

Man's heart had been impenetrably seal'd,  
Like theirs that cleave the flood or graze the field.  
Had not his Maker's all-bestowing hand  
Giv'n him a soul, and bade him understand ;



The reas'ning pow'r vouchsaf'd of course inferr'd  
 The pow'r to clothe that reason with his word ;  
 For all is perfect, that God works on Earth,  
 And he, that gives conception, aids the birth.  
 If this be plain, 't is plainly understood,  
 What uses of his boon the giver would.  
 The Mind, dispatch'd upon her busy toil,  
 Should range where Providence has bless'd the soil ;  
 Visiting ev'ry flow'r with labour meet,  
 And gath'ring all her treasures sweet by sweet,  
 She should imbue the tongue with what she sips,  
 And shed the balmy blessing on the lips,  
 That good diffus'd may more abundant grow,  
 And speech may praise the pow'r that bids it flow.  
 Will the sweet warbler of the livelong night,  
 That fills the list'ning lover with delight,  
 Forget his harmony, with rapture heard,  
 To learn the twitt'ring of a meaner bird ?  
 Or make the parrot's mimicry his choice,  
 That odious libel on a human voice ?  
 No — Nature, unsophisticate by man,  
 Starts not aside from her Creator's plan ;  
 The melody, that was at first design'd  
 To cheer the rude forefathers of mankind,  
 Is note for note deliver'd in our ears,  
 In the last scene of her six thousand years.  
 Yet Fashion, leader of a chatt'ring train,  
 Whom man for his own hurt permits to reign,  
 Who shifts and changes all things but his shape,  
 And would degrade her vot'ry to an ape,  
 The fruitful parent of abuse and wrong,  
 Holds a usurp'd dominion o'er his tongue ;  
 There sits and prompts him with his own disgrace,  
 Prescribes the theme, the tone, and the grimace,  
 And, when accomplish'd in her wayward school,  
 Calls gentleman whom she has made a fool.  
 'T is an unalterable fix'd decree,  
 That none could frame or ratify but she,  
 That Heav'n and Hell, and righteousness and sin,  
 Snares in his path, and foes that lurk within,  
 God and his attributes, (a field of day  
 Where 't is an angel's happiness to stray,)  
 Fruits of his love and wonders of his might,  
 Be never nam'd in ears esteem'd polite.  
 That he who dares, when she forbids, be grave,  
 Shall stand proscrib'd, a madman or a knave,  
 A close designer not to be believ'd,  
 Or, if excus'd that charge, at least deceiv'd.  
 Oh folly worthy of the nurse's lap,  
 Give it the breast, or stop it's mouth with pap !  
 Is it incredible, or can it seem  
 A dream to any, except those that dream,  
 That man should love his Maker, and that fire,  
 Warming his heart, should at his lips transpire ?  
 Know then, and modestly let fall your eyes,  
 And veil your daring crest that braves the skies ;  
 That air of insolence affronts your God,  
 You need his pardon, and provoke his rod :  
 Now, in a posture that becomes you more  
 Than that heroic strut assum'd before,  
 Know, your arrears with ev'ry hour accrue  
 For mercy shown, while wrath is justly due.  
 The time is short, and there are souls on Earth,  
 Though future pain may serve for present mirth,  
 Acquainted with the woes, that fear or shame,  
 By Fashion taught, forbade them once to name,  
 And, having felt the pangs you deem a jest,  
 Have prov'd them truths too big to be express'd.  
 Go seek on Revelation's hallow'd ground,  
 Sure to succeed, the remedy they found ;

Touch'd by that pow'r that you have dar'd to mock,  
 That makes seas stable, and dissolves the rock,  
 Your heart shall yield a life-renewing stream,  
 That fools, as you have done, shall call a dream.

It happen'd on a solemn even-tide,  
 Soon after He that was our Surety died,  
 Two bosom friends each pensively inclin'd,  
 The scene of all those sorrows left behind,  
 Sought their own village, busied as they went  
 In musings worthy of the great event :  
 'They spake of him they lov'd, of him whose life,  
 Though blameless, had incur'd perpetual strife,  
 Whose deeds had left, in spite of hostile arts,  
 A deep memorial graven on their hearts.  
 'The recollection, like a vein of ore,  
 'The farther trac'd, enrich'd them still the more ;  
 They thought him, and they justly thought him,

one  
 Sent to do more than he appear'd t' have done ;  
 T' exalt a people, and to place them high  
 Above all else, and wonder'd he should die.  
 Ere yet they brought their journey to an end,  
 A stranger join'd them, courteous as a friend,  
 And ask'd them with a kind engaging air  
 What their affliction was, and begg'd a share.  
 Inform'd, he gather'd up the broken thread,  
 And, truth and wisdom gracing all he said,  
 Explain'd, illustrated, and search'd so well  
 The tender theme, on which they chose to dwell,  
 That reaching home, " The night," they said, " is

near,  
 We must not now be parted, sojourn here."  
 The new acquaintance soon became a guest,  
 And, made so welcome at their simple feast,  
 He bless'd the bread, but vanish'd at the word,  
 And left them both exclaiming, "'T was the Lord !  
 Did not our hearts feel all he design'd to say,  
 Did they not burn within us by the way ?"

Now theirs was converse, such as it behoves  
 Man to maintain, and such as God approves :  
 Their views indeed were indistinct and dim,  
 But yet successful, being aim'd at him.  
 Christ and his character their only scope,  
 Their object, and their subject, and their hope,  
 They felt what it became them much to feel,  
 And, wanting him to loose the sacred seal,  
 Found him as prompt, as their desire was true,  
 To spread the new-born glories in their view.  
 Well — what are ages and the lapse of time  
 Match'd against truths, as lasting as sublime ?  
 Can length of years on God himself exact,  
 Or make that fiction, which was once a fact ?  
 No — marble and recording brass decay,  
 And like the graver's mem'ry pass away ;  
 The works of man inherit, as is just,  
 Their author's frailty, and return to dust :  
 But truth divine for ever stands secure,  
 It's head is guarded as it's base is sure ;  
 Fix'd in the rolling flood of endless years,  
 The pillar of th' eternal plan appears,  
 The raving storm and dashing wave defies,  
 Built by that architect, who built the skies.  
 Hearts may be found, that harbour at this hour  
 That love of Christ, and all it's quick'ning pow'r ;  
 And lips unstain'd by folly or by strife,  
 Whose wisdom, drawn from the deep well of life,  
 Tastes of it's healthful origin, and flows  
 A Jordan for th' ablation of our woes.  
 O days of Heav'n, and nights of equal praise,  
 Serene and peaceful as those heav'nly days,

When souls drawn upwards in communion sweet  
Enjoy the stillness of some close retreat,  
Discourse, as if releas'd and safe at home,  
Of dangers past, and wonders yet to come,  
And spread the sacred treasures of the breast  
Upon the lap of covenanted Rest.

"What, always dreaming over heav'nly things,  
Like angel-heads in stone with pigeon-wings?  
Lamenting and whining out all day the word,  
And half the night? fanatic and absurd!  
Fine be the friend less frequent in his pray'rs,  
Who makes no bustle with his soul's affairs,  
Whose wit can brighten up a wintry day,  
And chase the splenetic (full) hours away;  
Content on Earth in earthly things to shine,  
Who waits for Heav'n ere he becomes divine,  
Leaves saints to enjoy those altitudes they teach,  
And plucks the fruit plac'd more within his reach."

Well spoken, Advocate of sin and shame,  
Known by thy bleating, Ignorance thy name.  
Sparkling wit the World's exclusive right?  
He fix'd fee-simple of the vain and light?  
Can hopes of Heav'n, bright prospects of an hour,  
That come to waft us out of Sorrow's pow'r,  
Obscure or quench a faculty, that finds  
Its happiest soil in the serenest minds?  
Religion curbs indeed its wanton play,  
And brings the trifler under rig'rous sway,  
But gives it usefulness unknown before,  
And, purifying, makes it shine the more.

A Christian's wit is inoffensive light,  
A beam that aids, but never grieves the sight;  
Rig'rous in age as in the flush of youth,  
It is always active on the side of truth;  
Temperance and peace insure its healthful state,  
And make it brightest at its latest date.  
Oh I have seen (nor hope perhaps in vain,  
The life go down, to see such sights again)  
A veteran warrior in the Christian field,  
Who never saw the sword he could not wield;  
Brave without dulness, learned without pride,  
Exact, yet not precise, though meek, keen-eyed;  
A man that would have foil'd at their own play  
A dozen would-bes of the modern day;  
Who, when occasion justified its use,  
Had wit as bright as ready to produce,  
Could fetch from records of an earlier age,  
Or from philosophy's enlighten'd page,  
His rich materials, and regale your ear  
With strains it was a privilege to hear:  
Yet above all his luxury supreme,  
And his chief glory, was the Gospel theme;  
There he was copious as old Greece or Rome,  
His happy eloquence seem'd there at home,  
Ambitious not to shine or to excel,  
But to treat justly what he lov'd so well.

It moves me more perhaps than folly ought,  
When some green heads, as void of wit as thought,  
Suppose themselves monopolists of sense,  
And wiser men's ability pretence.  
Though time will wear us, and we must grow old,  
Such men are not forgot as soon as cold,  
Their fragrant mem'ry will outlast their tomb,  
Embalmd for ever in its own perfume.  
And to say truth, though in its early prime,  
And when unstain'd with any grosser crime,  
Youth has a sprightliness and fire to boast,  
That in the valley of decline are lost,  
And Virtue with peculiar charms appears,  
Crown'd with the garland of life's blooming years;

Yet Age, by long experience well inform'd,  
Well read, well temper'd, with religion warm'd,  
That fire abated, which impels rash youth,  
Proud of his speed, to overshoot the truth,  
As time improves the grape's authentic juice,  
Mellows and makes the speech more fit for use,  
And claims a rev'rence in its short'ning day,  
That 't is an honour and a joy to pay.  
The fruits of Age, less fair, are yet more sound,  
Than those a brighter season pours around;  
And, like the stores autumnal suns mature,  
Through wintry rigours unimpair'd endure.

What is fanatic phrenzy, scorn'd so much,  
And dreaded more than a contagious touch?  
I grant it dang'rous, and approve your fear,  
That fire is catching, if you draw too near;  
But sage observers oft mistake the flame,  
And give true piety that odious name.  
To tremble (as the creature of an hour  
Ought at the view of an almighty Pow'r)  
Before his presence, at whose awful throne  
All tremble in all worlds, except our own,  
To supplicate his mercy, love his ways,  
And prize them above pleasure, wealth, or praise,  
Though common sense, allow'd a casting voice,  
And free from bias, must approve the choice,  
Convicts a man fanatic in th' extreme,  
And wild as madness in the world's esteem.  
But that disease, when soberly defin'd,  
Is the false fire of an overheated mind;  
It views the truth with a distorted eye,  
And either warps or lays it useless by;  
'T is narrow, selfish, arrogant, and draws  
Its sordid nourishment from man's applause;  
And while at heart sin unrelinquish'd lies,  
Presumes itself chief fav'rite of the skies.  
'T is such a light as putrefaction breeds  
In fly-blown flesh, whereon the maggot feeds,  
Shines in the dark, but, usher'd into day,  
The stench remains, the lustre dies away.

True bliss, if man may reach it, is compos'd  
Of hearts in union mutually disclos'd;  
And, farewell else all hope of pure delight,  
Those hearts should be reclaim'd, renew'd, upright.  
Bad men, profaning friendship's hallow'd name,  
Form in its stead, a covenant of shame,  
A dark confederacy against the laws  
Of virtue, and religion's glorious cause:  
They build each other up with dreadful skill,  
As bastions set point blank against God's will:  
Enlarge and fortify the dread redoubt,  
Deeply resolv'd to shut a Saviour out;  
Call legions up from Hell to back the deed;  
And, curs'd with conquest, finally succeed.  
But souls, that carry on a blest exchange  
Of joys, they meet with in their heav'nly range,  
And with a fearless confidence make known  
The sorrows, sympathy esteems it's own,  
Daily derive increasing light and force  
From such communion in their pleasant course,  
Feel less the journey's roughness and its length,  
Meet their opposers with united strength,  
And, one in heart, in int'rest, and design,  
Gird up each other to the race divine.

But Conversation, choose what theme we may,  
And chiefly when religion leads the way,  
Should flow, like waters after summer show'rs,  
Not as if rais'd by mere mechanic pow'rs.  
The Christian, in whose soul, though now distress'd,  
Lives the dear thought of joys he once possess'd,

When all his glowing language issu'd forth  
 With God's deep stamp upon it's current worth,  
 Will speak without disguise, and must impart,  
 Sad as it is, his undissembling heart,  
 Abhors constraint, and dares not feign a zeal,  
 Or seem to boast a fire he does not feel.  
 The song of Sion is a tasteless thing,  
 Unless, when rising on a joyful wing,  
 The soul can mix with the celestial bands,  
 And give the strain the compass it demands.

Strange tidings these to tell a World, who treat  
 All but their own experience as deceit!  
 Will they believe, though credulous enough,  
 To swallow much upon much weaker proof,  
 That there are blest inhabitants of Earth,  
 Partakers of a new ethereal birth,  
 Their hopes, desires, and purposes estrang'd  
 From things terrestrial, and divinely chang'd,  
 Their very language of a kind, that speaks  
 'The soul's sure int'rest in the good she seeks,  
 Who deal with Scripture, it's importance felt,  
 As Tully with philosophy once dealt,  
 And in the silent watches of the night,  
 And through the scenes of toil-renewing light,  
 The social walk, or solitary ride,  
 Keep still the dear companion at their side?  
 No — shame upon a self-disgracing age,  
 God's work may serve an ape upon a stage  
 With such a jest, as fill'd with hellish glee  
 Certain invisibles as shrewd as he;  
 But veneration or respect finds none,  
 Save from the subjects of that work alone.  
 The World grown old her deep discernment shows,  
 Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose,  
 Peruses closely the true Christian's face,  
 And finds it a mere mask of sly grimace;  
 Usurps God's office, lays his bosom bare,  
 And finds hypocrisy close lurking there;  
 And, serving God herself through mere constraint,  
 Concludes his unfeign'd love of him a feint.  
 And yet, God knows, look human nature through,  
 (And in due time the World shall know it too,)  
 That since the flow'rs of Eden felt the blast,  
 That after man's defection laid all waste,  
 Sincerity tow'rd the heart-searching God  
 Has made the new-born creature her abode,  
 Nor shall be found in unregenerate souls,  
 Till the last fire burn all between the Poles.  
 Sincerity! why 't is his only pride,  
 Weak and imperfect in all grace beside,  
 He knows that God demands his heart entire,  
 And gives him all his just demands require.  
 Without it his pretensions were as vain,  
 As having it he deems the World's disdain;  
 That great defect would cost him not alone  
 Man's favourable judgment, but his own;  
 His birthright shaken, and no longer clear,  
 Than while his conduct proves his heart sincere.  
 Retort the charge, and let the World be told  
 She boasts a confidence she does not hold;  
 That, conscious of her crimes, she feels instead  
 A cold misgiving, and a killing dread:  
 That while in health the ground of her support  
 Is madly to forget that life is short;  
 That sick she trembles, knowing she must die,  
 Her hope presumption, and her faith a lie;  
 That while she dotes, and dreams that she believes,  
 She mocks her Maker, and herself deceives,  
 Her utmost reach, historical assent,  
 The doctrines warp'd to what they never meant;

That truth itself is in her head as dull  
 And useless as a candle in a scull,  
 And all her love of God a groundless claim,  
 A trick upon the canvass, painted flame.  
 Tell her again, the sneer upon her face,  
 And all her censures of the work of grace,  
 Are insincere, meant only to conceal  
 A dread she would not, yet is forc'd to feel;  
 That in her heart the Christian she reveres,  
 And while she seems to scorn him, only fears.

A poet does not work by square or line,  
 As smiths and joiners perfect a design;  
 At least we moderns, our attention less,  
 Beyond th' example of our sires digress,  
 And claim a right to scamper and run wide,  
 Wherever chance, caprice, or fancy guide.  
 The World and I fortuitously met;  
 I ow'd a trifle and have paid the debt;  
 She did me wrong, I recompens'd the deed,  
 And, having struck the balance, now proceed.  
 Perhaps however as some years have pass'd,  
 Since she and I convers'd together last,  
 And I have liv'd recluse, in rural shades,  
 Which seldom a distinct report pervades,  
 Great changes and new manners have occur'd,  
 And blest reforms, that I have never heard,  
 And she may now be as discreet and wise,  
 As once absurd in all discerning eyes.  
 Sobriety perhaps may now be found,  
 Where once Intoxication press'd the ground;  
 The subtle and injurious may be just,  
 And he grown chaste, that was the slave of lust;  
 Arts once esteem'd may be with shame dismiss'd;  
 Charity may relax the miser's fist;  
 The gamester may have cast his cards away,  
 Forgot to curse, and only kneel to pray.  
 It has indeed been told me (with what weight,  
 How credibly, 't is hard for me to state)  
 That fables old, that seem'd for ever mute,  
 Reviv'd are hast'ning into fresh repute,  
 And gods and goddesses, discarded long  
 Like useless lumber, or a stroller's song,  
 Are bringing into vogue their heathen train,  
 And Jupiter bids fair to rule again;  
 That certain feasts are instituted now,  
 Where Venus hears the lover's tender vow;  
 That all Olympus through the country roves,  
 To consecrate our few remaining groves,  
 And Echo learns politely to repeat  
 The praise of names for ages obsolete;  
 That having prov'd the weakness, it should seem,  
 Of Revelation's ineffectual beam,  
 To bring the passions under sober sway,  
 And give the moral springs their proper play,  
 They mean to try what may at last be done,  
 By stout substantial gods of wood and stone,  
 And whether Roman rites may not produce  
 The virtues of old Rome for English use.  
 May such success attend the pious plan,  
 May Mercury once more embellish man,  
 Grace him again with long forgotten arts,  
 Reclaim his taste, and brighten up his parts,  
 Make him athletic as in days of old,  
 Learn'd at the bar, in the palestra hold,  
 Divest the rougher sex of female airs,  
 And teach the softer not to copy theirs:  
 The change shall please, nor shall it matter aught  
 Who works the wonder, if it be but wrought.  
 'T is time, however, if the case stands thus,  
 For us plain folks, and all who side with us,

To build our altar, confident and bold,  
And say as stern Elijah said of old,  
The strife now stands upon a fair award,  
If Israel's Lord be God, then serve the Lord :  
If he be silent, faith is all a whim,  
Then Baal is the God, and worship him.

Digression is so much in modern use,  
Thought is so rare, and fancy so profuse,  
Some never seem so wide of their intent,  
As when returning to the theme they meant ;  
As mendicants, whose business is to roam,  
Make ev'ry parish but their own their home.  
Though such continual zig-zags in a book,  
Such drunken reelings have an awkward look,  
And I had rather creep to what is true,  
Than rove and stagger with no mark in view ;  
Yet to consult a little, seem'd no crime,  
The freakish humour of the present time :  
But now to gather up what seems dispers'd,  
And touch the subject I design'd at first,  
May prove, though much beside the rules of art,  
Best for the public, and my wisest part.  
And first let no man charge me, that I mean  
To close in sable ev'ry social scene,  
And give good company a face severe,  
As if they met around a father's bier ;  
For tell some men, that pleasure all their bent,  
And laughter all their work, is life mis-spent,  
Their wisdom bursts into this sage reply,  
" Then mirth is sin, and we should always cry."  
To find the medium asks some share of wit,  
And therefore 't is a mark fools never hit :  
But though life's valley be a vale of tears,  
A brighter scene beyond that vale appears,  
Whose glory with a light, that never fades,  
Shoots between scatter'd rocks and op'ning shades,  
And, while it shows the land the soul desires,  
The language of the land she seeks inspires.  
Thus touch'd, the tongue receives a sacred cure  
Of all that was absurd, profane, impure ;  
Held within modest bounds, the tide of speech  
Pursues the course, that Truth and Nature teach ;  
No longer labours merely to produce  
The pomp of sound, or tinkle without use :  
Where'er it winds, the salutary stream,  
Sprightly and fresh, enriches ev'ry theme,  
While all the happy man possess'd before,  
The gift of Nature, or the classic store,  
Is made subservient to the grand design,  
For which Heav'n form'd the faculty divine.  
So should an idiot, while at large he strays,  
Find the sweet lyre, on which an artist plays,  
With rash and awkward force the chord he shakes,  
And grins with wonder at the jar he makes ;  
But let the wise and well-instructed hand  
Once take the shell beneath his just command,  
In gentle sounds it seems as it complain'd  
Of the rude injuries it late sustain'd,  
Till tun'd at length to some immortal song,  
It sounds Jehovah's name, and pours his praise along.

## VERSES

SUPPOSED TO BE WRITTEN BY ALEXANDER SELKIRK,  
DURING HIS SOLITARY ABODE IN THE ISLAND OF  
JUAN FERNANDEZ.

I AM monarch of all I survey,  
My right there is none to dispute ;  
From the centre all round to the sea,  
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.  
O Solitude ! where are the charms,  
That sages have seen in thy face ?  
Better dwell in the midst of alarms,  
Than reign in this horrible place.

I am out of humanity's reach,  
I must finish my journey alone,  
Never hear the sweet music of speech,  
I start at the sound of my own.  
The beasts, that roam over the plain,  
My form with indifference see ;  
They are so unacquainted with man,  
Their tameness is shocking to me.

Society, friendship, and love,  
Divinely bestow'd upon man,  
O, had I the wings of a dove,  
How soon would I taste you again !  
My sorrows I then might assuage  
In the ways of religion and truth,  
Might learn from the wisdom of age,  
And be cheer'd by the sallies of youth.

Religion ! what treasure untold  
Resides in that heavenly word !  
More precious than silver and gold,  
Or all that this Earth can afford.  
But the sound of the church-going bell  
These valleys and rocks never heard,  
Never sigh'd at the sound of a knell,  
Or smil'd when a sabbath appear'd.

Ye winds, that have made me your sport,  
Convey to this desolate shore  
Some cordial endearing report  
Of a land, I shall visit no more.  
My friends, do they now and then send  
A wish or a thought after me ?  
O tell me I yet have a friend,  
Though a friend I am never to see.

How fleet is a glance of the mind !  
Compar'd with the speed of its flight,  
The tempest itself lags behind,  
And the swift-winged arrows of light.  
When I think of my own native land,  
In a moment I seem to be there ;  
But alas ! recollection at hand  
Soon hurries me back to despair.

But the sea-fowl is gone to her nest,  
The beast is laid down in his lair ;  
Even here is a season of rest,  
And I to my cabin repair.  
There 's mercy in every place,  
And mercy, encouraging thought !  
Gives even affliction a grace,  
And reconciles man to his lot.

## THE DIVERTING

## HISTORY OF JOHN GILPIN;

SHOWING HOW HE WENT FARTHER THAN HE INTENDED, AND CAME SAFE HOME AGAIN.

JOHN GILPIN was a citizen  
Of credit and renown,  
A train-band captain eke was he  
Of famous London town.

John Gilpin's spouse said to her dear,  
" Though wedded we have been  
These twice ten tedious years, yet we  
No holiday have seen.

" To-morrow is our wedding-day,  
And we will then repair  
Unto the Bell at Edmonton  
All in a chaise and pair.

" My sister, and my sister's child,  
Myself, and children three,  
Will fill the chaise; so you must ride  
On horseback after we."

He soon replied, " I do admire  
Of woman-kind but one,  
And you are she, my dearest dear,  
Therefore it shall be done,

" I am a linen-draper bold,  
As all the world doth know,  
And my good friend the calender  
Will lend his horse to go."

Quoth Mrs. Gilpin, " That 's well said;  
And, for that wine is dear,  
We will be furnish'd with our own,  
Which is both bright and clear."

John Gilpin kiss'd his loving wife;  
O'erjoy'd was he to find,  
That, though on pleasure she was bent,  
She had a frugal mind.

The morning came, the chaise was brought,  
But yet was not allow'd  
To drive up to the door, lest all  
Should say that she was proud.

So three doors off the chaise was stay'd,  
Where they did all get in;  
Six precious souls, and all agog  
To dash through thick and thin.

Smack went the whip, round went the wheels,  
Were never folk so glad,  
The stones did rattle underneath,  
As if Cheapside were mad.

John Gilpin at his horse's side  
Seiz'd fast the flowing mane,  
And up he got, in haste to ride,  
But soon came down again;

For saddle-tree scarce reach'd had he,  
His journey to begin,  
When, turning round his head, he saw  
Three customers come in.

So down he came; for loss of time,  
Although it griev'd him sore;  
Yet loss of pence, full well he knew,  
Would trouble him much more.

'T was long before the customers  
Were suited to their mind,  
When Betty screaming came down stairs,  
" The wine is left behind!"

" Good lack!" quoth he — " yet bring it me,  
My leathern belt likewise,  
In which I bear my trusty sword,  
When I do exercise."

Now Mistress Gilpin (careful soul!)  
Had two stone bottles found,  
To hold the liquor that she lov'd,  
And keep it safe and sound.

Each bottle had a curling ear,  
Through which the belt he drew,  
And hung a bottle on each side,  
To make his balance true.

Then over all, that he might be  
Equipp'd from top to toe,  
His long red cloak, well brush'd and neat,  
He manfully did throw.

Now see him mounted once again  
Upon his nimble steed,  
Full slowly pacing o'er the stones,  
With caution and good heed.

But finding soon a smoother road  
Beneath his well-shod feet,  
The snorting beast began to trot,  
Which gall'd him in his seat.

So, " Fair and softly," John he cried,  
But John he cried in vain;  
That trot became a gallop soon,  
In spite of curb and rein.

So stooping down, as needs he must  
Who cannot sit upright,  
He grasp'd the mane with both his hands,  
And eke with all his might.

His horse, who never in that sort  
Had handled been before,  
What thing upon his back had got  
Did wonder more and more.

Away went Gilpin, neck or nought;  
Away went hat and wig;  
He little dreamt, when he set out,  
Of running such a rig.

The wind did blow, the cloak did fly,  
Like streamer long and gay,  
Till, loop and button failing both,  
At last it flew away.

Then might all people well discern  
The bottles he had slung;  
A bottle swinging at each side,  
As hath been said or sung.

The dogs did bark, the children scream'd,  
Up flew the windows all;  
And ev'ry soul cried out, "Well done!"  
As loud as he could bawl.

Away went Gilpin — who but he?  
His fame soon spread around,  
"He carries weight! he rides a race!  
'T is for a thousand pound!"

And still as fast as he drew near,  
'T was wonderful to view,  
How in a trice the turnpike men  
Their gates wide open threw.

And now, as he went bowing down  
His reeking head full low,  
The bottles twain behind his back  
Were shatter'd at a blow.

Down ran the wine into the road,  
Most piteous to be seen,  
Which made his horse's flanks to smoke,  
As they had basted been.

But still he seem'd to carry weight,  
With leathern girdle brad;  
For all might see the bottle-necks  
Still dangling at his waist.

Thus all through merry Islington  
These gambols he did play,  
Until he came unto the Wash  
Of Edmonton so gay;

And there he threw the wash about  
On both sides of the way,  
Just like unto a trundling mop,  
Or a wild goose at play.

At Edmonton his loving wife  
From the balcony spied  
Her tender husband, wond'ring much  
To see how he did ride.

"Stop, stop, John Gilpin! — Here 's the  
house —"

They all at once did cry;  
"The dinner waits, and we are tir'd:"  
Said Gilpin — "So am I!"

But yet his horse was not a whit  
Inclin'd to tarry there;  
For why? — his owner had a house  
Full ten miles off, at Ware.

So like an arrow swift he flew,  
Shot by an archer strong;  
So did he fly — which brings me to  
The middle of my song.

Away went Gilpin out of breath,  
And sore against his will,  
Till at his friend the calender's  
His horse at last stood still.

The calender, amaz'd to see  
His neighbour in such trim,  
Laid down his pipe, flew to the gate,  
And thus accosted him:

"What news? what news? your tidings tell;  
Tell me you must and shall —  
Say why bareheaded you are come,  
Or why you come at all?"

Now Gilpin had a pleasant wit,  
And lov'd a timely joke;  
And thus unto the calender  
In merry guise he spoke:

"I came because your horse would come;  
And, if I well forbode,  
My hat and wig will soon be here,  
They are upon the road."

The calender, right glad to find  
His friend in merry pin,  
Return'd him not a single word,  
But to the house went in:

Whence straight he came with hat and wig;  
A wig that flow'd behind,  
A hat not much the worse for wear,  
Each comely in it's kind.

He held them up, and in his turn  
Thus show'd his ready wit,  
"My head is twice as big as yours,  
They therefore needs must fit.

"But let me scrape the dirt away,  
That hangs upon your face;  
And stop and eat, for well you may  
Be in a hungry case."

Said John, "It is my wedding-day,  
And all the world would stare,  
If wife should dine at Edmonton,  
And I should dine at Ware."

So turning to his horse, he said,  
"I am in haste to dine;  
'T was for your pleasure you came here,  
You shall go back for mine."

Ah luckless speech, and bootless boast!  
For which he paid full dear;  
For, while he spake, a braying ass  
Did sing most loud and clear;

Whereat his horse did snort, as he  
Had heard a lion roar,  
And gallop'd off with all his might,  
As he had done before.

Away went Gilpin, and away  
Went Gilpin's hat and wig:  
He lost them sooner than at first,  
For why? — they were too big.

Now Mistress Gilpin, when she saw  
Her husband posting down  
Into the country far away,  
She pull'd out half-a-crown;

And thus unto the youth she said,  
That drove them to the Bell,  
"This shall be yours, when you bring back  
My husband safe and well."

The youth did ride, and soon did meet  
John coming back amain;  
Whom in a trice he tried to stop,  
By catching at his rein;

But not performing what he meant,  
And gladly would have done,  
The frightened steed he frightened more,  
And made him faster run.

Away went Gilpin, and away  
Went postboy at his heels,  
The postboy's horse right glad to miss  
The lumb'ring of the wheels.

Six gentlemen upon the road,  
Thus seeing Gilpin fly,  
With postboy scamp'ring in the rear,  
They rais'd the hue and cry: —

“Stop thief! stop thief! — a highwayman!”  
Not one of them was mute;  
And all and each that pass'd that way  
Did join in the pursuit.

And now the turnpike gates again  
Flew open in short space;  
The toll-men thinking as before,  
That Gilpin rode a race.

And so he did, and won it too,  
For he got first to town;  
Nor stopp'd till where he had got up  
He did again get down.

Now let us sing, Long live the King,  
And Gilpin long live he;  
And, when he next doth ride abroad,  
May I be there to see!

## AN EPISTLE

TO

JOSEPH HILL, Esq.

DEAR JOSEPH — five-and-twenty years ago —  
Alas, how time escapes! — 't is even so —  
With frequent intercourse, and always sweet,  
And always friendly, we were wont to cheat  
A tedious hour — and now we never meet!  
As some grave gentleman in Terence says,  
('T was therefore much the same in ancient days,)  
Good lack, we know not what to-morrow brings —  
Strange fluctuation of all human things!  
True. Changes will befall, and friends may part,  
But distance only cannot change the heart:  
And, were I call'd to prove th' assertion true,  
One proof should serve — a reference to you.

Whence comes it then, that in the wane of life,  
Though nothing have occur'd to kindle strife,  
We find the friends we fancied we had won,  
Though num'rous once, reduc'd to few or none?  
Can gold grow worthless, that has stood the touch?  
No; gold they seem'd, but they were never such.  
Horatio's servant once, with bow and cringe,  
Swinging the parlour door upon it's hinge,

Dreading a negative, and overaw'd  
Lest he should trespass, begg'd to go abroad.  
“Go, fellow! — whither?” — turning short about —  
“Nay. Stay at home — you're always going out.”  
“'T is but a step, sir, just at the street's end.”  
“For what?” — “An please you, sir, to see a friend.”  
“A friend!” Horatio cried, and seem'd to start —  
“Yea marry shalt thou, and with all my heart —  
And fetch my cloak; for, though the night be raw,  
I'll see him too — the first I ever saw.”

I knew the man, and knew his nature mild,  
And was his plaything often when a child;  
But somewhat at that moment pinch'd him close,  
Else he was seldom bitter or morose.  
Perhaps his confidence just then betray'd,  
His grief might prompt him with the speech he made;  
Perhaps 't was mere good-humour gave it birth,  
The harmless play of pleasantry and mirth.  
Howe'er it was, his language in my mind,  
Bespoke at least a man that knew mankind.

But not to moralize too much, and strain,  
To prove an evil, of which all complain,  
(I hate long arguments verbosely spun,)  
One story more, dear Hill, and I have done.  
Once on a time an emp'ror, a wise man,  
No matter where, in China, or Japan,  
Decreed, that whosoever should offend  
Against the well-known duties of a friend,  
Convicted once should ever after wear  
But half a coat, and show his bosom bare.  
The punishment importing this, no doubt,  
That all was naught within, and all found out.

O happy Britain! we have not to fear  
Such hard and arbitrary measure here;  
Else, could a law, like that which I relate,  
Once have the sanction of our triple state,  
Some few, that I have known in days of old,  
Would run most dreadful risk of catching cold;  
While you, my friend, whatever wind should blow,  
Might traverse England safely to and fro,  
An honest man, close-button'd to the chin,  
Broad cloth without, and a warm heart within.

## YARDLEY OAK.

SURVIVOR sole, and hardly such, of all,  
That once liv'd here, thy brethren, at my birth,  
(Since which I number threescore winters past,)  
A shatter'd vet'ran, hollow-trunk'd perhaps,  
As now, and with excoriate forks deform,  
Relics of ages! Could a mind, imbued  
With truth from Heaven, created thing above,  
I might with rev'rence kneel, and worship thee.

It seems idolatry with some excuse,  
When our forefather Druids in their oaks  
Imagined sanctity. The conscience, yet  
Unpurified by an authentic act  
Of amnesty, the meed of blood divine,  
Lov'd not the light, but, gloomy, into gloom  
Of thickest shades, like Adam after taste  
Of fruit proscrib'd, as to a refuge, fled.

Thou wast a bauble once; a cup and ball,  
Which babes might play with; and the thievish jay,  
Seeking her food, with ease might have purloin'd  
The Auburn nut that held thee, swallowing down  
Thy yet close-folded latitude of boughs

And all thine embryo vastness at a gulp.  
But Fate thy growth decreed; autumnal rains  
Beneath thy parent tree mellow'd the soil  
Design'd thy cradle; and a skipping deer,  
With pointed hoof dibbling the glebe prepar'd  
The soft receptacle, in which, secure,  
Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.

So Fancy dreams. Disprove it, if ye can,  
Ye reas'ners broad awake, whose busy search  
Of argument, employ'd too oft amiss,  
Lifts half the pleasures of short life away!

Thou fell'st mature; and in the loamy clod  
Swelling with vegetative force instinct  
Didst burst thine egg, as theirs the fabled 'Twins,  
Two stars; two lobes, protruding, pair'd exact;  
A leaf succeeded, and another leaf,  
And, all the elements thy puny growth  
Ost'ring propitious, thou becam'st a twig.

Who liv'd, when thou wast such? Oh, couldst  
thou speak,  
As in Dodona once thy kindred trees  
Oracular, I would not curious ask  
The future, best unknown, but at thy mouth  
Inquisitive, the less ambiguous past.

By thee I might correct, erroneous oft,  
The clock of history, facts and events  
Timing more punctual, unrecorded facts  
Discovering, and mis-stated setting right —  
Desp'rate attempt, till trees shall speak again!

Time made thee what thou wast, king of the  
woods;

And Time hath made thee what thou art — a cave  
For owls to roost in. Once thy spreading boughs  
Perhuing the champaign; and the numerous flocks,  
That graz'd it, stood beneath that ample cope  
Uncrowded, yet safe-shelter'd from the storm.  
No flock frequents thee now. Thou hast outliv'd  
Thy popularity, and art become  
Unless verse rescue thee awhile) a thing  
Forgotten, as the foliage of thy youth.

While thus through all the stages thou hast push'd  
Of treeship — first a seedling, hid in grass;  
Then twig; then sapling; and, as cent'ry roll'd  
Now after century, a giant-bulk  
Of girth enormous, with moss-cushion'd root  
Upheav'd above the soil, and sides emboss'd  
With prominent wens globose — till at the last  
The rottenness, which time is charged to inflict  
On other mighty ones, found also thee.

What exhibitions various hath the world  
Witness'd of mutability in all,  
That we account most durable below!  
Change is the diet on which all subsist,  
Created changeable, and change at last  
Destroys them. Skies uncertain now the heat  
Transmitting cloudless, and the solar beam  
Now quenching in a boundless sea of clouds —  
Calm and alternate storm, moisture and drought,  
Invigorate by turns the springs of life  
In all that live, plant, animal, and man,  
And in conclusion mar them. Nature's threads,  
Fine passing thought, e'en in her coarsest works,

Delight in agitation, yet sustain  
The force that agitates, not unimpair'd;  
But, worn by frequent impulse, to the cause  
Of their best tone their dissolution owe.

Thought cannot spend itself, comparing still  
The great and little of thy lot, thy growth  
From almost nullity into a state  
Of matchless grandeur, and declension thence,  
Slow, into such magnificent decay.  
Time was, when, settling on thy leaf, a fly  
Could shake thee to the root — and time has been  
When tempests could not. At thy firmest age  
Thou hadst within thy bole solid contents, [deck  
That might have ribb'd the sides and plank'd the  
Of some flagg'd admiral; and tortuous arms,  
The shipwright's darling treasure, didst present  
To the four-quarter'd winds, robust and bold,  
Warp'd into tough knee-timber\*, many a load!  
But the axe spar'd thee. In those thriftier days  
Oaks fell not, hewn by thousands, to supply  
The bottomless demands of contest, wag'd  
For senatorial honours. Thus to Time  
The task was left to whittle thee away  
With his sly scythe, whose ever-nibbling edge,  
Noiseless, an atom, and an atom more,  
Disjoining from the rest, has, unobserv'd,  
Achiev'd a labour, which had far and wide,  
By man perform'd, made all the forest ring.

Embowell'd now, and of thy ancient self  
Possessing nought, but the scoop'd rind, that seems  
An huge throat, calling to the clouds for drink,  
Which it would give in rivulets to thy root,  
Thou temptest none, but rather much forbidd'st  
The feller's toil, which thou couldst ill requite.  
Yet is thy root sincere, sound as the rock,  
A quarry of stout spurs, and knotted fangs,  
Which, crook'd into a thousand whimsies, clasp  
The stubborn soil, and hold thee still erect.

So stands a kingdom, whose foundation yet  
Fails not, in virtue and in wisdom laid,  
Though all the superstructure, by the tooth  
Pulveriz'd of venality, a shell  
Stands now, and semblance only of itself!

Thine arms have left thee. Winds have rent  
them off

Long since, and rovers of the forest wild [left  
With bow and shaft, have burnt them. Some have  
A splinter'd stump, bleach'd to a snowy white;  
And some, memorial none, where once they grew.  
Yet life still lingers in thee, and puts forth  
Proof not contemptible of what she can,  
Even where death predominates. The spring  
Finds thee not less alive to her sweet force,  
Than yonder upstarts of the neighb'ring wood,  
So much thy juniors, who their birth receiv'd  
Half a millennium since the date of thine.

But since, although well qualified by age  
To teach, no spirit dwells in thee, nor voice  
May be expected from thee, seated here

\* Knee-timber is found in the crooked arms of  
oak, which, by reason of their distortion, are easily  
adjusted to the angle formed where the deck and  
the ship's sides meet.



On thy distorted root, with hearers none,  
Or prompter, save the scene, I will perform  
Myself the oracle, and will discourse  
In my own ear such matter as I may.

One man alone, the father of us all,  
Drew not his life from woman; never gaz'd,  
With mute unconsciousness of what he saw,  
On all around him; learn'd not by degrees,  
Nor ow'd articulation to his ear;  
But, moulded by his Maker into man  
At once, upstood intelligent, survey'd  
All creatures, with precision understood  
Their purport, uses, properties, assign'd  
To each his name significant, and, fill'd  
With love and wisdom, render'd back to Heaven  
In praise harmonious the first air he drew.  
He was excus'd the penalties of dull  
Minority. No tutor charg'd his hand  
With the thought-tracing quill, or task'd his mind  
With problems. History, not wanted yet,  
Lean'd on her elbow, watching Time, whose course,  
Eventful, should supply her with a theme.

#### THE CAST-AWAY.

Obscur'est night involv'd the sky;  
Th' Atlantic billows roar'd,  
When such a destin'd wretch as I,  
Wash'd headlong from on board,  
Of friends, of hope, of all bereft,  
His floating home for ever left.

No braver chief could Albion boast,  
Than he, with whom he went,  
Nor ever ship left Albion's coast,  
With warmer wishes sent.  
He lov'd them both, but both in vain,  
Nor him beheld, nor her again.

Not long beneath the whelming brine,  
Expert to swim, he lay:  
Nor soon he felt his strength decline,  
Or courage die away;  
But wag'd with death a lasting strife,  
Supported by despair of life.

He shouted; nor his friends had fail'd  
To check the vessel's course,  
But so the furious blast prevail'd,  
That, pitiless, perforce,

They left their outcast mate behind,  
And scudded still before the wind.

Some succour yet they could afford;  
And, such as storms allow,  
The cask, the coop, the floated cord,  
Delay'd not to bestow.  
But he, they knew, nor ship nor shore,  
Whate'er they gave, should visit more.

Nor, cruel as it seem'd, could he  
Their haste himself condemn,  
Aware that flight, in such a sea,  
Alone could rescue them;  
Yet bitter felt it still to die  
Deserted, and his friends so nigh.

He long survives, who lives an hour  
In ocean, self-upheld:  
And so long he, with unspent pow'r,  
His destiny repell'd:  
And ever as the minutes flew,  
Entreated help, or cried — "Adieu!"

At length, his transient respite past,  
His comrades, who before  
Had heard his voice in ev'ry blast,  
Could catch the sound no more.  
For then, by toil subdued, he drank  
The stifling wave, and then he sank.

No poet wept him; but the page  
Of narrative sincere,  
That tells his name, his worth, his age  
Is wet with Anson's tear.  
And tears by hardy or heroes shed  
Alike immortalize the dead.

I therefore purpose not, or dream,  
Descanting on his fate,  
To give the melancholy theme  
A more enduring date.  
But misery still delights to trace  
It's semblance in another's case.

No voice divine the storm allay'd,  
No light propitious shone;  
When, snatch'd from all effectual aid,  
We perish'd, each alone:  
But I beneath a rougher sea,  
And whelm'd in deeper gulfs than he.

## JAMES BEATTIE.

**JAMES BEATTIE**, an admired poet and a moralist, was born about 1735, in the county of Kincardine, in Scotland. His father was a small farmer, who, though living in indigence, had imbibed so much of the spirit of his country, that he procured for his son a literary education, first at a parochial school, and then at the college of New Aberdeen, in which he entered as a bursar or exhibitioner. In the intervals of the sessions, James is supposed to have added to his scanty pittance by teaching at a country-school. Returning to Aberdeen, he obtained the situation of assistant to the master of the principal grammar-school, whose daughter he married. From youth he had cultivated a talent for poetry; and in 1760 he ventured to submit the fruit of his studies in this walk to the public, by a volume of "Original Poems and Translations." They were followed, in 1765, by "The Judgment of Paris;" and these performances, which displayed a familiarity with poetic diction, and harmony of versification, seem to have made him favourably known in his neighbourhood.

The interest of the Earl of Errol acquired for him the post of professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College of Aberdeen; in which capacity he published a work, entitled "An Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth, in opposition to Sophistry and Scepticism," 1770. Being written in a popular manner, it was much read, and gained the author many admirers, especially among the most distinguished members of the Church of England; and, at the suggestion of Lord Mansfield, he was rewarded with a pension of 200*l.* from the King's privy purse.

In 1771 his fame was largely extended by the first part of his "Minstrel," a piece the subject of which is the imagined birth and education of a poet. Although the word *Minstrel* is not with much pro-

priety applied to such a person as he represents, and the "Gothic days" in which he is placed are not historically to be recognised, yet there is great beauty, both moral and descriptive, in the delineation, and perhaps no writer has managed the Spenserian stanza with more dexterity and harmony. The second part of this poem, which contains the maturer part of the education of the young bard, did not appear till 1774, and then left the work a fragment. But whatever may be the defects of the *Minstrel*, it possesses beauties which will secure it a place among the approved productions of the British muse.

Beattie visited London for the first time in 1771, where he was received with much cordiality by the admirers of his writings, who found equal cause to love and esteem the author. Not long afterwards, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by his college at Aberdeen. In 1777 a new edition, by subscription, was published of his "Essay on Truth," to which were added three Essays on subjects of polite literature. In 1783 he published "Dissertations Moral and Critical," consisting of detached essays, which had formed part of a course of lectures delivered by the author as professor. His last work was "Evidences of the Christian Religion, briefly and plainly stated," 2 vols. 1786. His time was now much occupied with the duties of his station, and particularly with the education of his eldest son, a youth of uncommon promise. His death of a decline was a very severe trial of the father's fortitude and resignation; and it was followed some years after by that of his younger son. These afflictions, with other domestic misfortunes, entirely broke his spirits, and brought him to his grave at Aberdeen, in August, 1803, in the 68th year of his age.

## THE MINSTREL ;

OR,

## THE PROGRESS OF GENIUS.

## Preface.

The design was, to trace the progress of a poetical genius, born in a rude age, from the first dawning of fancy and reason, till that period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a Minstrel, that is, as an itinerant poet and musician ; — a character which, according to the notions of our forefathers, was not only respectable but sacred.

I have endeavoured to imitate Spenser in the measure of his verse, and in the harmony, simplicity, and variety of his composition. Antique expressions I have avoided ; admitting, however, some old words, where they seemed to suit the subject : but I hope none will be found that are now obsolete, or in any degree not intelligible to a reader of English poetry.

To those who may be disposed to ask, what could induce me to write in so difficult a measure, I can only answer, that it pleases my ear, and seems, from its Gothic structure and original, to bear some relation to the subject and spirit of the poem. It admits both simplicity and magnificence of sound and of language, beyond any other stanza that I am acquainted with. It allows the sententiousness of the couplet, as well as the more complex modulation of blank verse. What some critics have remarked, of its uniformity growing at last tiresome to the ear, will be found to hold true, only when the poetry is faulty in other respects.

## BOOK I.

Alas ! who can tell how hard it is to climb  
The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar ;  
Ah ! who can tell how many a soul sublime  
Has felt the influence of malignant star,  
And waged with Fortune an eternal war ;  
Check'd by the scoff of Pride, by Envy's frown,  
And Poverty's unconquerable bar,  
In life's low vale remote has pined alone,  
Then dropt into the grave, unpitied and unknown !

And yet the languor of inglorious days,  
Not equally oppressive is to all ;  
Him, who ne'er listen'd to the voice of praise,  
The silence of neglect can ne'er appal.  
There are, who, deaf to mad Ambition's call,  
Would shrink to hear th' obstreperous trump of Fame ;

Supremely blest, if to their portion fall  
Health, competence, and peace. Nor higher aim  
Had he, whose simple tale these artless lines proclaim.

The rolls of fame I will not now explore ;  
Nor need I here describe in learned lay,  
How forth the Minstrel far'd in days of yore,  
Right glad of heart, though homely in array ;  
His waving locks and beard all hoary grey :

While from his bending shoulder, decent hung  
His harp, the sole companion of his way,  
Which to the whistling wind responsive rung :  
And ever as he went some merry lay he sung.

Fret not thyself, thou glittering child of pride,  
That a poor villager inspires my strain ;  
With thee let Pageantry and Power abide :  
The gentle Muses haunt the sylvan reign ;  
Where through wild groves at eve the lonely swain  
Enraptured roams, to gaze on Nature's charms.  
They hate the sensual, and scorn the vain,  
The parasite their influence never warms,  
Nor him whose sordid soul the love of gold alarms.

Though richest hues the peacock's plumes adorn,  
Yet horror screams from his discordant throat.  
Rise, sons of harmony, and hail the morn,  
While warbling larks on russet pinions float :  
Or seek at noon the woodland scene remote,  
Where the grey linnet's carol from the hall.  
O let them ne'er, with artificial note,  
To please a tyrant, strain the little bill,  
But sing what Heaven inspires, and wander where  
they will.

Liberal, not lavish, is kind Nature's hand ;  
Nor was perfection made for man below.  
Yet all her schemes with nicest art are plann'd,  
Good counteracting ill, and gladness woe.  
With gold and gems if Chilian mountains glow ;  
If bleak and barren Scotia's hills arise ;  
There plague and poison, lust and rapine grow ;  
Here peaceful are the vales, and pure the skies,  
And freedom fires the soul, and sparkles in the eyes.

Then grieve not, thou, to whom th' indulgent Muse  
Vouchsafes a portion of celestial fire :  
Nor blame the partial Fates, if they refuse  
Th' imperial banquet, and the rich attire.  
Know thine own worth, and reverence the lyre.  
Wilt thou debase the heart which God refin'd ?  
No ; let thy heaven-taught soul to Heaven aspire,  
To fancy, freedom, harmony, resign'd ;  
Ambition's grovelling crew for ever left behind.

Canst thou forego the pure ethereal soul  
In each fine sense so exquisitely keen,  
On the dull couch of Luxury to loll,  
Stung with disease, and stupefied with spleen ;  
Fain to implore the aid of Flattery's screen,  
Even from thyself thy loathsome heart to hide,  
(The mansion then no more of joy serene,)  
Where fear, distrust, malevolence, abide,  
And impotent desire, and disappointed pride ?

O how canst thou renounce the boundless store  
Of charms which Nature to her votary yields !  
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,  
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields ;  
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,  
And all that echoes to the song of even,  
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields,  
And all the dread magnificence of Heaven,  
O how canst thou renounce, and hope to be forgiven ?

These charms shall work thy soul's eternal health,  
And love, and gentleness, and joy, impart.  
But these thou must renounce, if lust of wealth  
E'er win it's way to thy corrupted heart :

For ah! it poisons like a scorpion's dart;  
 Prompting th' ungenerous wish, the selfish scheme,  
 The stern resolve unmov'd by pity's smart,  
 The troublous day, and long distressful dream,  
 Return, my roving Muse, resume thy purposed  
 theme.

There lived in Gothic days, as legends tell,  
 A shepherd-swain, a man of low degree;  
 Whose sires, perchance, in Faryland might dwell,  
 Sicilian groves, or vales of Arcady;  
 But he, I ween, was of the north country;  
 A nation fam'd for song, and beauty's charms;  
 Zealous, yet modest; innocent, though free;  
 Patient of toil; serene amidst alarms;  
 Inflexible in faith; invincible in arms.

The shepherd-swain of whom I mention made,  
 On Scotia's mountains fed his little flock;  
 The sickle, scythe, or plough, he never sway'd;  
 An honest heart was almost all his stock;  
 His drink the living water from the rock:  
 The milky dams supplied his board, and lent  
 Their kindly fleece to baffle winter's shock;  
 And he, though oft with dust and sweat besprent,  
 Did guide and guard their wanderings, wheresoe'er  
 they went.

From labour health, from health contentment  
 springs;

Contentment opes the source of every joy.  
 He envied not, he never thought of, kings;  
 Nor from those appetites sustain'd annoy,  
 That chance may frustrate, or indulgence cloy:  
 Nor Fate his calm and humble hopes beguiled;  
 He mourned no recreant friend, nor mistress coy,  
 For on his vows the blameless Phœbe smiled,  
 And her alone he loved, and loved her from a child.

No jealousy their dawn of love o'ercast,  
 Nor blasted were their wedded days with strife;  
 Each season look'd delightful as it past,  
 To the fond husband, and the faithful wife.  
 Beyond the lowly vale of shepherd-life  
 They never roam'd; secure beneath the storm  
 Which in Ambition's lofty land is rife,  
 Where peace and love are canker'd by the worm  
 Of pride, each bud of joy industrious to deform.

The wight, whose tale these artless lines unfold,  
 Was all the offspring of this humble pair:  
 His birth no oracle or seer foretold;  
 No prodigy appear'd in earth or air,  
 Nor aught that might a strange event declare.  
 You guess each circumstance of Edwin's birth;  
 The parent's transport, and the parent's care;  
 The gossip's prayer for wealth, and wit, and worth;  
 And one long summer-day of indolence and mirth.

And yet poor Edwin was no vulgar boy,  
 Deep thought oft seem'd to fix his infant eye.  
 Dainties he heeded not, nor gaude, nor toy,  
 Save one short pipe of rudest minstrelsy;  
 Silent when glad; affectionate, though shy;  
 And now his look was most demurely sad;  
 And now he laugh'd aloud, yet none knew why.  
 The neighbours star'd and sigh'd, yet bless'd the lad:  
 Some deem'd him wondrous wise, and some be-  
 lieved him mad.

But why should I his childish feats display?  
 Concourse, and noise, and toil, he ever fled;  
 Nor cared to mingle in the clamorous fray  
 Of squabbling imps; but to the forest sped,  
 Or roam'd at large the lonely mountain's head,  
 Or, where the maze of some bewilder'd stream  
 To deep untrodden groves his footsteps led,  
 There would he wander wild, till Phœbus' beam,  
 Shot from the western cliff, released the weary  
 team.

Th' exploit of strength, dexterity, or speed,  
 To him nor vanity nor joy could bring.  
 His heart, from cruel sport estranged, would bleed  
 To work the woe of any living thing,  
 By trap, or net; by arrow, or by sling;  
 These he detested; those he scorn'd to wield.  
 He wish'd to be the guardian, not the king,  
 Tyrant far less, or traitor of the field.  
 And sure the sylvan reign unbloody joy might yield.

Lo! where the stripling, wrapt in wonder, roves  
 Beneath the precipice o'erhung with pine;  
 And sees, on high, amidst th' encircling groves,  
 From cliff to cliff the foaming torrents shine:  
 While waters, woods, and winds, in concert join,  
 And Echo swells the chorus to the skies.  
 Would Edwin this majestic scene resign  
 For aught the huntsman's puny craft supplies?  
 Ah! no: he better knows great Nature's charms  
 to prize.

And oft he traced the uplands, to survey,  
 When o'er the sky advanced the kindling dawn,  
 The crimson cloud, blue main, and mountain grey,  
 And lake, dim-gleaming on the smoky lawn:  
 Far to the west the long, long vale withdrawn,  
 Where twilight loves to linger for a while;  
 And now he faintly kens the bounding fawn,  
 And villager abroad at early toil.  
 But lo! the Sun appears! and heaven, earth, ocean,  
 smile.

And oft the craggy cliff he loved to climb,  
 When all in mist the world below was lost.  
 What dreadful pleasure! there to stand sublime,  
 Like shipwreck'd mariner on desert coast,  
 And view th' enormous waste of vapour, tost  
 In billows, lengthening to th' horizon round,  
 Now scoop'd in gulfs, with mountains now em-  
 bos'd!

And hear the voice of mirth and song rebound,  
 Flocks, herds, and waterfalls, along the hoar pro-  
 found!

In truth he was a strange and wayward wight,  
 Fond of each gentle, and each dreadful scene.  
 In darkness, and in storm, he found delight:  
 Nor less, than when on ocean-wave serene  
 The southern Sun diffused his dazzling shene.  
 Even sad vicissitude amused his soul:

And if a sigh would sometimes intervene,  
 And down his cheek a tear of pity roll,  
 A sigh, a tear, so sweet, he wish'd not to control.

"O ye wild groves, O where is now your bloom!"  
 (The Muse interprets thus his tender thought),  
 "Your flowers, your verdure, and your balmy  
 gloom,  
 Of late so grateful in the hour of drought!"

Why do the birds, that song and rapture brought  
To all your bowers, their mansions now forsake?  
Ah! why has fickle chance this ruin wrought?  
For now the storm howls mournful through the  
brake,  
And the dead foliage flies in many a shapeless flake.

"Where now the rill, melodious, pure, and cool,  
And meads, with life, and mirth, and beauty  
crown'd!

Ah! see, th' unsightly slime, and sluggish pool,  
Held all the solitary vale embrown'd;  
Flave each fair form, and mute each melting sound,  
The raven croaks forlorn on naked spray:  
And hark! the river, hursting every mound,  
Down the vale thunders, and with wasteful sway  
Uproots the grove, and rolls the shattered rocks  
away.

"Yet such the destiny of all on Earth:  
So flourishes and fades majestic Man.  
Fair is the bud his vernal morn brings forth,  
And fostering gales awhile the nursing fan.  
O smile, ye Heavens, serene; ye mildews wan,  
Ye blighting whirlwinds, spare his balmy prime,  
Nor lessen of his life the little span.  
Borne on the swift, though silent, wings of Time,  
Old Age comes on apace to ravage all the clime.

"And be it so. Let those deplore their doom,  
Whose hope still grovels in this dark sojourn:  
But lofty souls, who look beyond the tomb,  
Can smile at Fate, and wonder how they mourn.  
Shall Spring to these sad scenes no more return?  
Is yonder wave the Sun's eternal bed?  
Soon shall the orient with new lustre burn,  
And Spring shall soon her vital influence shed,  
Again attune the grove, again adorn the mead.

"Shall I be left forgotten in the dust,  
When Fate, relenting, lets the flower revive?  
Shall Nature's voice, to man alone unjust,  
Bid him, though doomed to perish, hope to live?  
Is it for this fair Virtue oft must strive  
With disappointment, penury, and pain?  
No: Heaven's immortal springs shall yet arrive,  
And man's majestic beauty bloom again,  
Bright through th' eternal year of Love's triumph-  
ant reign."

This truth sublime his simple sire had taught.  
In sooth, 't was almost all the shepherd knew.  
No subtle nor superfluous lore he sought,  
Nor ever wish'd his Edwin to pursue.  
"Let man's own sphere," said he, "confine his view,  
Be man's peculiar work his sole delight."  
And much, and oft, he warn'd him, to eschew  
Falsehood and guile, and aye maintain the right,  
By pleasure uneduc'd, unaw'd by lawless might.

"And from the prayer of Want, and plaint of Woe,  
O never, never turn away thine ear!  
Forlorn, in this bleak wilderness below,  
Ah! what were man, should Heaven refuse to hear!  
To others do (the law is not severe)  
What to thyself thou wishest to be done.  
Forgive thy foes; and love thy parents dear,  
And friends, and native land; nor those alone;  
All human weal and woe learn thou to make thine  
own."

See, in the rear of the warm sunny shower  
The visionary boy from shelter fly;  
For now the storm of summer-rain is o'er,  
And cool, and fresh, and fragrant is the sky.  
And, lo! in the dark east, expanded high,  
The rainbow brightens to the setting Sun!  
Fond fool, that deem'st the streaming glory light,  
How vain the chase thine ardour has begun!  
'T is fled afar, ere half thy purpos'd race be run.

Yet couldst thou learn, that thus it fares with age.  
When pleasure, wealth, or power, the bosom warm,  
This baffled hope might tame thy manhood's rage.  
And disappointment of her sting disarm.  
But why should foresight thy fond heart alarm?  
Perish the lore that deadens young desire;  
Pursue, poor imp, th' imaginary charm,  
Indulge gay Hope, and Fancy's pleasing fire:  
Fancy and Hope too soon shall of themselves expire.

When the long-sounding curfew from afar  
Loaded with loud lament the lonely gale,  
Young Edwin, lighted by the evening star,  
Lingering and listening, wander'd down the vale.  
There would he dream of graves, and corpses pale;  
And ghosts that to the charnel-dungeon throng,  
And drag a length of clanking chain, and wail,  
Till silenc'd by the owl's terrific song,  
Or blast that shrieks by fits the shuddering air.

Or, when the setting Moon, in crimson dyed,  
Hung o'er the dark and melancholy deep,  
To haunted stream, remote from man, he hied,  
Where fays of yore their revels wont to keep;  
And there let Fancy rove at large, till sleep  
A vision brought to his entranced sight.  
And first, a wildly-murmuring wind 'gan creep  
Shrill to his ringing ear; then tapers bright, [night  
With instantaneous gleam, illum'd the vault of

Anon in view a portal's blazon'd arch  
Arose; the trumpet bids the valves unfold:  
And forth an host of little warriors march,  
Grasping the diamond-lance, and targe of gold.  
Their look was gentle, their demeanor bold,  
And green their helms, and green their silk attire:  
And here and there, right venerably old,  
The long-rob'd minstrels wake the warbling wire,  
And some with mellow breath the martial pipe in-  
spire.

With merriment, and song, and timbrels clear,  
A troop of dames from myrtle bowers advance;  
The little warriors doff the targe and spear,  
And loud enlivening strains provoke the dance.  
They meet, they dart away, they wheel askance;  
To right, to left, they thrud the flying mass;  
Now bound aloft with vigorous spring, then glance  
Rapid along: with many-colour'd rays  
Of tapers, gems, and gold, the echoing forests blaze.

The dream is fled. Proud harbinger of day,  
Who scar'd'st the vision with thy clarion shrill,  
Fell chanticler! who oft hath reft away  
My fancied good, and brought substantial ill!  
O to thy cursed scream, discordant still,  
Let harmony aye shut her gentle ear:  
Thy boastful mirth let jealous rivals spill,  
Insult thy crest, and glossy pinions tear,  
And ever in thy dreams the ruthless fox appear.

Forbear, my Muse. Let Love attune thy line.  
Revoke the spell. Thine Edwin frets not so.  
For how should he at wicked chance repine,  
Who feels from every change amusement flow!  
Even now his eyes with smiles of rapture glow,  
As on he wanders through the scenes of morn,  
Where the fresh flowers in living lustre blow,  
Where thousand pearls, the dewy lawns adorn,  
A thousand notes of joy, in every breeze are borne.

But who the melodies of morn can tell?  
The wild brook babbling down the mountain-side;  
The lowing herd; the sheepfold's simple bell;  
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried  
In the lone valley; echoing far and wide  
The clamorous horn along the cliffs above;  
The hollow murmur of the ocean-tide;  
The hum of bees, the linnet's lay of love,  
And the full choir that wakes the universal grove.

The cottage-curs at early pilgrim bark;  
Crown'd with her pail the tripping milk-maid sings;  
The whistling ploughman stalks afield; and, hark!  
Down the rough slope the ponderous waggon rings;  
Through rustling corn the hare astonish'd springs;  
Slow tolls the village-clock the drowsy hour;  
The partridge bursts away on whirring wings;  
Deep mourns the turtle in sequester'd bower,  
And shrill lark carols clear from her aerial tour.

O Nature, how in every charm supreme!  
Whose votaries feast on raptures ever new!  
O for the voice and fire of seraphim,  
To sing thy glories with devotion due!  
Blest be the day I 'scaped the wrangling crew,  
From Pyrrho's maze, and Epicurus' sty;  
And held high converse with the godlike few,  
Who to th' enraptur'd heart, and ear, and eye,  
Teach beauty, virtue, truth, and love, and melody.

Hence! ye who snare and stupefy the mind,  
Sophists, of beauty, virtue, joy, the bane!  
Greedy and fell, though impotent and blind,  
Who spread your filthy nets in Truth's fair fane,  
And ever ply your venom'd fangs amain!  
Hence to dark Errour's den, whose rankling alime  
First gave you form! Hence! lest the Muse should  
deign,  
Though loth on theme so mean to waste a rhyme,  
With vengeance to pursue your sacrilegious crime.

But hail, ye mighty masters of the lay,  
Nature's true sons, the friends of man and truth!  
Whose song, sublimely sweet, serenely gay,  
Amus'd my childhood, and inform'd my youth.  
O let your spirit still my bosom soothe,  
Inspire my dreams, and my wild wanderings guide!  
Your voice each rugged path of life can smoothe:  
For well I know wherever ye reside,  
There harmony, and peace, and innocence abide.

Ah me! neglected on the lonesome plain,  
As yet poor Edwin never knew your lore,  
Save when against the winter's drenching rain,  
And driving snow, the cottage shut the door.  
Then, as instructed by tradition hoar,  
Her legend when the beldame 'gan impart,  
Or chant the old heroic ditty o'er,  
Wonder and joy ran thrilling to his heart;  
Much he the tale admir'd, but more the tuneful art.

Various and strange was the long-winded tale;  
And halls, and knights, and feats of arms, display'd;  
Or merry swains, who quaff the nut-brown ale,  
And sing enamour'd of the nut-brown maid;  
The moon-light revel of the fairy glade;  
Or hags, that suckle an infernal brood,  
And ply in caves th' unutterable trade,  
'Midst fiends and spectres, quench the Moon in blood,  
Yell in the midnight storm, or ride th' infuriate flood.

But when to horror his amazement rose,  
A gentler strain the beldame would rehearse,  
A tale of rural life, a tale of woes,  
The orphan-babes, and guardian uncle fierce.  
O cruel! will no pang of pity pierce  
That heart, by lust of lucre sear'd to stone?  
For sure, if aught of virtue last, or verve,  
To latest times shall tender souls bemoan  
Those hopeless orphan-babes by thy fell arts undone.

Behold, with berries smear'd, with brambles torn,  
The babes now famish'd lay them down to die:  
Amidst the howl of darksome woods forlorn,  
Folded in one another's arms they lie;  
Nor friend, nor stranger, hears their dying cry:  
"For from the town the man returns no more."  
But thou, who Heaven's just vengeance dar'st defy,  
This deed with fruitless tears shalt soon deplore,  
When Death lays waste thy house, and flames con-  
sume thy store.

A stifled smile of stern vindictive joy  
Brighten'd one moment Edwin's starting tear,  
"But why should gold man's feeble mind decoy,  
And innocence thus die by doom severe?  
O Edwin! while thy heart is yet sincere,  
Th' assaults of discontent and doubt repel:  
Dark even at noontide is our mortal sphere;  
But let us hope; to doubt is to rebel;  
Let us exult in hope, that all shall yet be well.

Nor be thy generous indignation check'd,  
Nor check'd the tender tear to Misery given;  
From Guilt's contagious power shall that protect,  
This soften and refine the soul for Heaven.  
But dreadful is their doom, whom doubt has driven  
To censure Fate, and pious Hope forego:  
Like yonder blasted boughs by lightning riven,  
Perfection, beauty, life, they never know,  
But frown on all that pass, a monument of woe.

Shall be, whose birth, maturity, and age,  
Scarce fill the circle of one summer day,  
Shall the poor gnat, with discontent and rage,  
Exclaim that Nature hastens to decay,  
If but a cloud obstruct the solar ray,  
If but a momentary shower descend?  
Or shall frail man Heaven's dread decree gainsay,  
Which bade the series of events extend [end?  
Wide through unnumber'd worlds, and ages without

One part, one little part, we dimly scan  
Through the dark medium of life's feverish dream;  
Yet dare arraign the whole stupendous plan,  
If but that little part incongruous seem.  
Nor is that part, perhaps, what mortals deem;  
Of from apparent ill our blessings rise.  
O then renounce that impious self-esteem,  
That aims to trace the secrets of the skies:  
For thou art but of dust; be humble, and be wise

Thus Heaven enlarg'd his soul in riper years.  
 For Nature gave him strength, and fire, to soar  
 On Fancy's wing above this vale of tears ;  
 Where dark cold-hearted sceptics, creeping, pore  
 Through microscope of metaphysic lore :  
 And much they grope for Truth, but never hit.  
 For why ? Their powers, inadequate before,  
 This idle art makes more and more unfit ;  
 Yet deem they darkness light, and their vain blunders wit.

Nor was this ancient dame a foe to mirth.  
 Her ballad, jest, and riddle's quaint device  
 Oft cheer'd the shepherds round their social hearth ;  
 Whom levity or spleen could ne'er entice  
 To purchase chat, or laughter, at the price  
 Of decency. Nor let it faith exceed,  
 That Nature forms a rustic taste so nice.  
 Ah ! had they been of court or city breed,  
 Such delicacy were right marvellous indeed.

Oft when the winter storm had ceas'd to rave,  
 He roam'd the snowy waste at even, to view  
 The cloud stupendous, from th' Atlantic wave  
 High-towering, sail along th' horizon blue :  
 Where, 'midst the changeful scenery, ever new,  
 Fy a thousand wondrous forms descries,  
 More wildly great than ever pencil drew,  
 Rocks, torrents, gulfs, and shapes of giant size,  
 And glittering cliffs on cliffs, and fiery ramparts rise.

Thence musing onward to the sounding shore,  
 The lone enthusiast oft would take his way,  
 Listening, with pleasing dread, to the deep roar  
 Of the wide-weltering waves. In black array,  
 When sulphurous clouds roll'd on th' autumnal day,  
 Ev'n then he hasten'd from the haunt of man,  
 Along the trembling wilderness to stray,  
 What time the lightning's fierce career began,  
 And o'er Heav'n's rending arch the rattling thunder ran.

Responsive to the sprightly pipe, when all  
 In sprightly dance the village youth were join'd,  
 Edwin, of melody aye held in thrall,  
 From the rude gambol far remote reclin'd,  
 Sooth'd with the soft notes warbling in the wind.  
 Ah then, all jollity seem'd noise and folly,  
 To the pure soul by Fancy's fire refin'd,  
 Ah, what is mirth but turbulence unholy,  
 When with the charm compar'd of heavenly melancholy !

Is there a heart that music cannot melt ?  
 Alas ! how is that rugged heart forlorn ;  
 Is there, who ne'er those mystic transports felt  
 Of solitude and melancholy born ?  
 He needs not woo the Muse ; he is her scorn.  
 The sophist's rope of colweb he shall twine ;  
 Mope o'er the schoolman's peevish page ; or mourn,  
 And delve for life in Mammon's dirty mine ;  
 Sneak with the scoundrel fox, or grunt with glutton swine.

For Edwin, Fate a nobler doom had plann'd ;  
 Song was his favourite and first pursuit.  
 The wild harp rang to his advent'rous hand,  
 And languish'd to his breath the plaintive flute.

His infant Muse, though artless, was not mute :  
 Of elegance as yet he took no care ;  
 For this of time and culture is the fruit ;  
 And Edwin gain'd at last this fruit so rare :  
 As in some future verse I purpose to declare.

Meanwhile, whate'er of beautiful, or new,  
 Sublime, or dreadful, in earth, sea, or sky,  
 By chance, or search, was offer'd to his view,  
 He scan'd with curious and romantic eye.  
 Whate'er of lore tradition could supply  
 From Gothic tale, or song, or fable old,  
 Rous'd him, still keen to listen and to pry.  
 At last, though long by penury control'd,  
 And solitude, her soul his graces 'gan unfold.

Thus on the chill Lapponian's dreary land,  
 For many a long month lost in snow profound,  
 When Sol from Cancer sends the season bland,  
 And in their northern cave the storms are bound ;  
 From silent mountains, straight, with startling sound,  
 Torrents are hurl'd ; green hills emerge ; and lo,  
 The trees with foliage, cliffs with flowers are crown'd ;  
 Pure rills through vales of verdure warbling go ;  
 And wonder, love, and joy, the peasant's heart o'erflow.

Here pause, my Gothic lyre, a little while.  
 The leisure hour is all that thou canst claim.  
 But on this verse if Montague should smile,  
 New strains ere long shall animate thy frame.  
 And her applause to me is more than fame ;  
 For still with truth accords her taste refin'd.  
 At lucre or renown let others aim,  
 I only wish to please the gentle mind, [kind  
 Whom Nature's charms inspire, and love of human-

## Book II.

Or chance or change O let not man complain,  
 Else shall he never, never cease to wail ;  
 For, from the imperial dome, to where the swain  
 Rears the lone cottage in the silent dale,  
 All feel th' assault of Fortune's fickle gale ;  
 Art, empire, Earth itself, to change are doom'd ;  
 Earthquakes have rais'd to Heaven the humble vale,  
 And gulfs the mountain's mighty mass entomb'd ;  
 And where th' Atlantic rolls wide continents have bloom'd.\*

But sure to foreign climes we need not range,  
 Nor search the ancient records of our race,  
 To learn the dire effects of time and change,  
 Which in ourselves, alas ! we daily trace.  
 Yet at the darken'd eye, the wither'd face,  
 Or hoary hair, I never will repine :  
 But spare, O Time, whate'er of mental grace,  
 Of candour, love, or sympathy divine, [min  
 Whate'er of fancy's ray, or friendship's flame is

So I, obsequious to Truth's dread command,  
 Shall here without reluctance change my lay,  
 And smite the Gothic lyre with harsher hand ;  
 Now when I leave that flowery path for aye  
 Of childhood, where I sported many a day,  
 Warbling and suntering carelessly along ;  
 Where every face was innocent and gay,  
 Each vale romantic, tuneful every tongue,  
 Sweet, wild, and artless all, as Edwin's infant song.

"Perish the lore that deadens young desire,"  
Is the soft tenour of my song no more.  
Edwin, tho' lov'd of Heaven, must not aspire  
To bliss, which mortals never knew before.  
On trembling wings let youthful fancy soar,  
Nor always haunt the sunny realms of joy;  
But now and then the shades of life explore;  
Though many a sound and sight of woe annoy,  
And many a qualm of care his rising hopes destroy.

Vigour from toil, from trouble patience grows.  
The weakly blossom, warm in summer-bower,  
Some tints of transient beauty may disclose;  
But soon it withers in the chilling hour.  
Mark yonder oaks! Superior to the power  
Of all the warring winds of Heaven they rise,  
And from the stormy promontory tower,  
And toss their giant arms amid the skies, [plies.  
While each assailing blast increase of strength sup-

And now the downy cheek and deepen'd voice  
Gave dignity to Edwin's blooming prime;  
And walks of wider circuit were his choice,  
And vales more mild, and mountains more sublime.  
One evening, as he fram'd the careless rhyme,  
It was his chance to wander far abroad,  
And o'er a lonely eminence to climb,  
Which heretofore his foot had never trod;  
A vale appear'd below, a deep retired abode.

Thither he hied, enamour'd of the scene.  
For rocks on rocks pil'd as by magic spell,  
Here scorched with lightning, there with ivy green,  
Fenc'd from the north and east this savage dell.  
Southward a mountain rose with easy swell,  
Whose long, long groves eternal murmur made:  
And toward the western sun a streamlet fell,  
Where, through the cliffs, the eye, remote, survey'd  
Blue hills, and glittering waves, and skies in gold  
array'd.

Along this narrow valley you might see  
The wild deer sporting on the meadow ground,  
And, here and there, a solitary tree,  
Or mossy stone, or rock with woodbine crown'd.  
Oft did the cliffs reverberate the sound  
Of parted fragments tumbling from on high;  
And from the summit of that craggy mound  
The perching eagle oft was heard to cry,  
Or on resounding wings, to shoot athwart the sky.

One cultivated spot there was, that spread  
Its flowery bosom to the noonday beam,  
Where many a rose-bud rears its blushing head,  
And herbs for food with future plenty teem.  
Sooth'd by the lulling sound of grove and stream,  
Romantic visions swarm on Edwin's soul:  
He minded not the Sun's last trembling gleam,  
Nor heard from far the twilight curfew toll;  
When slowly on his ear these moving accents stole:

"Hail, awful scenes, that calm the troubled breast,  
And woo the weary to profound repose!  
Can passion's wildest uproar lay to rest,  
And whisper comfort to the man of woes!  
Here Innocence may wander, safe from foes,  
And Contemplation soar on seraph wings.  
O solitude! the man who thee foregoes,  
When lucre lures him, or ambition stings, [springs.  
Shall never know the source whence real grandeur

"Vain man! is grandeur giv'n to gay attire?  
Then let the butterfly thy pride upbraid:  
To friends, attendants, armies, bought with hire?  
It is thy weakness that requires their aid:  
To palaces, with gold and gems inlay'd?  
They fear the thief, and tremble in the storm:  
To hosts, through carnage who to conquest wade?  
Behold the victor vanquish'd by the worm!  
Behold, what deeds of woe the locust can perform!

"True dignity is his, whose tranquil mind  
Virtue has rais'd above the things below;  
Who, every hope and fear to Heaven resign'd,  
Shrinks not, though Fortune aim her deadliest blow."  
This strain from 'midst the rocks was heard to flow,  
In solemn sounds. Now beam'd the evening star;  
And from embattled clouds emerging slow  
Cynthia came riding on her silver car;  
And hoary mountain-cliffs shone faintly from afar.

Soon did the solemn voice its theme renew:  
(While Edwin wrapt in wonder listening stood)  
"Ye tools and toys of tyranny, adieu,  
Scorn'd by the wise and hated by the good!  
Ye only can engage the servile brood  
Of Levity and Lust, who all their days,  
Asham'd of truth and liberty, have woo'd,  
And hugg'd the chain, that, glittering on their g<sup>ns</sup>,  
Seems to outshine the pomp of Heaven's empyreal  
blaze.

"Like them, abandon'd to Ambition's sway,  
I sought for glory in the paths of guile;  
And fawn'd and smil'd, to plunder and betray,  
Myself betray'd and plunder'd all the while;  
So gnaw'd the viper the corroding file;  
But now, with pangs of keen remorse, I rue  
Those years of trouble and debasement vile.  
Yet why should I this cruel theme pursue!  
Fly, fly, detested thoughts, for ever from my view!

"The gusts of appetite, the clouds of care,  
And storms of disappointment, all o'erpast,  
Henceforth no earthly hope with Heaven shall share  
This heart, where peace serenely shines at last.  
And if for me no treasure be amass'd,  
And if no future age shall hear my name,  
I lurk the more secure from fortune's blast,  
And with more leisure feed this pious flame, [fame.  
Whose rapture far transcends the fairest hopes of

"The end and the reward of toil is rest.  
Be all my prayer for virtue and for peace.  
Of wealth and fame, of pomp and power possess'd,  
Who ever felt his weight of woe decrease?  
Ah! what avails the lore of Rome and Greece,  
The lay heaven-prompted, and harmonious string,  
The dust of Ophir, or the Tyrian fleece,  
All that art, fortune, enterprise, can bring,  
If envy, scorn, remorse, or pride the bosom wring!

"Let Vanity adorn the marble tomb  
With trophies, rhymes, and scutcheons of renown,  
In the deep dungeon of some Gothic dome,  
Where night and desolation ever frown.  
Mine be the breezy hill that skirts the down;  
Where a green grassy turf is all I crave,  
With here and there a violet bestrown,  
Fast by a brook, or fountain's murmuring wave;  
And many an evening sun shine sweetly on my grave.



" And thither let the village-swain repair ;  
And, light of heart, the village-maiden gay,  
To deck with flowers her half-dishevel'd hair,  
And celebrate the merry morn of May.  
There let the shepherd's pipe the live-long day  
Fill all the grove with love's bewitching woe ;  
And when mild Evening comes in mantle gray,  
Let not the blooming band make haste to go ;  
No ghost, nor spell, my long and last abode shall  
know.

" For though I fly to 'scape from Fortune's rage,  
And bear the scars of envy, spite, and scorn,  
Yet with mankind no horrid war I wage,  
Yet with no impious spleen my breast is torn :  
For virtue lost, and ruin'd man, I mourn.  
O man ! creation's pride, Heaven's darling child,  
Whom Nature's best, divinest gifts adorn,  
Why from thy home are truth and joy exil'd,  
And all thy favourite haunts with blood and tears  
defil'd ?

" Along yon glittering sky what glory streams !  
What majesty attends Night's lovely queen ! )  
Fair laugh our valleys in the vernal beams ;  
And mountains rise, and oceans roll between,  
And all conspire to beautify the scene.  
But, in the mental world, what chaos drear ;  
What forms of mournful, loathsome, furious mien !  
O when shall that eternal morn appear, [clear !  
These dreadful forms to chase, this chaos dark to

" O Thou, at whose creative smile, yon heaven,  
In all the pomp of beauty, life, and light  
Rose from th' abyss ; when dark Confusion driven  
Down, down the bottomless profound of night,  
Fled, where he ever flies thy piercing sight !  
O glance on these sad shades one pitying ray,  
To blast the fury of oppressive might,  
Melt the hard heart to love and mercy's sway,  
And cheer the wandering soul, and light him on the  
way !"

Silence ensu'd : and Edwin raised his eyes  
In tears, for grief lay heavy at his heart.  
" And is it thus in courtly life," he cries,  
" That man to man acts a betrayer's part ?  
And dares he thus the gifts of Heaven pervert,  
Each social instinct, and sublime desire ?  
Hail, Poverty ! if honour, wealth, and art,  
If what the great pursue, and learn'd admire,  
Thus dissipate and quench the soul's ethereal  
fire !"

He said, and turn'd away ; nor did the sage  
O'erhear, in silent orisons employ'd.  
The youth, his rising sorrow to assuage,  
Home as he hied, the evening scene enjoy'd :  
For now no cloud obscures the starry void ;  
The yellow moonlight sleeps on all the hills ;  
Nor is the mind with startling sounds annoy'd ;  
A soothing murmur the lone region fills,  
Of groves, and dying gales, and melancholy rills.

But he from day to day more anxious grew,  
The voice still seem'd to vibrate on his ear,  
Nor durst he hope the hermit's tale untrue ;  
For man he seem'd to love, and Heaven to fear ;  
And none speaks false, where there is none to hear,

" Yet, can man's gentle heart become so fell !  
No more in vain conjecture let me wear  
My hours away, but seek the hermit's cell ;  
'Tis he my doubt can clear, perhaps my care dispel."

At early dawn the youth his journey took,  
And many a mountain pass'd and valley wide,  
Then reach'd the wild ; where, in a flowery nook,  
And seated on a mossy stone, he spied  
An ancient man : his harp lay him beside.  
A stag sprang from the pasture at his call,  
And, kneeling, lick'd the wither'd hand that tied  
A wreath of woodbine round his antlers tall,  
And hung his lofty neck with many a flow'ret  
small.

And now the hoary sage arose, and saw  
The wanderer approaching : innocence  
Smil'd on his glowing cheek, but modest awe  
Depress'd his eye, that fear'd to give offence.  
" Who art thou, courteous stranger ? and from  
whence ?

Why roam thy steps to this sequester'd dale ?"  
" A shepherd-boy," the youth replied, " far hence  
My habitation ; hear my artless tale ;  
Nor levity nor falsehood shall thine ear assail.

" Late as I roam'd, intent on Nature's charms,  
I reach'd at eve this wilderness profound ;  
And, leaning where yon oak expands her arms,  
Heard these rude cliffs thine awful voice resound,  
(For in thy speech I recognise the sound.)  
You mourn'd for ruin'd man, and virtue lost,  
And seem'd to feel of keen remorse the wound,  
Pondering on former days by guilt engross'd,  
Or in the giddy storm of dissipation toss'd.

" But say, in courtly life can craft be learn'd  
Where knowledge opens, and exalts the soul ?  
Where Fortune lavishes her gifts unearn'd,  
Can selfishness the liberal heart control ?  
Is glory there achiev'd by arts, as foul  
As those that felons, fiends, and furies plan ?  
Spiders ensnare, snakes poison, tigers prove :  
Love is the godlike attribute of man.  
O teach a simple youth this mystery to scan.

" Or else the lamentable strain disclaim,  
And give me back the calm, contented mind ;  
Which, late, exulting, view'd in Nature's frame,  
Goodness untainted, wisdom unconfin'd,  
Grace, grandeur, and utility combined,  
Restore those tranquil days, that saw me still  
Well pleas'd with all, but most with human-kind.  
When Fancy roam'd through Nature's works at  
will,  
Uncheck'd by cold distrust, and uniform'd of  
ill."

" Wouldst thou," the sage replied, " in peace return  
To the gay dreams of fond romantic youth,  
Leave me to hide, in this remote sojourn,  
From every gentle ear the dreadful truth :  
For if my desultory strain with ruth  
And indignation make thine eyes o'erflow,  
Alas ! what comfort could thy anguish soothe,  
Shouldst thou th' extent of human folly know.  
Be ignorance thy choice, where knowledge leads to  
woe."

But let untender thoughts afar be driven ;  
 Nor venture to arraign the dread decree.  
 Or know, to man, as candidate for Heaven,  
 The voice of the Eternal said, Be free :  
 And this divine prerogative to thee  
 Does virtue, happiness, and Heaven convey ;  
 For virtue is the child of liberty,  
 And happiness of virtue ; nor can they  
 Be free to keep the path, who are not free to stray.

Yet leave me not. I would allay that grief,  
 Which else might thy young virtue overpower,  
 And in thy converse I shall find relief,  
 When the dark shades of melancholy lower ;  
 For solitude has many a dreary hour,  
 Even when exempt from grief, remorse, and pain :  
 Come often then ; for, haply, in my bower,  
 Amusement, knowledge, wisdom thou may'st gain :  
 If I one soul improve, I have not liv'd in vain."

And now, at length, to Edwin's ardent gaze  
 The Muse of history unrolls her page.  
 But fear, alas ! the scenes her art displays,  
 To charm his fancy, or his heart engage.  
 Here chiefs their thirst of power in blood assuage,  
 And straight their flames with tenfold fierceness  
 burn :

Here smiling Virtue prompts the patriots' rage,  
 But lo, ere long, is left alone to mourn,  
 And languish in the dust, and clasp th' abandon'd  
 urn !

' Ambition's slippery verge shall mortals tread,  
 Where ruin's gulf unfathom'd yawns beneath !  
 Shall life, shall liberty be lost," he said,  
 ' For the vain toys that pomp and power bequeath !  
 The car of victory, the plume, the wreath,  
 Defend not from the bolt of fate the brave :  
 No note the clarion of renown can breathe,  
 I' alarm the long night of the lonely grave, [wave,  
 Or check the headlong haste of time's o'erwhelming

" Ah, what avails it to have trac'd the springs,  
 That whirl of empire the stupendous wheel !  
 Ah, what have I to do with conquering kings,  
 Hands drench'd in blood, and breasts begirt with  
 steel !

To those, whom Nature taught to think and feel,  
 Heroes, alas ! are things of small concern ;  
 Could History man's secret heart reveal,  
 And what imports a heaven-born mind to learn,  
 Her transcripts to explore what bosom would not  
 yearn !

" This praise, O Cheronean sage \*, is thine !  
 (Why should this praise to thee alone belong ?)  
 All else from Nature's moral path decline,  
 Lur'd by the toys that captivate the throng ;  
 To herd in cabinets and camps, among  
 Spoil, carnage, and the cruel pomp of pride ;  
 Or chant of heraldry the drowsy song,  
 How tyrant blood, o'er many a region wide,  
 Rolls to a thousand thrones its execrable tide.

" O who of man the story will unfold,  
 Ere victory and empire wrought annoy,  
 In that elysian age (misnam'd of gold)  
 The age of love, and innocence and joy,

\* Plutarch.

When all were great and free ! man's sole employ  
 To deck the bosom of his parent earth ;  
 Or toward his bower the murmuring stream decoy,  
 To aid the flow'ret's long-expected birth,  
 And lull the bed of peace, and crown the board of  
 mirth.

" Sweet were your shades, O ye primeval groves !  
 Whose boughs to man his food and shelter lent,  
 Pure in his pleasures, happy in his loves,  
 His eye still smiling, and his heart content.  
 Then, hand in hand, health, sport, and labour went.  
 Nature supply'd the wish she taught to crave.  
 None prowld for prey, none watch'd to circumvent.  
 To all an equal lot Heaven's bounty gave :  
 No vassal fear'd his lord, no tyrant fear'd his slave.

But ah ! th' historic Muse has never dar'd  
 To pierce those hallow'd bowers : 't is Fancy's beam  
 Pour'd on the vision of the enraptured bard,  
 That paints the charms of that delicious theme.  
 Then hail sweet Fancy's ray ! and hail the dream  
 That weans the weary soul from guilt and woe !  
 Careless what others of my choice may deem,  
 I long, where Love and Fancy lead, to go  
 And meditate on Heaven, enough of Earth I know."

" I cannot blame thy choice," the sage replied,  
 " For soft and smooth are Fancy's flowery ways.  
 And yet, even there, if left without a guide,  
 The young adventurer unsafely plays.  
 Eyes dazzl'd long by fiction's gaudy rays  
 In modest truth no light nor beauty find.  
 And who, my child, would trust the meteor-blaze,  
 That soon must fail, and leave the wanderer blind,  
 More dark and helpless far, than if it ne'er had  
 shin'd ?

" Fancy enervates, while it soothes, the heart,  
 And, while it dazzles, wounds the mental sight :  
 To joy each heightening charm it can impart,  
 But wraps the hour of woe in tenfold night.  
 And often, where no real ills affright,  
 Its visionary fiends, an endless train,  
 Assault with equal or superior might,  
 And through the throbbing heart, and dizzy brain,  
 And shivering nerves, shoot stings of more than mor-  
 tal pain.

" And yet, alas ! the real ills of life  
 Claim the full vigour of a mind prepar'd,  
 Prepar'd for patient, long, laborious strife,  
 Its guide experience, and truth its guard.  
 We fare on Earth as other men have far'd.  
 Were they successful ? Let not us despair.  
 Was disappointment oft their sole reward ?  
 Yet shall their tale instruct, if it declare,  
 How they have borne the load ourselves are doom'd  
 to bear.

What charms th' historic Muse adorn, from spoils,  
 And blood, and tyrants, when she wings her flight,  
 To hail the patriot prince, whose pious toils  
 Sacred to science, liberty, and right,  
 And peace, through every age divinely bright,  
 Shall shine the boast and wonder of mankind !  
 Sees yonder Sun, from his meridian height,  
 A lovelier scene, than virtue thus ensurin'd  
 In power, and man with man for mutual aid com-

"Hail, sacred Polity, by Freedom rear'd !  
Hail, sacred Freedom, when by law restrain'd !  
Without you what were man ? A grovelling herd  
In darkness, wretchedness, and want enchain'd.  
Sublim'd by you, the Greek and Roman reign'd  
In arts unrivall'd : O, to latest days,  
In Albion may your influence, unprofan'd,  
To godlike worth the generous bosom raise,  
And prompt the sage's lore, and fire the poet's lays !

"But now let other themes our care engage.  
For lo, with modest yet majestic grace,  
To curb Imagination's lawless rage,  
And from within the cherish'd heart to brace,  
Philosophy appears ! The gloomy race  
By indolence and moping Fancy bred,  
Fear, Discontent, Solitude, give place,  
And Hope and Courage brighten in their stead,  
While on the kindling soul her vital beams are shed.

Then waken from long lethargy to life  
The seeds of happiness, and powers of thought ;  
Then jarring appetites forego their strife,  
A strife by ignorance to madness wrought.  
Pleasure by savage man is dearly bought  
With fell revenge, lust that defies controul,  
With gluttony and death. The mind untaught  
Is a dark waste, where fiends and tempests howl ;  
As Phœbus to the world, is science to the soul.

And Reason now through number, time, and space,  
Darts the keen lustre of her serious eye.  
And learns, from facts compar'd, the laws to trace,  
Whose long progression leads to Deity.  
Can mortal strength presume to soar so high !  
Can mortal sight, so oft bedimm'd with tears,  
Such glory bear ! — for lo ! the shadows fly  
From Nature's face ; confusion disappears,  
And order charms the eye, and harmony the ears !

"In the deep windings of the grove, no more  
The hag obscene, and grisly phantom dwell ;  
Nor in the fall of mountain-stream, or roar  
Of winds, is heard the angry spirit's yell ;  
No wizard mutters the tremendous spell,  
Nor sinks convulsive in prophetic swoon ;  
Nor bids the noise of drums and trumpets swell,  
To ease of fancied pangs the labouring Moon,  
Or chase the shade that blots the blazing orb of noon.

"Many a long-lingering year, in lonely isle,  
Stunn'd with th' eternal turbulence of waves,  
Lo, with dim eyes, that never learn'd to smile,  
And trembling hands, the famish'd native craves  
Of Heaven his wretched fare ; shivering in caves,  
Or scorched on rocks, he pines from day to day ;  
But Science gives the word ; and lo, he braves  
The surge and tempest, lighted by her ray,  
And to a happier land wafts merrily away !

"And even where Nature loads the teeming plain  
With the full pomp of vegetable store,  
Her bounty, unimprov'd, is deadly bane :  
Dark woods and rankling wilds, from shore to shore,  
Stretch their enormous gloom ; which to explore  
Even Fancy trembles, in her sprightliest mood ;  
For there, each eye-ball gleams with lust of gore,  
Nestles each murderous and each monstrous brood,  
Plague lurks in every shade, and steams from every  
flood.

"'T was from Philosophy man learn'd to tame  
The soil by plenty to intemperance fed.  
Lo, from the echoing axe, and thundering flame,  
Poison and plague and yelling rage are fled !  
The waters, bursting from their slimy bed,  
Bring health and melody to every vale :  
And, from the breezy main, and mountain's head,  
Ceres and Flora, to the sunny dale, <sup>[gale]</sup>  
To fan their glowing charms, invite the fluttering

"What dire necessities on every hand  
Our art, our strength, our fortitude require !  
Of foes intestine what a numerous band  
Against this little throb of life conspire !  
Yet Science can elude their fatal ire  
Awhile, and turn aside Death's levell'd dart,  
Soothe the sharp pang, allay the fever's fire,  
And brace the nerves once more, and cheer the heart,  
And yet a few soft nights and balmy days impart.

"Nor less to regulate man's moral frame  
Science exerts her all-composing sway.  
Flutters thy breast with fear, or pants for fame,  
Or pines, to indolence and spleen a prey,  
Or avarice, a fiend more fierce than they ?  
Flee to the shade of Academus' grove ;  
Where cares molest not, discord melts away  
In harmony, and the pure passions prove  
How sweet the words of Truth, breath'd from the  
lips of Love.

"What cannot Art and Industry perform,  
When Science plans the progress of their toil !  
They smile at penury, disease, and storm ;  
And oceans from their mighty moulds recoil  
When tyrants scourge, or demagogues embroil  
A land, or when the rabble's headlong rage  
Order transforms to anarchy and spoil,  
Deep-veers'd in man the philosophic sage  
Prepares with lenient hand their phrenzy to assuage.

"'T is he alone, whose comprehensive mind,  
From situation, temper, soil and clime  
Explor'd, a nation's various powers can bind,  
And various orders, in one form sublime  
Of policy, that, midst the wrecks of time,  
Secure shall lift its head on high, nor fear  
Th' assault of foreign or domestic crime,  
While public faith, and public love sincere,  
And industry and law maintain their sway severe."

Enraptur'd by the hermit's strain, the youth  
Proceeds the path of Science to explore.  
And now, expanded to the beams of truth,  
New energies and charms unknown before,  
His mind discloses : Fancy now no more  
Wantons on fickle pinion through the skies ;  
But, fix'd in aim, and conscious of her power,  
Aloft from cause to cause exults to rise,  
Creation's blended stores arranging as she flies.

Nor love of novelty alone inspires,  
Their laws and nice dependencies to scan ;  
For, mindful of the aids that life requires,  
And of the services man owes to man,  
He meditates new arts on Nature's plan ;  
The cold desponding breast of sloth to warm,  
The flame of industry and genius fan,  
And emulation's noble rage alarm,  
And the long hours of toil and solitude to charm.

But she, who set on fire his infant heart,  
And all his dreams, and all his wanderings shar'd  
And bless'd, the Muse, and her celestial art,  
Still claim th' enthusiast's fond and first regard.  
From Nature's beauties variously compar'd  
And variously combin'd, he learns to frame  
Those forms of bright perfection, which the bard,  
While boundless hopes and boundless views inflame,  
Enamour'd, consecrates to never-dying fame.

Of late, with cumbersome, though pompous show,  
Edwin would oft his flowery rhyme deface,  
Through ardour to adorn; but Nature now  
To his experienc'd eye a modest grace  
Presents, where ornament the second place  
Holds, to intrinsic worth and just design  
Subservient still. Simplicity apace  
Tempers his rage: he owns her charm divine,  
And clears th' ambiguous phrase, and lops th' unwieldy line.

Fain would I sing (much yet unsung remains)  
What sweet delirium o'er his bosom stole,  
When the great shepherd of the Mantuan plain  
His deep majestic melody 'gan roll:  
Fain would I sing what transport storm'd his soul,  
How the red current throb'd his veins along,  
When, like Pelides, bold beyond controul,  
Without art graceful, without effort strong,  
Homer rais'd high to Heaven the loud, th' impetuous  
song.

And how his lyre, though rude her first essays,  
Now skilled to soothe, to triumph, to complain,  
Verbling at will through each harmonious maze,  
Was taught to modulate the artful strain,  
I fain would sing: — but ah! I strive in vain.  
Sighs from a breaking heart my voice confound,  
With trembling step, to join yon weeping train,  
I haste, where gleams funereal glare around,  
And mix'd with shrieks of woe, the knells of death  
resound.

Adieu, ye lays, that Fancy's flowers adorn,  
The soft amusement of the vacant mind!  
He sleeps in dust, and all the Muses mourn,  
He, whom each virtue fir'd, each grace refin'd,  
Friend, teacher, pattern, darling of mankind!  
He sleeps in dust. Ah! how shall I pursue  
My theme! To heart-consuming grief resign'd,  
Here on his recent grave I fix my view,  
And pour my bitter tears. Ye flowery lays, adieu!

Art thou, my GREGORY, for ever fled!  
And am I left to unavailing woe!  
When fortune's storms assail this weary head,  
Where cares long since have shed untimely snow!  
Ah, now for comfort whither shall I go!  
No more thy soothing voice my anguish cheers:  
Thy placid eyes with smiles no longer glow,  
My hopes to cherish, and allay my fears.  
'Tis meet that I should mourn: flow forth afresh,  
my tears.

THE END.





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